Rajkumar College,
report
1910-11 to 1914-15

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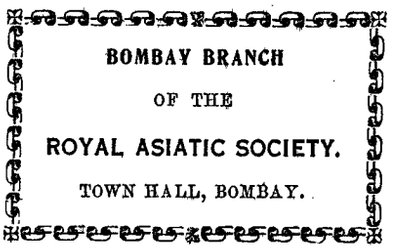

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REPORT

ON THE

134942

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE

RAJKOT

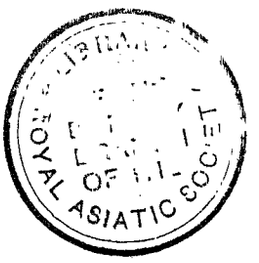
FOR

1910—1911.

No. 119 of 1911.

From,

C. Mayne, Esquire, M. A.,
Principal, Rajkumar College.



To,

E. Maconochie, Esquire, I. C. S.,
Acting Agent to the Governor,
in Kathiawar.

Rajkumar College,
Rajkot, 27th April 1911.
3rd May

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Rajkumar College for the year 1910-1911.

The Staff.

2. The Vice Principal, Mr. J. T. Turner, M. A., proceeded on 6 months' leave on 21-4-1910, and returned to duty on 21-10-1910. His place was taken during the interim by Mr. W. Fanshawe, B. A., Assistant Master at the Mayo College, Ajmere.

Khan Saheb R. D. Patel retired from service on 10-4-10, on which day Mr. B. K. Thakore returned from leave and became 1st Assistant. On the same date Messrs. N. D. Kavi, M. A., J. S. Vevai, B. A., B. H. Kazi, M. A., and I. P. Mehta became respectively permanent 2nd, 3rd, 4th, and 5th Assistants and Mr. H. L. Kazi, M. A., B. Sc., who was acting 6th Assistant, was confirmed in his post.

Shastri Ramji Kanji died of plague on 29-8-1910, and his place has been taken by Shastri Mangalji Oza, who has been appointed on probation.

The College Roll.

Total Number.

3. The number of Kumars on the roll at the end of the last year was 41. During the year 5 Kumars joined and 12 were withdrawn. The total number on the roll on April 1st 1911 was 34. A large entry is expected in June, 1911, so that our numbers will again rise to between 40 and 50.

Withdrawals.

Annexure B. gives the names of the 12 Kumars withdrawn during the year. K. S. Fatehsinhrao of Akalkot was withdrawn as he had obtained a Diploma. K. S. Savaysinhji and K. S. Dajiraj of Jamnagar and K. S. Joravarsinhji of Lathi left College to join the Imperial Cadet Corps. K. S. Pravinsinhji and K. S. Natwarsinhji of Bansda were withdrawn with a view, I believe, to special study preparatory to going to England. K. S. Pratapsinhji of Lathi and K. S. Gagubha of Panch Devda left on the score of age. K. S. Digvijaysinhji and K. S. Raisinhji of Jamnagar left to study in England at Malvern College. K. S. Dansinhji of Lodhika was withdrawn on the score of age. Finally K. S. Narsinhdevji of Dharampur was withdrawn late in the year, as, owing to the weakness of his eye-sight, he was not allowed to study further.

Admissions.

Annexure C. gives full particulars of the 5 Kumars admitted during the year.

Distribution of the College Roll.

The distribution of the College roll is now as follows :—

(*a*) Kathiawar States and Talukas—

Bagasra	3
Limbdi	3
Navania	2
Mangrol	1
Muli	1
Shapur	1
Dhrangadhra	1
Sayla...	1
Manavadar	1
Bhavnagar (Varal)	1
Junagadh (Ranpur)	1
Gavridad	1
Kotharia	2
Mendarda	1
Jetpur	2
Bilkha	1
Wadhwan	1
Luni	1
Sanala	1
Total	26

(*b*) Rewakantha Agency

Balasinor	1
Sanjeli	1
Umetha	2
Jambughoda (Narukot)	1
Total	5

(*c*) Palanpur Agency.

Radhanpur	1
Total	1

(*d*) Southern Maratha Country.

Ramdurg	1
Total	1

(*e*) Dharwar Agency.

Savanur	1
Total	1
Grand Total	34.

Our numbers from Kathiawar show a drop of 4 as compared with 1909-1910, and there is a drop of 3 in Kumars coming from other parts of the Bombay Presidency. The total, viz., 34 Kumars, is the smallest that we have since I have had the honour to be Principal of the College. I am glad, however, to be able to state that the drop in numbers is only temporary and that next term we should have more than 40 Kumars again on our Roll. I may be allowed to mention that in my last Report I prophesied a considerable decrease in numbers for the year 1910-1911. The majority of Kumars on the Roll at present are young, and this is the case with those who are joining us next term, so that we are hopeful that for some years to come our average number will be more than maintained.

Average Numbers, Ages, and Attendance.

4. The following table gives the average daily number on the College Roll and the daily average number present for the last two years :—

	1909-10	1910-11.
Daily average number on Roll	43·7	33·8
Daily average number present	38·7	28·5

There has been no case of a Kumar returning unpunctually at the beginning of term without leave. Two Kumars were absent for some weeks on account of mumps.

Annexure D. contains a table giving the names of boys arranged according to their classes, ages, length of residence, and attendance, and the maximum, minimum and average age in each class.

The following table gives the average age of each class as compared with last year:—

Diploma Class	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
April 1910.....16·10	18·5	15·5	15·4	14·3	11·5
April 1911 .....18·10	16·6	15·8	15·4	12·8	10·4

For half the year there was one Kumar in the Post Diploma Class, whose age was 19 years and 8 months. It will be noticed that in 2 out of the 6 classes (excluding the Post Diploma Class) the average ages of the Kumars are less than they were in 1909-10, that in one class (IV) there is no difference in the two years, while that of class III remains practically identical. Two of our most senior Kumars are leaving this term and a large number of recruits are joining These figures seem to point to the fact that the Chiefs are complying with the frequently repeated appeal to send their Kumars to the College young.

Health.

5. The general health of the College has been good throughout the year, the daily nu mber of sick being ·2 against ·2 last year. There has heen no case of serious illness. Thanks to a grant of Rs. 500 the Sanitarium has been suitably furnished, though actusl furniture swallowed up the bulk of the money and not much remained for the purchase of necessary medical appliances. Mr. K. B. Divatia has fulfilled his duties as Hospital Assistant very successfully and, thanks to his care, minor ailments, such as chills and fever, are far less common among the Kumars than they were. During the year there was a small-pox scare in Rajkot and I took the opportunity of having all the Kumars and their Establishments and all the Members of the Staff and the College Servants vaccinated.

Finances.

6. A detailed account of the income and expenditure for 1910–1911 will be found in Annexure E. A reference to the Budget Estimates for 1910–1911, will show that ou estimated expenditure was Rs. 72,470–8–10. The actuals for 1910–1911, show an expenditure of Rs. 72,320-5-7, *i. e.*, Rs. 150-3-3 less than was estimated.

Of this Rs. 72,320-5-7 of actual expenditure the items of non-recurring expenditure amount to Rs. 8,446-2-8. The present annually recurring expenditure of the College therefore amounts to Rs. 63,874-2-11. Turning to the column of Receipts, the College can regularly count on Rs. 24,966 (Government Grant) and Rs. 10,000 (Interest on Endowment Fund), while for the current year, owing to the large number of new Kumars joining, we hope to receive quite Rs. 36,000 as Fees. These three sources of revenue amount to Rs. 70,966. There is already a very large majority of young Kumars in the College, and looking to the large number of young ones entering next term, it appears that for some years to come we can count on a higher general average of Fee Receipts than has been the case for some years past. The fact therefore that the year under report ended with no Closing Balance is not a matter for anxiety. It should be remarked that owing to the large exodus from

the College in April, 1910, the actual Fee Receipts are less than those estimated by Rs. 3,490-11-7. In one or two minor heads of Receipts the Actuals show larger sums than the Estimates. But the general result of the above is that we have had to draw upon the Interest of the Endowment Fund to the extent of Rs 9,647-14-5, *i. e.*, Rs. 1,676-7-7 more than the amount estimated.

I will close my remarks on this subject by saying that as long as the *status quo* is preserved the position of our finances may be considered quite satisfactory.

Expenditure from Imperial Funds.

The only expenditure, as usual, under this head for 1910-1911 was that of the Government Grant of Rs. 24,966 which has been received and utilized towards paying the salaries of the College Staff.

Expenditure by the States.

There has been no expenditure by the States during the year, the College continuing to be, as has been the case for a number of years, self-supporting.

Endowment Fund.

The total Invested Capital of the Fund now amounts to Rs. 3,86,129. These figures compared with those for 1909-1910 show that during the year under report an additional Rs. 15,595 have been invested: of the above Rs. 2,08,629 are invested in Local Fund Loan at 5 p. c. and the balance in Government Paper at 3½ p.c. The total Annual Interest of the Invested Capital amounted to Rs. 18,730-4-0, and the Cash Balance of the Reserve Fund amounted to Rs. 4,380 on April 1st 1911. On the assumption that the College only uses Rs. 10,000 of the Annual Interest towards current expenditure a sum of nearly Rs. 10,000 can be annually added at present to the Invested Capital. In five years therefore the Invested Capital can be increased by half a lakh of rupees. No further donations to the Endowment Fund have been received during the year under report, but attempts are being made to obtain some. The Endowment Fund has been almost entirely subscribed by the Kathiawar States, the numerous States outside the Province that have sent Kumars to the College having up to the present contributed a very small amount in the aggregate. It is not too late to subscribe to the Fund now, and I venture to hope that new subscriptions from outside Kathiawar may be received.

Fees.

As above mentioned the actual Fee Receipts were less than those estimated by Rs. 3,490-11-7. Only one new Kumar from outside Kathiawar joined during the year. The effect of the enhanced rate of fees for such Kumar's has therefore been small during the year.

Athletic Fund.

The College continues to provide Rs. 800 per annum for the up-keep of the Kumars' games, and any special articles that they require are purchased by them out of their own pockets under my supervision.

Improvements made and Projected Gifts.

Hide Sanitarium.

This has been furnished and to a certain extent supplied with necessary medical appliances, Rs. 500 having been sanctioned from College Funds to meet the cost.

Portraits.

There has been only one addition to the College Portraits during the year, that of the late K. S. Vijaysinhji of Lathi. The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi is kindly presenting a portrait of P. S. V. FitzGerald, Esquire, C. S. I., which should now be on its way from England. His Highness the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar has very kindly offered a portrait of His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor of Bombay. Both of these offers have been accepted by the Council and I am in hopes that before long the Hall will contain portraits of Their Highnesses the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar and the Thakor Saheb of Morvi. I understand that there is a movement among some of the friends of the late Thakore of Lathi to present his portrait to the College. We should be glad to have one for many reasons, not the least being that the late Thakore's fame as a Poet has since his death spread all over Gujarat.

Maneklal Memorial Fund.

During the year a sum of money amounting to nearly Rs. 7,000 has been collected by His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, K. C. S. I., to commemorate Mr. Maneklal Surti, a former Assistant Master in the College, now deceased. Mr. Maneklal appears to have had a great influence over the Kumars of his time. The interest of the Fund is to be spent in several useful ways, chief of them being in the foundation of an Annual Medal to be given to the Kumar who has made most advance in his religious education during the year. The Institution of the Fund is another example of His Highness the Maharaja's continued interest in the College. The following are the states that subscribed to the Fund.

1. Junagadh.
2. Bhavnagar.
3. Jamnagar.
4. Gondal.
5. Rajpipla.
6. Palanpur.
7. Thana-Devli.
8. Bariya.
9. Kolhapur.
10. Wadhwan.
11. Manavadar.
12. Limbdi.
13. Chhota-Udepur.
14. Vadia.
15. Kotda-Sangani.
16. Mangrol.
17. Jetpur (Darbar Shri Muluvala)
18. Dhrangadhra.
19. Patdi (Heir apparent).

Arrangements will be made to hold an examination for the award of the Medal for 1910–11 next term, and the Medal will be presented at the next Prize-giving.

Challenge Cups.

During the year an additional Challenge Cup has been presented to the College, the Digvijaysinhji Lawn Tennis Cup, presented by the Thakore Saheb of Limbdi, and a Challenge Cup for long-distance Swimming has been offered by the Minor Raje Saheb of Akalkot.

Messes.

The general equipment of the three Messes, Rajput, Mahomedan, and Kathi, has been much improved.

Library.

A few new books have been added to the Library. The set of Longman's Historial Wall Pictures, to which I referred last year, has been completed, and our stock of Wall Maps has been increased.

Garden.

During the year two of the lawns in the Quadrangle were renewed and a few more ornamental trees planted.

Buildings.

A new Cook-room has been built for the Principal, and his Servants' Quarters have been rebuilt. The old block of Latrines belonging to the South Wing has been pulled down and additional Latrine accommodation has been added to the already existing block to the North of the North Wing. Lightning Conductors have been fixed upon the Gymnasium and Sanitarium.

Coir Matting for Class rooms.

The old matting of the 5th and 6th Class rooms has been replaced with new, and that of the remaining Class rooms repaired temporarily.

Furniture.

Tables and Cupboards have been supplied for the Kumar's Quarters where they were wanted.

Masters' Common Room.

One of the empty quarters is now utilized as a Masters' Common Room, the Staff supplying most of the furniture at their own expense, the College helping in one or two of the larger articles. The Staff are much to be congratulated on this evidence of their corporate spirit.

Carpentry Class.

A Carpentry Class was started in January last, and an experienced Carpenter, Mr. Laxman Kanji, was appointed Instructor. The class has been very successful, though, the amount of accommodation being limited, not more than six Kumars can attend at a time. The Class meets at 10-30 every Sunday

morning in the West Verandah of the Gymnasium and works till 12 o'clock. Four boxes containing all the necessary tools have been provided and the Kumars who attend, mainly senior boys, have learnt to plane and saw, and, some of them, to make simple picture-frames, boxes, hanging receptacles for flower-pots etc. etc. I should like to remark that the sole object of the Class is to give Kumars a taste for something outside their ordinary routine, something that may develop into a hobby in later years. The Chiefs to whom I have mentioned the subject are strongly in favour of it, and some of the Kumars are deriving real profit and pleasure from the work. We have been promised a present of a lathe next term from which great results are expected. The Instructor is very keen on his work, which he appears to teach very successfully.

School Work.

Curriculum for 1910-11.

The course of studies is shown in Annexures G. H. with the Timetable and the number of boys following the different courses. I had hoped to bring about a Conference of Principals during the year as we have not met in this way since 1907. Since then all the Colleges have had an additional four years' experience of the existing Diploma Curriculum, and from the conversations I have had during the last year with two out of the three other Principals I find that we are more or less in unanimity as to further necessary changes. Personally I have no reason to alter the views I expressed about our Curriculum last year. This College has no Feeder Schools and at present we are asked, as it were, to fulfil the functions of Preparatory School, Public School, and University. This would be impossible, granted even that all Kumars joined at 10 years of age. I still hold that the Diploma Curriculum should be limited to subjects of general education, and that all special subjects, such as Law. Political Economy, Land Revenue, and Higher Mathematics, should be dealt with later on in the Post Diploma Course. If any special subjects at all are to be retained they should be only Law and Higher Mathematics. For the former of them we have perhaps special facilities in the shape of an excellent Class Book and the Courts which exist in every Political Agency. At present owing to the existence of these special subjects the Diploma and 2nd Class Kumars are quite over-burdened with new work, to the detriment of ordinary school subjects which they have not time to digest properly.

Diploma Examination.

Two Candidates appeared for the Diploma Examination in April, 1910. They were both successful. One of them K. S. Fatehsinhrao of Akalkot. was easily first out of 19 Candidates from all the Colleges, gaining distinction and beating the next Candidate by nearly 100 marks. What made this success the more remarkable was that at the time of the Examination he was only 15 years old. Our other Candidate, K. S. Narsinhdevji of Dharampur, also did well, being 7th on the list. The reputation of the College in the Diploma Examination, which dates from 1905, has always been good.

Inspection.

Mr. Hesketh, I. E. S., Inspector of European Schools, Bombay, and Central Provinces. and Mr. Richardson, I. E. S., Inspector of Schools, Lucknow Division, U. P. inspected the College in April, 1910, and reported on the work very favourably. Their Report has been circulated among the Members of the College Council and is contained in Appendix M.

Results of Examinations.

The College Staff conducted the Terminal Examination in December last instead of in September as usual, as the College had to be suddenly closed at the end of August on account of a severe outbreak of plague in Rajkot. (I may mention incidentally that for the same reason we could not reassemble until December 15th and lost thereby six weeks of working time). The Examination coming after a holiday of 3½ months the results were hardly as satisfactory as usual.

The Annual Examination.

This has been held during the current month. No Candidates were presented for the Diploma, as we had none quite up to the standard. Next year we hope to present four or five. In all 31 Kumars out of 34 on the Roll were examined by the Staff. Of these 23 passed in all heads or 77·4 per cent. The details of the Examination results are appended in Annexure I., which also includes the names of the Prize-winners.

Curriculum for 1911-12.

This is shown in Annexure J. Beyond changes in Readers there is nothing that calls for particular remark here.

Religious Instruction.

The arrangements remain the same as those followed in 1909-10. I have already alluded to the change of Shastri. I have in particular to thank Mr. B. H. Kazi, 4th Assistant Master, and Mr. J. S. Kadri, Companion to the Minor Navab of Balasinor, for the zeal they have shown in the religious instruction of the Mahomedan Kumars and for the great assistance they have rendered to the College Kazi in this respect. I trust that in time the Chiefs on the College Council will reconsider their decision arrived at in the Council Meeting of March 19th 1910 (Resolution V) and allow the College its own Temple and Mosque. The other Chiefs' Colleges are all provided in this way, and this College, the pioneer of the Chiefs' College movement, is lagging behind. I am not aware that the institution of these special places of worship has been attended by any difficulties at any of the other Colleges.

Outdoor Life.

Cricket.

10. In cricket 8 matches were played in all during the year (one of them only last term), of which 2 were won, 2 drawn, and 4 lost. Kumar Shri Ramwala of Bagasra improved as Captain and excelled with the bat on several occasions. He would probably find a place in any English Public School XI. The Inter-Wing matches for the Lakhaji Raj Challenge Shield were won by the South Wing.

Football.

We have had more difficulty in getting regular matches than ever, only 2 having been played. Both were lost. There were several scratch matches. Kumar Shri Ramwala was again Captain. The Manavadar Challenge Cup was won by the North Wing.

Athletic Sports.

These were held on April 19th. The Kennedy Challenge Shield was won by the North Wing by the narrow margin of 3 points only, the competition between the Wings being the keenest we have ever had, and the prizes being well divided. Among others the following kindly contributed to the Prize Fund — E. Maconochie, Esquire, I. C. S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpur, the Raj Saheb of Wankaner, the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot, Major F. DeB Hancock, Captain W. D. A. Keys, I. M S., etc., etc.

Swimming.

The same arrangements continue. There are only three Kumars who are unable to swim, all new boys. The others are nearly all quite at home in the water. The Mrs. Mayne Swimming Cup, presented annually by the Staff, was won by Kumar Shri Abdul Rahimankhan of Savanur.

Racquets.

The Kumars have not played this game at all during the year, the Court being still badly in need of repairs.

Lawn Tennis.

Four pairs played against the Old Boys at the annual Gathering last Monsoon Term, and all lost. In the Matches against the Daly College, Indore, and the Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan, our first pair won on both occasions, our second pair being defeated. In the annual Tournament confined to the Kumars of the College, the Doubles were won by Kumar Shri Ramwala and Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji and the Singles by Kumar Shri Ramwala. The last-named thus won the Digvijaysinhji Challenge Cup.

Mounted Cadet Corps.

Kumar Shri Ramwala has been Squadron Commander throughout the year. He has worked keenly in this capacity and won the Officers' Challenge Cup, presented by Mr. P. Hide in 1906 for smartness and general efficiency. The other Officers during part of the year were Kumar Shri Narsinhdevji of Dharampur, Kumar Shri Punjawala of Navania, Kumar Shri Pushpasinhji of Sanjeli, Kumar Shri Prabhatsinhji of Shapur, and Kumar Shri Jamyatkhan of Balasinor. The Mayne Tent-pegging Challenge Cup, presented by Kumar Shri Gumansinhji of Malia, was won by Kumar Shri Punjawala of Nawania, and the Mayne Junior Parade Challenge Cup, presented by the Minor Nawab of Savanur, was won by Kumar Shri Pratapsinhji of Limbdi. No Escort Duty was performed during the year.

The Squadron was inspected in April, 1911, by the Chiefs' Colleges' Inspectors, Messrs Richardson and Cunningham, I. E. S. The Kumars upheld their reputation for Tent-pegging by defeating the Daly College Kumars at Indore in February last. The Squadron Officers are also Prefects and assist me materially in maintaining College discipline. A Time-table of riding and other out-door exercises is attached in Annexure K., which varies according to season.

Boarding Houses.

11. The arrangements remain as before and continue to work satisfactorily. There is a keen rivalry between the North and South Wings in Athletics.

Conduct.

12. The general conduct of the Kumars has been very satisfactory during the year. The Officers have continued to discharge their responsibilities effectively, and the general tone of the College is, I believe, good. This is largely due to the vigilance of the Wing Masters.

Imperial Cadet Corps

13. Three Kumars joined the Imperial Cadet Corps during the year, K. S. Savaisinhji and K. S. Dajiraj of Jamnagar, and K. S. Jorawarsinhji of Lathi. K. S. Parakramsinhji of Nandod left the Corps during the year and K. S. Abdul Majid Khan of Savanur still remains there. The College has, therefore, at present four representatives at Dehra Dun. I have seen them all more than once during the year and am able to say that they are deriving benefit from the life there.

Annual Prize-giving and Old Boys Gathering.

14. These annual events took place during the Monsoon term. In all 52 Past Kumars attended the Prize-giving and the Gathering, about 10 more than have ever attended the latter before. The Prizes were presented by C. H. A. Hill, Esquire, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S, whose speech is appended in Annexure L. The usual Matches between Past and Present Kumars took place at the Gathering, the Tennis Tournament being played at the Kothi at Mr. Hill's kind invitation. Among the many Past Kumars who attended the occasion were two who joined the College in 1871, His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Morvi and his brother, Kumar Shri Harbhamji of Morvi and Sheikh Saheb Jehangirmian of Mangrol, who entered in 1872. This fact alone makes the occasion a remarkable one.

Kumars' visit to the Allahabad Exhibition.

In February last I took a party of Kumars to Allahabad to see the Exhibition and I think they will long remember all the interesting things they saw there, many of them for the first time. Two whole days were spent at the Exhibition.

Council.

There were two Council Meetings during the year, held respectively in August and March. Among the business transacted were the appointment of Auditors and Trustees under Rule XII of the Rules for the Management of the Rajkumar College, a clearer definition of the amount of Fees to be levied from a Kumar leaving the College without due notice, and a resolution to the effect that the Council does not approve of the proposed amendment of the Rules regarding the financial management of the College.

The Council is at present constituted as follows :—

PRESIDENT.

1. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

VICE PRESIDENT.

2. The Agent to H. E. the Governor in Kathiawar (ex-officio).

NOMINATED BY CHIEFS.

3. H. H. the Jam Saheb of Navanagar.
4. H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Morvi.
5. H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Gondal.
6. The Raj Saheb of Wankaner.

7. The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi.
8. The Thakor Saheb of Rajkot.
9. The Thakor Saheb of Chuda.
10. The Thakor Saheb of Vala.
11. The Chief of Vadia.

NOMINATED BY GOVERNMENT.

12. The Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor (Ex-Officio.)
13. Major F. deB. Hancock, Political Agent, Halar.
14. Major N. S. Coghill, Political Agent, Jhalawad.
15. Captain H. S. Strong, Personal Assistant to the Agent to the Governor.
16. The Principal, Rajkumar College, (ex-officio.)

The vacancy caused by the death of His Highness the late Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra has not yet been filled.

Post Diploma Course.

K. S. Narsinhdevji of Dharampur studied the first year's course of the Post Diploma Course during the Monsoon Term. Owing to some affection of the eyes he could not return to College for the Winter Term, and he has since been withdrawn altogether. As we have not sent in any Kumars for the 1910–1911 Diploma Examination there will be no one studying the Post Diploma Course in 1911–1912. During the year my opinion was asked on a proposal made by the Principal, Aitchison College, Lahore, to the effect that the Post Diploma Course for all the four Colleges should be located at Dehra Dun. A reference to my last year's Report will show that I expressed there the desire that the Post Diploma Course should be located at one place, either one of the four Colleges or, better still, some altogether separate centre. Dehra Dun is too far away from Kathiawar to be desirable from our point of view. But I am still of opinion that some Head Quarters for the Course should be selected, preferably at neither of the four Colleges. In this opinion I am supported by at least two of the other three Principals. We have not had much experience of the Post Diploma Course here so far, but a seven years' acquaintance with the Diploma Course leads us to think, as I have said earlier in this Report, that it would be well to put off the special subjects appointed for the latter Course to the more advanced one.

Inter-Chiefs' Colleges tournaments.

In February last our Kumars paid their first visit to the Daly College, Indore, to play a series of games with their representatives. A most enjoyable four or five days were spent there and the hospitality of Mr. Hide, the Principal, and his Kumars was much appreciated. Of the four contests Rajkot won the Section and Single Tent pegging, drew the Tennis, our first pair only being victorious, but lost the cricket and Football. These results are not unsatisfactory considering that the Daly College are almost double our numbers. In particular their Cricket was of a high average. Our Kumars played a plucky game, K. S. Ramwala making 72 in the second innings in very free style. In Football our boys were inferior in weight and pace but played a very fair game.

Talukdari Girassia School, Wadhwan.

In our Annual Matches against this School we were defeated in Cricket and drew in Tennis, our first pair being victorious. Here again the numbers are almost double ours.

Distinguished Visitors.

Among our distinguished Visitors during the year have been the following. :—

The Hon: Mr. R. A. Lamb, I. C. S, Senior Member of H. E. the Governor of Bombay's Council, the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi, The Hon: Mr. Chimanlal Setalvad, Mr. C. W. Waddington, C. I. E., Principal, Mayo College, Ajmere, etc., etc. The following Old Boys have, many of them frequently, visited the College. H. H. the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar, H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, H. H. the Thakor Saheb of Morvi, H. H. the the Thakor Saheb of Gondal, H. H. the Nawab of Radhanpur, H. H. the Navab of Savanur, the Chief of Sangli, the Raj Saheb of Wankaner, the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot, the Sheikh Saheb of Mangrol, the Chief of Manavadar, the Chief of Vadia, the Thakors of Lathi and Kotda Sangani, Darbar Shri Vajsur Vala and Darbar Shri Ramwala of Bagasra, K. S. Natwarsinhji of Dhrangadhra, K. S. Harbhamji of Morvi, etc.

Obituary.

During the year I regret to say that two Past Kumars have died. H. H. Sir Ajitsinhji of Dhrangadhra, K. C. S. I., and K. S. Phirozkhanji of Bajana. Both of them used periodically to revisit their old College and maintain their interest in its welfare and we deplore their loss.

Honour to a retired Member of the Staff.

During the year Mr. R. D. Patel, who retired from the post of First Assistant Master in April, 1910, was awarded the honour of a Khan Sahebship. The Sanad was presented to Khan Saheb Patel by C. H. A. Hill, Esquire, C S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., at the Annual Prizegiving, and the Staff and Kumars on subsequent occasions entertained the Khan Saheb in the Bhavsinhji Hall. This is the first occasion that any Indian Member of a Chief's College Staff has been honoured in this way, and the distinction was fully deserved.

15. In conclusion I wish to thank you, Sir, and your predecessor for your ready help and sympathy during the year which has just closed. The duties and responsibilities of my office are not light ones, and as time passes they do not grow lighter. I feel that without the support of the Political Authorities we could do little. To Mr. Turner, my Vice Principal, my warmest thanks are due for his unfailing zeal and assistance ; and to my expression of thanks I may add that he has my complete confidence. Mr. Thakore has been found quite equal to the duties of First Assistant Master and has supported me most loyally throughout the year. His judgment has been of very great assistance to me on many occasions. The remainder of the Staff has worked zealously and I desire to thank them most warmly. On the play-ground Messrs Kazi Syed Badiuzzaman and H. L. Kazi have been specially regular and zealous, and appear to realize that one of the ways to a boy's heart is by joining him in his games. I will only add that the year, although it has been on the whole an uneventful one has been marked by steady progress.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. MAYNE,
Principal, Rajkumar College.

ANNEXURES.

Annexure A. List of College Staff on 31st March 1911.

„ B. Withdrawals.

„ C. Admissions.

„ D. List of Boys arranged according to classes, age, length of residence, maximum, minimum, and average age of classes.

„ E. Statement of income and expenditure.

„ F. Budget Estimates for 1911-1912 and details of Establishment.

„ G. Schedule of work done during 1910-11, Class Time-Table.

„ H. Table of boys following different courses.

„ I. Detailed Result of the Annual Examination.

„ J. Curriculum for 1911-12.

„ K. Time Table of Out-Door Exercises.

„ L. Prize giving speech.

„ M. Inspection Report.

ANNEXURE A.

LIST of the Rajkumar College Staff on 31st March 1911.

C. Mayne Esquire M. A. ... ... Principal

J. T. Turner Esquire M. A. ... ... Vice-Principal

Indian Assistants.

Mr. Balwantrai Kalianrai Thakor B. A. ... ... 1st Assistant.
„ Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi M. A. ... ... 2nd Do.
„ Jehangir Sorabji Vevai B. A. ... ... 3rd Do.
„ Badiuzzaman H. Kazi M. A. ... ... 4th Do.
„ Iehhashanker P. Mehta P. E. ... ... 5th Do.
„ Hiralal Lalubhai Kazi M. A., B. SC. ... ... 6th Do.
D. S Vala Vira Mulu ... ... Wing Master
Jhala Merubha Dadubha ... ... Acting Do.
Mr. Prabhulal Jethalal Parekh ... ... Clerk and Accountant.

Medical Officer.

Captain W. D. Keys I. M. S., ... Agency Surgeon

Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Mr. Keshav Babarao Divatia.

Drawing and Music.

Mr. Osman Bachal, 3rd Grade Bombay School of Art ... ... Drawing Master
Mr. Laxmishanker Ranchhodji ... ... Acting Music Master.

Riding Master.

Daffedar Shiv Ratansing ... ... Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers

Cricket Coach.

Mr. Shivshanker Jeshanker Thakar.

Drill and Swimming Master.

Havaldar Kashiprasad ... ... Late 123rd Outram's Rifles.

Shastri.

Shastri Mangalji Oza.

Nimazi Kazi.

Bawamian A. Kazi.

Carpentry Instructor.

Mr. Laxman Kanji Gajjar.

ANNEXURE B.

Withdrawals during the year 1910-1911.

No.	Names of Boys.	Ages.		State to which they belong.	Period of their Stay at the College.		Remarks.
		Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.	
1	K. S. Fatehsinhraô of Akalkot. ...	15	8	Akalkot	2	10	
2	„ Pravinsinhji of Bansda	19	2	Bansda	8	4	
3	„ Gagubha of Panchdevda ...	19	5	Jamnagar	9	1	
4	„ Pratapsinhji of Lathi	19	...	Lathi	9	8	
5	„ Jorawarsinhji of Lathi... ...	18	9	Do.	9	8	
6	„ Dajiraj of Jamnagar	19	4	Jamnagar	2	10	
7	„ Shivaysinhji of Do.	19	5	Do.	2	10	
8	„ Natwarsinhji of Bansda ...	14	10	Bansda	4	5	
9	„ Dansinhji of Lodhika	20	6	Lodhika	5	9	
10	„ Digvijaysinhji of Jamnagar ...	15	...	Jamnagar	...	8	
11	„ Raisinhji of Do.	14	4	Do.	...	8	
12	„ Narsinhdevji of Dharampur ...	19	2	Dharampur	10	9	

ANNEXURE C.

Admissions during the year 1910-1911.

No.	Name of Boy.	Name of Parent.	State from which they come.	Date of Joining.	Age at the time of Joining.		Remarks.
					Years.	Months.	
1	K. S. Jorawarsinhji ...	Thakor Saheb Jaswatsinhji.	Wadhwan	13th June 1910	11	...	
2	„ Murtujakhan ..	Babi Shri Jorawarkhan. ...	Ranpur	2nd August 1910	14	8	
3	„ Faizmahomedkhan..	„ Mohobatkhan ...	Manawadar	15th December 1910 ...	13	10	
4	„ Amrawala... ..	D. S. Samatwala	Bagasra	19th December 1910 ...	8	2	
5	„ Murtujakhan ...	Suba Jorawarkhan ...	Radhanpur...	1st March 1911	11	4	

ANNEXURE D.

LIST of boys arranged according to classes length of Residence and Attendance, maximum, minimum, andaverage age of class 1910-11.

Names.	Age on 31st March 1911.			How long resident in College.			Attendance from 1st April 1910 to 31st March 1911.				Maximum, Minimum, and Average age of classes.
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Present.	Absent with leave.	Absent with out leave.	Total.	
Post Diploma Class.											
K. S. Narsinhdevji of Dharampur ...	19	2	8	10	9	27	96	8	...	104	
Diploma Class.											
K. S. Pushpsinhji of Sangli	18	3	21	3	2	...	191	19	...	210	19·5
,, Ramwala of Bagasra	19	5	28	11	4	19	158	52	...	210	18·3
											18·10
Class II.											
K. S. Digvijaysinhji of Limbdi ...	14	11	21	2	9	29	167	43	...	210	
,, Amrawala of Bagasra	16	...	1	4	2	23	192	18	...	210	19·4
,, Abdul Rehmankhan of Savanur.	17	...	...	3	4	15	192	18	...	210	14·11
,, Ramrao of Ramdurg	15	6	13	3	4	15	200	10	...	210	16·6
,, Jamyatkhan of Balasinor ...	16	4	22	6	4	17	170	40	...	210	
,, Punjawala of Navania ...	19	4	6	6	4	14	187	23	...	210	
Class III.											
K. S. Abdul Khalik of Mangrol ...	14	4	26	1	9	27	192	18	...	210	
,, Amrawala of Luni	15	4	4	7	2	7	184	26	...	210	19·10
,, Harichandrasinhji of Muli ...	11	8	15	5	...	16	180	30	...	210	11·8
,, Prabhatsinhji of Shapur ...	16	5	...	5	3	24	195	15	...	210	15·8
,, Bhupatsinhji of Jamnagar ...	13	4	6	3	9	14	180	30	...	210	
,, Ramsinhji of Umeta	16	11	12	1	9	6	195	15	...	210	
,, Karansinhji of Sayla	19	10	20	4	9	19	195	15	...	210	
,, Ganpatsinhji of Umeta ...	19	4	22	1	9	6	199	11	...	210	
,, Faiz Mahomedkhanji of Manavadar.	14	1	1	...	3	17	103	3	...	106	
Class IV.											
K. S. Ajitsinhji of Varal	15	4	4	2	7	2	192	18	...	210	
,, Murtujakhan of Ranpur ..	15	4	9	...	7	29	129	6	...	135	19·2
,, Rukhadwala of Navania ...	11	8	15	2	9	29	206	4	...	210	11·8
,, Bhavanisinh of Gavridar ...	16	4	28	3	2	29	206	8	...	210	15·4
,, Jivansinhji of Kotharia ...	13	4	2	4	1	14	170	40	...	210	
,, Ranjitsinhji of Jambughoda ...	19	2	27	1	9	1	165	45	...	210	
,, Shivsinhji of Kotharia	15	10	5	4	4	...	155	55	...	210	
Class V.											
K. S. Desawala of Mendarda ...	13	10	10	2	4	4	197	13	...	210	
,, Fatehsinhji of Limbdi. ...	10	7	24	2	3	26	183	27	...	210	14·7
,, Ebhalwala of Jetpur	14	4	2	3	2	26	200	10	...	210	10·7
,, Muluwala of Bilkha	14	7	29	2	2	26	194	16	...	210	12·8
,, Pratapsinhji of Limbdi ...	11	9	13	2	3	26	174	36	...	210	
,, Jorawarsinhji of Wadhwan ...	11	8	8	...	9	18	156	28	...	184	
Class VI.											
K. S. Harsurwala of Jetpur	11	10	17	2	4	22	193	17	...	210	11·10
,, Gigawala of Sanala	9	8	4	1	2	25	202	8	...	210	8·4
,, Amrawala of Bagasra	8	4	23	...	3	12	68	3	...	71	10·4
,, Murtajakhan of Radhanpur ...	11	4	20	...	1	...	31	...	...	31	

ANNEXURE

RAJKUMAR College Rajkot, Actual Receipts

No.	Receipts.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
	Opening Balance on 1-4-1910	8,384	0	0
1	Fees from Kumars	26,509	4	5
2	Garden Receipts	88	9	3
3	Miscellaneous Receipts	270	5	10
4	Contribution towards Accountant's pay	444	11	9
5	Interest of the Prize Fund Endowments	628	6	10
6	Government Grant	24,966	0	0
7	Refund of Mr. A. C. Sell's Salary (advanced in 1909 from the College Funds).	1,381	1	1
		62,672	7	2
	Deficit made good from the Interest of the Endowment Fund.	9,647	14	5
	Total Rs...	72,320	5	7

E.

and Charges for 1910-1911.

No.	Charges.	Rs.	As.	Ps.
1	Salaries to College Staff	51,168	0	11
2	Contingencies	1,926	14	5
3	Water Cess	900	0	0
4	Garden Establishment	916	2	2
	Do. Contingencies	701	10	0
5	Conservancy Establishment...	672	0	0
	Do. Contingencies	298	4	4
6	Library and Prizes	334	1	3
7	Play Ground and Gymnasium	852	11	7
8	Medicines	250	0	0
9	Marble Slab	50	0	0
10	Pension Quota	848	4	0
11	Prizes and Medals	628	6	10
12	Coirmatting	497	14	0
13	Travelling	317	12	0
14	Fire Insurance	400	0	0
15	Printing Charges	355	9	0
16	Night Soil Cart	110	0	0
17	Sanitarium Furniture	585	0	0
18	Indore Team Entertainment expenses	396	0	0
19	Cupboards and Tables	500	0	0
20	Laboratory Chemicals	68	0	9
21	Entertainment to Visiting teams	197	11	10
22	Repairs to Buildings	2,998	2	7
23	Special Repairs to Principal's Bungalow	450	7	3
24	Servants' quarters in the Principal's Bungalow	2,509	2	4
25	Lightning Conductors	252	2	4
26	Latrines	1,946	0	0
27	Refund of College Fees	1,200	0	0
	Total Rs...	72,320	5	7

ANNEXURE

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE

RECEIPTS.

No.	Particulars.	Actual Receipts for 1909-1910.	Estimated Receipts for 1910-1911.	Estimated Receipts for 1911-1912.
1	Fees from Kumars	32,161 11 11	30,000 0 0	30,000 0 0
2	Garden Receipts	124 1 3	250 0 0	200 0 0
3	Contribution towards Accountant's pay.	358 4 10	250 0 0	200 0 0
4	Miscellaneous Receipts	47 8 6	20 0 0	20 0 0
5	Prize Fund Receipts	628 6 10	629 0 0	629 0 0
6	Refund of works by the Agency Engineer.	31 8 0	.....	.....
7	Refund by Mr. I. P. Mehta, 6th Assistant Master.	70 5 0	.....	.....
8	Government Grant-in-Aid ...	24,966 0 0	24,966 0 0	24,966 0 0
9	Interest of Endowment Fund ...	.....	7,971 6 10	12,998 0 10
	Add:—			
	Opening Balance ...	49,899 5 8	8,384 2 0	.....
	TOTAL RS.	1,08,287 4 0	72,470 8 10	68,113 0 10

Rajkumar College, Rajkot, July 1910.

F.

BUDGET FOR 1911-12.

DISBURSEMENTS.

No.	Particulars.	Actual charges for 1909–1910.	Estimated charges for 1910–1911.	Estimated charges for 1911-1912.	
1	Salary to College Staff	52,188 2 3	51,480 2 0	52,972 10 0	
2	Contingencies	1,631 11 8	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0	
3	Water Cess	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0	
4	Garden Establishment	916 13 7	918 0 0	918 0 0	
	Do. Contingencies	739 14 1	726 0 0	726 0 0	
5	Conservancy Establishment ...	672 0 0	672 0 0	672 0 0	
	Do. Contingencies ...	243 6 9	320 0 0	320 0 0	
6	Library and Prizes	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0	
7	Play Ground and Gymnasium ...	749 5 7	800 0 0	800 0 0	
8	Medicines	200 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0	
9	Marble Slab	48 6 0	50 0 0	50 0 0	
10	Pension Quota	854 5 10	848 0 0	848 0 0	
11	Repairs to Buildings	2,500 0 0	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0	
12	Printing charges	481 13 5	500 0 0	500 0 0	
13	Building Latrines	1,782 15 5	2,000 0 0	.....	
14	Do. Stables	2,217 0 0	.....	*1,350 0 0*	$
15	Do. Servants' quarters in V. P.'s and Principal's Bungalow.	1,618 10 0	2,500 0 0	.....	
16	Fire Insurance	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0	
17	Drill Daffedar's extra expenses ...	137 10 8	.....	.....	
18	Renewing 3 Grass Lawns ...	140 7 0	.....	*100 0 0*	$
19	Prize Distribution Expenses ...	247 4 10	.....	.....	
20	Medals and Prizes	628 6 10	628 6 10	628 6 10	
21	Refund of Fees	150 0 0	.....	.....	
22	Refund of advances to the Endowment Fund.	30,118 12 1	.....	.....	
23	House rent to Hospital Assistant...	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0	
24	Gymnastic Teacher	.....	360 0 0	360 0 0	
25	Night soil cart	.....	125 0 0	.....	
26	Cupboards and Tables for Kumars' quarters.	.....	500 0 0	.....	
27	Indore Team Entertainment ...	.....	396 0 0	.....	
28	Laboratory Chemicals	.....	100 0 0	100 0 0	
29	Sanatorium Furniture	.....	500 0 0	.....	
30	Arrears of Pension Contribution of Mr. I. P. Mehta.	.....	954 0 0	.....	
31	Cost of repairs of Principal's Bungalow.	.....	467 0 0	.....	
32	Entertainment to Visiting Teams...	.....	500 0 0	500 0 0	
33	Coir matting for Class Rooms ..	.....	500 0 0	.....	
34	Lighting conductors	.....	300 0 0	.....	
35	Type-Writer	.....	.....	400 0 0	
36	Bonus to Odhavji Mali	.....	.....	132 0 0	
37	Travelling allowance	.....	350 0 0	350 0 0	
	Total	99,903 2 0	72,470 8 10	68,113 0 10	
	Closing Balance ...	8,384 2 0	.....	.....	
	TOTAL Rs.....	1,08,287 4 0	72,470 8 10	68,113 0 10	

C. MAYNE,
Principal, Rajkumar College.

$ Items of new expenditure.

A.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT, BUDGET FOR 1911-1912.

DETAILS OF ESTABLISHMENT.

No	Name.	Period.	Amount.	Total.
1	Principal, Salary ...	From 1-3-1911 to 28-2-1912 at Rs. 1,250	15,000 0 0	
	Do.	Exchange compensation on Rs 15,000 at 6¼ p. c.	937 8 0	15,937 8 0
2	Vice-Principal, Salary ...	From 1-3-1911 to 30-9-1911 at Rs. 750	5,250 0 0	
	Do.	From 1-10-1911 to 28-2-1912 at Rs. 800	4,000 0 0	
		Exchange compensation on Rs. 9,250 at 6¼ p. c.	578 2 0	9,828 2 0
3	1st Assistant, Salary ...	From 1-3-1911 to 31-8-1911 at Rs. 325	1,950 0 0	
	Do.	From 1-9-1911 to 28-2-1912 at Rs. 350...	2,100 0 0	4,050 0 0
4	2nd Assistant, Salary ...	From 1-3-1911 to 28-2-1912 at Rs. 300	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0
5	3rd Assistant, Salary ...	From 1-3-1911 to 31-7-1911 at Rs. 200	1,000 0 0	
	Do.	From 1-8-1911 to 28-2-1912 at Rs. 225	1,575 0 0	2,575 0 0
6	4th Assistant Salary ...	From 1-3-1911 to 28-2-1912 at Rs. 200	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0
7	5th Assistant, Salary ...	From 1-3-1911 to 28-2-1912 at Rs. 200...	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0
8	6th Assistant Salary ...	From 1-3-1911 to 31-6-1911 at Rs. 120	480 0 0	
	Do.	From 1-7-1911 to 28-2-1912 at Rs. 140	1,120 0 0	1,600 0 0
9	1st Wing Master, Salary.	From 1-3-1911 to 31-7-1911 at Rs. 130	650 0 0	
	Do.	From 1-8-1911 to 28-2-1912 at Rs. 140	980 0 0	1,630 0 0
10	2nd Wing Master, Salary.	From 1-3-1911 to 28-2-1912 at Rs. 110	1,320 0 0	1,320 0 0
11	Clerk and Accountant Salary.	From 1-3-1911 to 28-2-1912 at Rs. 100	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
		GRAND TOTAL RUPEES ...	.....	46,540 10 0

B.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

Budget for Subordinate Staff and Menial Establishment for 1911-1912.

Name.	Salary.	Total.	Remarks.
Surgeon ... ... 100×12	1,200		
Cricket Coach... ... 75×12	900		
Hospital Assistant ... 35×12	420		
Farrier ... ... 25×12	300		
Riding Master ... ... 15×12	180		
Shastri ... ... 15×12	180		
Kazi ... ... 15×12	180		
Music Master ... ... 20×12	240		
Drawing Master .. ... 20×12	240		
Jamadar ... . 15×12	180		
Muccadam ... ... 12×12	144		
8 peons ... ... { 4×9×12 / 4×8×12 }	816		
9 Hamals ... ... 9×9×12	972		
5 Pagees ... ... 5×8×12	480		
Total Rs....	.....	6,432	

Statement A.	46,540	10	0
Statement B.	6,432	0	0
Grand Total Rs....	52,972	10	0

ANNEXURE G.

PROGRESS OF STUDIES 1910-11.

Diploma Class 1910-11.

ENGLISH:—

Shakespear—The Merchant of Venice (upto Act IV, S. I. line 200).

The Prisoner of Zenda.

Common Thoughts on Serious Subjects, Chapters, 7, 9, 14, 15, 18, 23, 25, 28.

Bernier's Travels p. p. 1–117.

Composition—General subjects.

Translation into English, simple descriptive pieces.

VERNACULAR:—

GUJARATI:—

Ashrumati Natak. p. p. 1-110.

Translation into Gujarati from the Oxford Indian History.

File reading—Thirty petitions.

Composition.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

English History—upto 1837.

Indian History—V. Smith's The Oxford History of India.

Geography—General Geography of the world.

MATHEMATIC:—

Arithmetic—The whole.

SCIENCE:—

Chemistry—Roscoe's Primer.

Physics—Balfour Stewart's Primer.

Practical Work—Weighing, Measuring quantities of heat. preparation of gases and experiments from the Text books.

LAW, POLITICAL ECONOMY, REVENUE and SURVEY:—

Law—Whitworth's Law Lectures, Notes on Jurisprudence.

Political Economy—Walker's first lessons.

Revenue—Notes on Baden Powell's short account.

Survey—Baker and Dixon .. ... p. p. 30, 32-4, 36, 52.

CLASS II.

ENGLISH:—

Prose—Modern Times pp. 1–100 omitting Lessons 7, 12, 20.

Poetry—Sohrab and Rustam, whole.

Composition—General subjects.

Grammar—Full Parsing.

Pathmala—Marathi Damale s selection Std. VI. ... ... pp. 1–40.

Gujarati—Very simple description pieces.

Extra English—Daughter Lands of Britain 120 pages. Common Thoughts on Serious Subjects.
Chs 1-3, 15, 18, 21.

VERNACULAR:—

GUJARATI—

Prose—Lalita Dukka Darshak Natak.

Poetry Nalakhyan, 14 Kadavas.

Composition—On general subjects.

Grammar—Pull Parsing.

Translation—

URDU—

Prose—Dostani Talim ... ... pp. 1-126.

Poetry—Majmun Sukhand 1 ... ... pp. 1-20.

Composition—On general subjects.

MARATHI—

Prose—Madhu Mashika ... ... p. p. 1–70.

Poetry—Navnit ... ... y. p. 32, 55, 313-020, 410–413.

Composition—On general subjects.

Translation—Daughter Lands of Britain ... ... pp. 1-95 and pp. 200-240.

Parsing—Full Parsing.

HISTORY and GEOGRAPHY:—

English History—1066-1660.

Indian History—Smith's History of India, from 1761-1837.

Geography—British Empire, and revision.

MATHEMATICS:—

Arithmetic—Square roots, Profit and Loss, and Revision of Decimals, Interest and Present Worth, and Discounts.

Euclid—Practical and Book 1, 24 Theorems and 7 Problems.

SCIENCE :—

Chemistry—Roscoe's Primer ... ... pp. 1–90.

Physics—Balfour Stewart's Primer 7–94

VOLUNTARY SUBJECTS :—

(A) LAW AND POLITICAL ECONOMY.

Law—Whitworth's Law Lectures, I–XIV chapters.

Political Economy—Notes dictated from Professor Jevon's Primer, Chapters 1 to VII.

(B) MATHEMETICS:

Alegebra—pp. 1–20 omitting paragraphs XI, XII and XVI.

Mensuration—Measurement of Triangles, Circles, Squares, Parallelograms, and Trapeziums.

CLASS III.

ENGLISH:—

Prose—The Daughter Lands of Britain ... ... pp. 6-90

Conduct Stories.

Pathmala—Part 1 p. p. 94 to end, Part 11 pp. 1-36 omitting the Bodhpath Lessons.

Grammar—Parsing and Analysis.

Composition—Simple essays.

VERNACULAR :—

GUJARATI—

Prose—From Rasmala, Sidhraj, Kumarpal, Karna Vaghelo, and Jagdev Parmar.

Poetory—Kavya Manjri ... ... pp. 23-63.

Translation—English Prose Text book ... ... pp. 36-64

Grammar—Full passing of words from the Prose Text book.

Composition—Simple descriptive stories.

URDU—

Prose and Poetry—First Reader (Complete.)

Composition—Dictation and Conversation.

PERSIAN—

Prose—Readings from Persian Prose and Poetry Stories 45.

Poetry— „ „ „ Bostan. 200 Couplets.

Recitation—30 Couplets.

Grammar—By Kanga ... ... pp. 1-61.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

English History—1066-1558.

Indian History—Marsdens's ... ... pp. 86-141.

Geography—Asia, Europe and America and revision.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Fractions (vulgar and decimal) Unitary Method and Simple Interest. (not to find out Principal).

Algebra—Substitutions of Values, Additions, Subtraction, and easy Multiplication.

Geometry—Practical and Book 1. Theorems 10. (omitting 4 and 5).

SCIENCE :—

Chemistry—Roscoe's Primer ... ... pp. 7-53.

CLASS IV.

ENGLISH :—

Prose—Nelson's Indian Readers Book 3 ; ... ... pp. 77. omitting poems.

Pathmala—Part 1. ... ... pp. 1-64. omitting Bodhpaths.

Composition—Five stories from the Composition Book and simple original essays.

Grammar—Simple Parsing

Conversation, Dictation, and Copy writing.

VERNACULAR :—

GUJRATI—

Prose—Vanraj Chavdo, ... pp. 1-67.

Poetry—Samp Laxmi Samwad : 174 Verses, and recitation of 60 Verses.

Grammar—Full parsing of easy words.

Composition—14 stories from Balvarte.

Dictation and copy writing.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

Indian History—Marsden's ... ... pp. 39-80.

Geography—General Geography of Asia, Countries and Capitals of the World and revision.

Map Drawing—Asia.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—A. Division—H. C. F., L. C. M., Compound Addition &c., Unitary Method (Rule of three).

B. Division—H. C. F., L. C. M., Compound Addition &c.

SCIENCE :—

Observation Lessons on easy experiments and notes on general scientific terms.

DRAWING :—

Free-hand and Colouring.

CLASS V.

ENGLISH :—

Prose—Nelson's Indian Readers book 2 ... ... pp. 7–76 omiting Lesson 14.
Nelson's Indian Readers Book 1 ... ... pp. 7–61
(For K. S. Joravarsinhji of Wadhwan).

Pathmala—Part I, Lessons 15, omitting the Bodhpath lessons.

Dictation, Copy writing, Grammar.

GUJRATI :—

Prose—Gujrati Sixth Book, Lessons 2, 3, 8, 11, 17, 23, 36, 39, 41, 49, 58, 62, 67, 68, 69, 76, 96, 98, 93, 90.

Poetry—Gujrati Sixth Book, Lessons 9, 16, 21, 28, 38, 43, 47.

Recitation— „ „ Lessons 16, 38, 43.

Grammar—Simple parsing of easy words.

Dictation, Copy-writing.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

Indian History—Translation of Marsden's History ... ... pp. 78 to 156

Geography—General Geography of India and Rivision.

Map Drawing—India.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Addition etc., Reduction, Compound Addition &c., Vulgar fractions., H. C. F., L. C. M.

DRAWING :—

Free-hand and colouring.

CLASS VI.

ENGLISH :—

Prose—Orient's Reader's Primer complete, Nelson's Indian Readers pp. 7–20, spellings and meanings from the same. (For first 3 Kumars only).

VERNACULAR :—

GUJRATI :—

Prose—(For Radhanpur) Book IV, Ten lessons.
(For Sanala and Jetpur) Book I complete, Book II Lessons 1–17.
(For Bagasra) Bal Pothi complete.

Dictation from the portion read, Copy No. 2.

Poetry—Book IV Lessons 7 and 27.
Book I : nd II Lessons 21, 25, 29 and 30 and Lessons 2 and 25 respectively.

Bal Pothi—Lessons 2, 3, 4, 5.

Grammar—Distinguishing 3 parts of speech.

GEOGRAPHY :—

Kathiawar, and Districts and Chief towns of the Bombay Presidency.

Map Drawing—The Bombay Presidency.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Addition, Subtraction and Multiplication. (For first 3 Kumars).

Tables—1 to 100 and 1 × 1 to 16 × 10.

For Bagasra 1 to 100 and 1 × 1 to 7 × 10.

DRAWING :—

Free-hand and Colouring.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE.

WINTER TERM 1910.

CLASS TIME TABLE.

Time.	Post Diploma.	Diploma Class.	Second Class.	Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.	Sixth Class.
			MONDAYS AND THURSDAYS.				
10—10-45 ...	.....	English History ...	Indian History ...	English Prose ...	Science, Vernacular...	English	English
10-45—11-30 ...	.....	English Poetry ...	Algebra and Law ...	Pathmala, English Translation.	English	Vernacular	Vernacular
11-30—12-15 ...	.....	Geography	English Prose ...	Vernacular	Arithmetic, Science ...	.....	.....
12-15—1	.....	Economics	Vernacular	English History ...	History, Arithmetic ...	Pathmala	Arithmetic
2—2-45	.....	English Grammar Survey.	Arithmetic, Chemistry.	Chemistry, Vernacular Composition.	Conversation, Vernacular Composition.	Arithmetic, Conversation.	Vernacular
2-45—3-30 ...	.....	Examination ... ... Indian History.	Examination ... ... Chemistry.	Examination .. ... Algebra.	Examination .. .. Arithmetic.	Gujarati Copy ...	Gujrati Copy
3-30—4-15 ...	.....	Examination ... ... Revenue	Examination ... .. Arithmetic.	Examination ... ... Indian History.	Examination ... .. Vernacular.	Examination .. ... Arithmetic.	Examination. Dictation.

TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

10—10-45 ...	.....	English Prose ...	Physics	English Grammar and Recitation, Extra English.	English	English	English
10-45—11-30 ...	.....	Indian History, English Composition.	English History ... English Composition	Algebra, Geometry ...	English Translation ...	Vernacular	Arithmetic
11-30—12-15 ...	.....	Law, Arithmetic ...	Extra English ... English History.	English Translation, Indian History.	Arithmetic Examination.	.....	.....
12-15—1 ...	.....	Economics, English History.	Vernacular ... ... English Poetry.	Geography	Pathmala, History ...	Arithmetic	Vernacular Geography
2—2-45 ...	.....	Vernacular, Revenue.	Geography	Arithmetic	Recitation, Vernacular	Geography	Vernacular
2-45—3-30 ...	.....	Science	Geometry	Pathmala	Vernacular	History	Examination. Conversation.
3-30—4-15 ...	.....	Science	Pathmala	Vernacular	English Copy... ...	English Copy ...	Vernacular

WEDNESDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

10—10-45 ...	.....	Extra English, English Prose.	English Prose, English Grammar.	Chemistry, English Composition.	Vernacular, English Composition.	English	English
10-45—11-30 ...	.....	Survey, Pathmala ...	Vernacular, English Poetry.	English History, Geometry.	Pathmala, Vernacular	Vernacular	Arithmetic, Vernacular.
11-30—12-15 ...	.....	Law	Mensuration, Economy	Geometry, Sentence Building.	Geography	.....	.....
12-45—1 ..	.....	Vernacular. Do. Composition.	English History, Vernacular Composition.	Vernacular	Arithmetic, Pathmala.	Examination Arithmetic.	Geography
1—1-30	.....	Pathmala, Vernacular.	Vernacular, Geometry.	Arithmetic, Vernacular	Map Drawing ...	Map-drawing, Pathmala.	Map-drawing

ANNEXURE H.

Statement Showing the number of boys following the different courses.—1910-11.

Class.	Number of Boys.	Science or Classical Language.			Vernacular.			Law Political Economy, Land Surveying or Advanced Mathematics.		Remarks.
		Science.	Classical Language.		Gujarati	Marathi.	Urdu.	Law, Political Economy, Revenue and Politics.	Advanced Mathematics.	
			Sanskrit	Persian						
Diploma Class ...	2	2	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	
Class II	6	6	...	...	3	1	2	5	1	
Class III	9	9	...	...	7	...	2	...	...	
Class IV	7	7	...	...	6	...	1	...	...	
Class V	6	6	...	...	6	...	..	...	...	
Class VI	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	...	...	

ANNEXURE I.

RESULTS of the Annual Examination, April 1911.

DIPLOMA CLASS.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Compulsory Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Science or Classical Language.	Law, Political Economy, Revenue, Survey, Advanced Mathematics.	Total.	
	Full Marks.	300	250	80	100	150	120	1,000	
1	K. S. Pushpasinhji	144	111	34	47	95	75	506	
2	„ „ Ramwala	101	55	40	27	80	40	343	

Prize Winners :—

K. S. Pushpasinhji of Sanjeli ... Gondal Prize, Diamond Jubilee Prize, Drawing Prize.

„ „ Ramwala of Bagasra ... Macnaghten Science Medal, Daji Raj Amrawala Good Conduct Medal; Natvarsinhji Cricket Medal, Ranjitsinhji Athletics Challenge Cup; Digvijaysinhji Lawn Tennis Challenge Cup; Officers' Challenge Cup.

CLASS II.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Science or Classical Language.	Vernacular.	Law and Political Economy or Advanced Mathematics.	Total.	
	Full Marks.	300	150	150	100	200	100	1,000	
	K. S. Digvijaysinhji ...	196	88	97	71	146	69	667	
	„ „ Amrawala	169	79	126	68	156	61	659	
	„ „ Abdul Rehmankhan..	167	96	92	56	129	63	603	
	„ „ Ramrao	140	63	61	51	124	53	492	
	„ „ Jamiatkhan... ...	88	57	52	56	105	43	401	
	„ „ Punjawala	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Absent during most of Examination.

Prize Winners :—

K. S. Amrawala of Bagasra ... ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

„ „ Digvijaysinhji of Limbdi ... Idar Prize.

„ „ Abdul Rehmankhan of Savanur. Fergusson Gold Medal, the Mrs. Mayne Swimming Cup, Extra Class Prize.

„ „ Punjawala of Navania... ... Mayne Tent-pegging Cup.

„ „ Jamiatkhan of Balasinor ... Wood Shooting Cup, FitzGerald Race Cup, Senior Shooting Cup, Macnaghten Music Prize.

CLASS III.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Science or Classical Language.	Vernacular.	Total.	
	Full Marks.	250	200	150	150	250	1,000	
1	K. S. Abdulkhalik	177	152	132	89	155	705	
2	„ „ Feizmahomadkhan ...	126	93	69	79	135	502	
3	„ „ Prabhatsinhji	119	72	76	51	157	475	
4	„ „ Harichandrasinhji ...	118	69	88	53	137	465	
5	„ „ Ramsinhji	78	84	75	75	131	443	
6	„ „ Bhupatsinhji	137	91	50	56	105	439	
7	„ „ Karansinhji	102	68	78	...	42	390	
8	„ „ Ganpatsinhji	79	40	66	...	...	185	Was absent in some subjects.
9	„ „ Amrawala	Did not appear.						

Prize-Winners:—

K. S. Abdulkhalik of Mangral ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.
„ „ Prabhatsinhji of Shapur ... Extra Class Prize.
„ „ Feizmahomadkhan of Manavadar Junior Shooting Prize.

CLASS IV.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Science or Classical Language.	Vernacular.	Drawing.	Total.	
	Full Marks.	250	150	150	100	250	100	1,000	
1	K. S. Rukhadwala	171	119	125	79	181	66	741	
2	„ „ Ajitsinhji	150	111	110	88	158	76	693	
3	„ „ Murtujakhan (Ranpur)...	191	114	84	64	154	45	652	
4	„ „ Ranjitsinhji	164	93	100	57	156	76	646	
5	„ „ Bhavanisinhji	148	91	81	56	190	74	640	
6	„ „ Jivansinhji	90	72	95	59	112	55	483	
7	„ „ Shivsinhji	89	55	51	41	105	62	403	

Prize-Winners :—

K. S. Rukhadwala of Navania ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.
„ „ Ajitsinhji of Varal ... ... Extra Class Prize.

CLASS V.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Arithmetic.	Science.	Vernacular.	Drawing.	Total.
	Full Marks.	250	150	200	...	300	100	1,000
1	K. S. Desawala...	185	103	150	...	229	71	738
2	,, ,, Fatehsinhji	210	97	142	...	240	40	729
3	,, ,, Pratapsinhji	164	76	98	...	191	59	588
4	,, ,, Ebhalwala	158	85	136	...	128	77	584
5	,, ,, Muluwala...	136	68	75	...	155	62	496
6	,, ,, Jorawarsinhji	91	70	66	...	170	42	439

Prize-Winners:—K. S. Desawala of Mendarda ... ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

,, ,, Fatehsinhji of Limbdi ... ... Extra Class Prize.

,, ,, Pratapsinhji of Limbdi ... ... Mayne Junior Parade Cup.

CLASS VI.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Arithmetic.	Vernacular.	Drawing.	Total.
	Full Marks.	250	100	200	350	100	1,000
1	K. S. Harsurwala	140	80	171	155	67	613
2	,, ,, Gigawala	167	72	170	122	43	574
3	,, ,, Murtujakhan (Radhanpur)	173	56	126	205	45	605
4	,, ,, Amrawala	...	...	20 50	105 200	36	161 250

Prize-Winner:—K. S. Harsurwala of Jetpur ... ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

ANNEXURE J.

Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

Curriculum for 1911-1912.

Class.	Compulsory subjects					Optional Subjects.	
	English.	History and Geography	Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Drawing.	Science or Classical Language (one to be taken).	Law Political Economy, Land-Revenue and Survey or Advanced Mathematics
Diploma Class.	Text Books:— Prose:—The Spendid Spur by Q. Poetry:—Shakespeare Henry V. Extra English:—The Cradle of the Deep by Treves. Reading from News-Papers and Magazines. Composition including Grammar, Essay and Letter-writing. Translation and Re-translation Recitation.	History:— English:—Ransome's History of England. Indian:—Smith's History of India. Geography:—General Geography of the world. Maps to be drawn:—India and the British Colonies.	Arithmetic. Lock and Lewis Course covered by Pendelbury and Tait's Arithmetic Chapters 1 to 31 (omitting 21 and 31) square root Chapter 40 (in part)	Gujarati:— Navalram's Virmati. Grammar:— General. Composition and Petition Reading.	.....	Science:— Physics:—Balfour Stewarts Primer Chemistry:—Roscoe's Primer. (also practical knowledge of all the instruments and processes prescribed).	(*a*) (1) Law:— Whitworth's Law Lectures. Notes on Jurisprudence. (2) Political Economy:—Walker's First Lessons. (3) Lectures on Land-Revenue System. (*b*) Advanced Mathematics (1) Geometry:—Godfrey and Siddon's Books I-III. (2) Algebra:—Baker and Bourne Chapters 1-28 and 29. (3) Surveying Theoretical and Practical.
Class II.	Text Books:— Prose:—Modern Times. Poetry:—Enoch Arden. Extra English:—Daughter Lands of Britain. Composition and Grammar. Translation and Re-translation Reading, Recitation and Conversation.	History:— (*a*) English:—The Empire History and Oman's (*b*) Indian:—Smith's History of India. Geography:— Geography of the World. Maps to be drawn:—India and British Colonies.	Arithmetic:— Lock and Lewis Geometry:— Godfrey and Siddon's Geometry Book I.	Gujrati:— Prose:—Iravati. Poetry:—Premanand ni Prasadi. Grammar:— General.	Freehand. Model. and Colour drawing.	Science:— Chemistry—Roscoe's Primer. Physics:—Balfour Stewarts Primer.	(*a*) Administration. (1) Law :—Whitworth's Law Lectures. (2) Political Economy:—Wood's Primer. (*b*) Advanced Mathematics:— (1) Godfrey and Siddon's Geometry. (2) Algebra:—Hall and Knight.

Class III.	Text Books:— Prose:—Makers of History. Poetry:-Conduct Stories. Extra English:-Daughter Lands of Britain. Composition and Grammar Reading, Recitation and Conversation.	History:-- English:-The Empire History. Indian:-Marsdens' History of India. Geography:— General Geography of Asia, Europe and America. and Map-drawing of same.	Arithmetic:— Lock and Lewis. Algebra:— Baker and Bourne. Geometry:— Godfrey and Siddon's.	Gujarati:— Prose:-Karan Ghelo. Poetry:-Sahitya Ratna.	Free hand, Model and Colour Drawing.	Science:— Physics:-Balfour Stewart's Primer.	
Class IV.	Text Books:— Prose:-Nelson's Indian Reader No. 3. Composition:-Fables, Anecdotes and stories. Pathmala:-Well's part I. Copy-writing.	History:— Indian:--Marsden's. Geography:-Ghose's Short Geography of the World. Maps to be drawn:- The Continents.	Arithmetic:— Lock and Lewis.	Gujarati:— Prose:-Mewadni Jaho Jalali. Bodh Vachan. Poetry:-Dalpat Kavya.	Free hand and Colour Drawing.	Science:— Simple Experiments in Chemistry and Physics.	
Class V.	Nelson's Reader No. 2. Pathmala:-Well's Part I. Composition, Translation and Retranslation. Recitation and Conversation Copy writing.	History:— Marsden's Gujarati History of India. Geography:-- Bhugol Part II. Map to be drawn:-- India.	Arithmetic:— Lock and Lewis.	Gujarati:— Gujarati Readers No. IV. V and VI. Grammar:- Balvyakaran.	Drawing Free hand and Colouring.	Science:— Object Lessons.	
Class VI.	Nelson's Reader No. 1. Orient Primer and Infant Reader. Translation and Re-translation. Copy writing.	History:— Mahipatram's History of Gujrat. Geography:— Bhugol Part I. Map to be drawn:-The Bombay Presidency.	Arithmetic;— Lalshanker's Ank Ganit.	Gujrati:— Gujarati Readers No. I-III Poetry:-from do. Copy writing.	Drawing Free hand.		

ANNEXURE K.

General Time Table of Out-Door Exercises 1910-11, Winter Term.

Days.	Morning.		Evening.		Masters in charge.
	Seniors.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Juniors.	
Monday	Riding School		Cricket nets	Rounders	Mr. Turner, Daffedar and Mr. Kavi ... ... Morning. Messrs Turner, Shivshanker and D. S. Virawala ... Evening.
Tuesday	Football		Tennis	Cricket nets	Messrs Kazi and Hiralal ... ... Morning. D. S. Virawala, Jhala Merubha and Mr. Shivshanker Evening.
Wednesday ...	Tent pegging and Riding Exercise		Foot ball. ...		Mr. Turner and Daffedar ... ... Morning. Wing Masters ... ... Evening.
Thursday ...	Cross Country Riding and Coursing		Cricket nets	Tennis	Mr. Turner and Daffedar ... ... Morning. Messrs Turner, Shivshanker and D. S. Virawala ... Evening.
Friday	Football		Tennis...	Cricket nets	Messrs Kazi and Hiralal ... ... Morning. Messrs Turner, Vevai, Shivshanker and Kavi ... Evening.
Saturday ..	Formation		Foot ball. ...		Messrs Turner and Daffedar ... ... Morning. Wing Masters ... ... Evening.
Sunday	Cross Country Riding and Coursing		Tennis or Sports Practice.	Tennis	Daffedar ... . Morning. Wing Masters ... ... Evening.

ANNEXURE L.

MR. MAYNE, YOUR HIGHNESSES,

CHIEFS AND KUMARS.

I am grateful to you, Mr. Mayne, for the welcome you so kindly express to me to-day, and I venture to echo very cordially the welcome which you have extended to the Chiefs present here. These gatherings, if they served no other useful purpose, would be invaluable if only because they bring together the old boys of this College and enable them to keep an eye upon the institution at which they were educated; and incidentally to give those at present responsible for its government the benefit of their past knowledge and experience of it. It is also good that parents should have these periodical opportunities of satisfying themselves that their sons are happy and well cared for. You, Chiefs of Kathiawar, are fortunate in having your own College in your midst here, so easily accessible to all of you, and the more you can come together here the better in every way.

Mr. Mayne has been, I think you will agree with me, far too apologetic in respect of the matter contained in his address which, to my mind, contains a great deal that is interesting and suggestive. In particular, I am glad that he has called to your minds again the eloquent and instructive address which was delivered here last January by His Excellency Sir George Clarke. His reference to the concluding paragraph of His Excellency's speech in which he explained the meaning of the words 'Noblesse oblige' is rightly emphasized, and I am going to take the liberty of quoting His Excellency's exact words.

"The words '*Noblesse oblige*' mean that for those who have special privileges of birth, position or education, there are special responsibilities and obligations. They mean that, by reason of these privileges, anything mean or dishonourable in thought or in action should be impossible. They mean the rightful use of the true pride which scorns to commit wrong or injustice. They mean a stern sense of duty private and public, and kindly consideration for all in lower stations in life."

I should like to see these words printed and hung up in every boy's room in this College as a permanent motto to which each and all should endeavour to conform. But Mr. Mayne's own speech suggests that there might be one small addition made to His Excellency's definition. I wonder if any of you Kumars here have drawn any lesson from Mr. Mayne's address. In case it should have escaped you, I should like to draw your attention to it. From what Mr. Mayne said, any one who did not know the facts would imagine that this College was a most curious institution, possessed of a Vice-Principal, Assistants and subordinates of all kinds and supervised by an Agent and a Council of Chiefs, but he would go away wondering why these funtionaries all did their duty so admirably without the existence of a Principal. Mr. Mayne is full of praises for everybody who has worked in subordination to him and attributes all credit for the administration of this College to them, but makes no mention of himself. And, yet, we know that the good work of subordinates depends upon the influence of the commander-in-chief. And although the address is so modestly silent as to what Mr. Mayne has done, we can draw our own inferences as to how far he has devoted himself to you boys and your welfare. Mr. Mayne's address, to my mind, is a model of altruism, and the addition which it suggests should be made to His Excellency's definition of 'Noblesse oblige' is that that expression also includes that kindly consideration for others and deference to their feelings which we call unselfishness and which is the hall-mark of a gentleman.

Thanks to His Excellency's visit and to the stirring address which he gave us, the monotony of the Agent to the Governor's speeches on these occasions has been interrupted, and you are fortunate in having had an interval of two years since last I had the pleasure of addressing you. By a great effort of memory I call to mind that on that occasion, in 1908, I made certain prophecies, and it is gratifying to me to be able to say to-day that they have all been fulfilled. The College Council has been enlarged

with excellent results. The Post Diploma Course has become an accomplished fact and your Council is now considering the question of how to make more efficient the financial control of the College. I prophesied in 1908 that the enlargement of the College Council, by which the direction of affairs was handed over to the Chiefs themselves, would result in greater efficiency and progress and in the realization of a larger measure of help and interest than the College had secured hitherto. Mr. Mayne, I believe, will be the first to admit that that prophecy has come true. You, members of the College Council, have sacrificed your leisure and comfort on many occasions in the interests of the College, and I would like to take this public opportunity of testifying to the invaluable assistance which we have secured in the advice which you have so freely given.

But the scope of the opportunities to your Highnesses and to your brother Chiefs to further the interests of this College is not limited to work on the Council. Whether you have yourselves been educated at the College or not, you have, on these occasions, the opportunity of judging of the effects of the education imparted here, and it rests with you and the reports you take away with you to determine whether this College shall be adequately supported or not. I gladly acknowledge that we have received unstinted support, but I should like here to echo your Pricipal's request that you will bear in mind the importance of sending boys here sufficiently young to be able to take full advantage of the training here offered. In response to the demand for a higher standard of education, and to meet the complaints that the training afforded here was not of such a high calibre as in Government Colleges in British India, the Post Diploma Course has been established, and we hope for good results from it. But I cannot too strongly impress upon you that it is almost impossible that full advantage can be taken of that measure if boys continue to come to this College at the ages of 13 and 14, educated so little that practically they have to begin at a stage which boys of 8 or 9 should have passed. The result must invitably be that such boys cannot pass their Diploma before they are 19 or 20 ; and I need not explain here to you how impossible it is that boys of that age should continue in this College for 3 years more. This College now offers facilities for what His Excellency described as a thoroughly sound and practical education of a very high standard. It rests with the parents of boys to take advantage of it ; and we, who are interested in this province and in the College, earnestly hope that all you who understand the importance of these things will use your influence to secure that it be possible to take full advantage of the facilities offered.

Mr. Mayne has told us how satisfactory have been the examination results, and has specially mentioned those of the two boys, Fatehsingrao and Narsingdevji who went up for the Diploma test. Some of the credit of this, at all events, is justly claimable by the College ; and Mr. Mayne has told us what a high average of sucesses has been achieved over a series of years in comparison with the other Chiefs' Colleges. We have in Mr. Patel, or rather Khan Saheb Patel now, lost an assistant who was invaluable to the Principal. It will be difficult for any successor of his to secure the influence and obtain the affection of the boys in the same degree in which he did; but I am quite confident that no effort will be spared by Mr. Thakore to follow in the Khan Saheb's foot-steps.

Although the numbers in the College have temporarily fallen, we need not be discouraged. In an institution which caters for the education of sons of Chiefs, a limited class, there must necessarily be ups and downs. We are having a 'down', partly because His Highness the Jam Saheb, who is one of the staunchest friends of the College, has taken away some of the Jamnagar boys, whom he kindly sent here, in order that they may be specially trained in England for various spheres of usefulness in the State. Next year other boys will come and, as most of those now in the College are young, we shall hope soon to bring our numbers again into the forties, and there is no reason for discouragement because of the present falling off.

When I had the pleasure of addressing you one evening very informally at a gathering last year in this hall, I tried to resuscitate your interest in a project, which had been mooted some years ago, for the establishment of a "Old Boys Club,' more or less in connection with the College. His Excellency the Governor blessed this idea in his speech to you, and although I understand that no concrete steps have yet been taken to bring the idea to realization, I have reason to believe that many of you have a keen interest

in the matter and that, when circumstances are favourable, it will be taken up and pushed through. I only mention it here so that it may not be lost sight of and to assure you that anything which I can do to further the idea I shall most gladly do.

I was very pleased to read the inspection report of this College of which the Principal has read out one or two extracts. The tone of this College, as of all schools, depends primarily upon the personal influence of its Principal and his assistants ; and it is most gratifying to me, as I am sure it is to all of you, to know that the impression imbibed by the gentlemen who inspected us was a most favourable one ; and I know you will all wish to join with me in congratulating Mr. Mayne upon the remarks they recorded on this subject.

Kumars, you have great responsibilities. The credit and high repute of your race and ancestry is entrusted to each one of you. Discharge your trust faithfully. For the present, work hard and play hard. Your life here is merely a preparation for your life in a larger sphere hereafter and the habits of effort and self control which you may acquire here will stand you in good stead when you enter upon your future careers. It would be premature, and a waste of energy, to preach to you here on the dignity of labour ; but you will realize that in time. Look round you in this province, and see who, of the Chiefs, are the more prosperous and happy : and you will quickly see that it is those who take their work and responsibilities to their people and their successors seriously and who devote themselves to them. School life is merely, on a small scale, a replica of the life that awaits you hereafter. The more you accustom yourselves to the practical application of the words "whatsoever your hand findeth to do, do it with all your might," the more easily will you, as men, meet the troubles and difficulties of life.

"Let us do our work, as well,
Both the unseen and the seen ;
Make the house, where gods may dwell,
Beautiful, entire and clean."

I have now a very pleasant duty to perform. I have already referred to the loss the College has sustained in the retirement of Khan Saheb R. D. Patel ; but, since good work always lives on, I believe that the Khan Saheb's influence will continue to affect the staff and the boys here though he is no longer associated directly with your daily life. No one has a greater trust committed to him than a teacher of youth, who has a greater opportunity for good—or for harm—than is perhaps the case in any other walk in life. It is therefore fitting that Government should honour those who have exerted their influence uniformly for good. There are many young men in the province to-day who must owe more than they can ever repay to Khan Saheb Patel, and it is to work such as his that we must look for that growth of a higher realization of their responsibilities which brings about the gradual elevation of tone among the rising generation.

Khan Saheb Patel is the first member of the subbordinate staff of any of the Chiefs' Colleges who has received the high honour of a title from Government ; and though it is possible that others have deserved it and been overlooked, I am convinced that no one has earned recognition by a more single-minded devotion to duty. Every one must join in congratulating the Khan Saheb ; and it is a peculiar pleasure to me to have the privilege of presenting this sanad to one who has so thoroughly deserved it. I earnestly hope that this recognition on the part of Government of the work done in this College may be an incentive to all who follow after Khan Saheb Patel."

ANNEXURE M.

INSPECTION REPORT.

Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

We Inspected this College on 1st and 2nd April, 1910.

The classes.

The number of pupils on the roll was 45 until very recently, but there were only 36 present on the day of inspection. There are 6 classes, the highest being Class I. There are only 2 boys in the Diploma Class. and there is no Post-Diploma Class. There appears to be no demand sufficient to justify the opening of such a class and the staff is not more than adequate for the needs of the present classes.

Of the lower classes, Class III appeared to be much the best. There were only 4 boys in class II, of which the average age was 18·4, and they did not appear to be very promising for next year's Diploma Class. Class IV which contains 10 boys is also a good Class, but the boys are of nearly the same age as in Class III.

There is some promising material in the two lowest Class.

THE TEACHING OF THE SUBJECTS.

(*a*) *English.*—

The teaching of English in the lowest Classes is divided between the European and Native Staff, the readers being taken by the latter and the oral work by the former. This division of the work is perhaps inevitable but it is not altogether satisfactory. The weakness of the arrangement is noticeable perhaps in the faulty pronunciation that occurs in the lowest Classes.

The instruction in the readers is mainly by translation and there appears to be little attempt to co-ordinate this with the oral work which is based on the Direct Method. We venture to recommend the system advocated by Mr. Tippingin his two small volumes (Macmillan's) to the notice of the staff.

A good deal of careful written work is done throughout the school and grammar is taught satisfactorily. A feature of the written work is the summarising by the boys of the books they are reading. It is claimed that this is an easy form of composition and gives the boys facility in writing English. As such it is no doubt useful but there is perhaps a danger that it may take up too much time and may cramp the boy's intellect.

(*b*) *History and Geography* :—

Indian History appears to be well taught on the whole, the attempt to interest boys of the lower classes in historical personages being quite successful. In the higher classes books that have fallen out of date with regard to early Indian History are still in use. They might be replaced by Vincent Smith's Junior Oxford History of India.

Similar work is attempted in English History, but it is difficnlt to avoid the impression that the remarkably full account of Thomas à Becket given by one of the boys in Class HI had been carefully committed to memory.

The teaching of Geography consists largely of map-pointing and map-drawing, with little attempt to trace the connection between geographical facts and their causes. The teachers might consult books like L'Estrange's 'Comparative Geography of the World' and Harbertson's 'Junior Oxford Geography'. Morrison's Junior Geography of 'India' (Nelsons) might be used as a text-book in one of the classes. In the higher classes every opportunity should be taken to connect Geography with History. The influence which physical causes have had on the history of India deserves special attention.

(*c*) *Mathematics.*—

The Arithmetic on the whole showed improvement but in the lower classes more easy problems and fewer long calculations should be given. It hardly seems necessary

for the boys in the lower classes to learn *anks*, *i. e.*, table such as $\frac{3}{4} \times 1$ to $\frac{3}{4} \times 50$. Attention should be paid to the writing of figures. The necessity of copying the sums out in a "fair" notebook is doubtful, and a good deal of time is wasted by doing so. If neat work is insisted on, the distinction between 'rough' and 'fair' books will disappear.

The work in Geometry is on satisfactory lines and Class III showed an intelligent knowledge of the subject. More easy exercises on the propositions should be given in Class II.

It hardly seems necessary to include Mensuration as a separate subject in the Optional Mathematics and the work done in this subject in Class II really forms part of the course in Arithmetic.

(d) Science :—

A new science master has recently been appointed. It is rather unfortunate that his special subject is Biology and that he has little experience in teaching Chemistry and Physics.

A laboratory is now very fairly equipped and there appears to be sufficient apparatus for ordinary purposes.

The work of the Diploma candidates was disappointing. They had done a certain number of experiments from the Science Primers, but little or no quantitativs work *e. g.* neither of them could weigh correctly. Both were ignorant of the metric system. On the whole, the work appeared to be inferior to that of previous years.

In the lower classes object lessons are given and "notes are dictated on general scientific knowledge. As far as could seen from class IV, this work is almost entirely theoretical and a good deal of time had been spent in explaining, not too clearly, the meaning of terms like 'cause and effect.' The first aim of object or observation, lessons—to use the modern term—should be to teach the pupils to observe. The imparting of information should be a secondary consideration.

(e) Drawing :—

The practice of devoting a considerable time on Sundays to Drawing is one which may be heartily approved. The smallest boys are given outlines to colour. Better books are available than those in use and the system of applying one colour to every picture in the book, and then a second colour indicates an unintelligent use of this exercise. Some of the boys showed talent and it seems a pity to limit the work to the reproduction of copies.

General remarks. —

The College buildings are well-planned and it would be difficult to improve upon the arrangements made for the comfort of the Kumars.

The College is very well equipped for its present needs. It possesses a fine library and an interesting collection of portraits. It has in addition a well-designed gymnasium, a swimming bath of which good use is made and a billiard room. A small hospital has recently been added.

A distinguishing feature of this College is its exclusiveness which results in small numbers. This has serious disadvantages which have been recognized and considered by the College authorities, but they are not convinced that the advantages of increased numbers gained by recruiting less exclusively would outweigh the resulting loss of homogeneity and prestige. In its present form the College certainly does not gain in having a very clear aim and purpose.

The College is fortunate in having traditions, and the relations between the staff and the pupils appear to be excellent. It is noteworthy that of two wing-masters who correspond roughly to house masters, one is an old boy of the College, while the other was educated at the Girassia School Wadhwan.

The Principal devotes special care to giving some definite moral teaching and he appears to exert a remarkable influence over the boys.

The general impression left by our visit to this College is that education in its fullest and best sense is thoroughly understood here and conscientiously pursued.

(Signed) M. HESKETH.

(Signed) E. A. RICHARDSON.

True copies.

W. CONWAY,

Superintendent.

REPORT

ON THE

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,

RAJKOT

For

1911-12.

134942

No. 88 of 1912-13.

Rajkumar College,

Rajkot, April 30th, 1912.

From,

C. MAYNE, Esquire, M. A.,

Principal, Rajkumar College.

To,

J. SLADEN, Esquire, I. C. S.,

Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Rajkumar College for the year 1911-1912.

Staff.

2. Mr. C. D. Master reverted from the Jamnagar State service to one of the posts of Wing Masters on 4-6-11. The other Wing Master, D. S. Virawala of Bagasra, was deputed to the Navania and Bagasra States as companion to the minor Talukdars, Kumar Shri Punjawala and Kumar Shri Ram Harsur, on their Indian Tour, on 19-4-11. On returning from deputation he enjoyed 3 months' privilege leave from 1-10-11. On the expiry of this leave he was again deputed on 1-1-12 to do duty as companion to the Thakor of Chuda, which post he still holds. Jhala Shri Merubha of Karmad under Chuda acted as Wing Master from 4-6-11 to 30-9-11, acted on half pay from 1-10-11 to 31-12-11, and became *sub pro tem.* Wing Master on 1-1-12.

Captain W. D. Keys, I. M. S., Agency Surgeon, Kathiawar, handed over charge of his medical duties at the College on 26-12-11 to Captain W. M. Houston, I. M. S.

Mr. K. B. Divatia resigned his post as Sub-Assistant Surgeon at the College on 20-11-11 to take up a better paid appointment in the Dhrangadhra State. He had done good service for 13 years. From 20-11-11 to 2-1-12 Mr. Rewashanker P. Kamdar did this duty, on which day he handed over charge to Mr. Anulal P. Oza, Sub-Assistant Surgeon of the Kathiawar Aegncy.

The College Roll.

Total number.

3. The number of Kumars on the roll at the end of the last year was 34. During the year 16 joined, a number which has only twice been equalled and never excelled since the College was founded. The number of Kumars withdrawn was 8. The

total number on the roll on April 1st 1912 was 42. The prophecy, therefore, made in para 3 of the report for 1910-11 was fulfilled. The effect of this large entry, many of the Kumars composing which were very young boys, is that at present I know of no certain admission for the current year. A few Kumars are leaving us, so our numbers will probably sustain a slight fall in 1912-1913.

Withdrawals.

Annexure B. gives the names of the 8 Kumars withdrawn during the year. Of these,, Kumar Shri Ramwala of Bagasra, Kumar Shri Punjawala of Navania, Kumar Shri Ranjitsinhji of Jambughoda, and Kumar Shri Karansinhji of Sayla, left on the score of age. Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji of Limbdi was withdrawn by his father in order to continue his education at Eton College. Kumar Shri Amrawala of Bagasra was withdrawn by his father to join a school which regularly teaches Sanskrit, as the intention is for him to join the Bombay University. (Sanskrit, although provided for in the Chiefs' Colleges' curriculum, has never been taken by any of our Diploma candidates, all of whom up to the present have selected the alternative subject, science. Kumar Shri Amrawala could have learnt Sanskrit at the College, but he would have been in a class by himself and would not have got on so fast as in a large class.) Kumar Shri Feiz-Mahomedkhan of Manavadar was withdrawn in order to join a school at Bombay. Kumar Shri Murtujakhan of Radhanpur was temporarily withdrawn on account of the state of his father's health. I am hopeful that he may rejoin the College later on.

Admissions.

Annexure C gives the full particulars of the 16 Kumars admitted during the year under report. Only one Kumar was over 13 years of age and the average age of those admitted works out at 9½ years. This is probably the youngest entry the College has ever had, and is a very encouraging sign of the growing confidence of the Darbars in the College-training for their sons. Again, the fact that of the 16 new entries 11 are sons of College Old Boys is a very hopeful one. More than half the Kumars on the roll now are sons of former students. I regret to say that in this large entry there was not a single Mahomedan Kumar. Their numbers are steadily decreasing, only amounting to 4 at present, and I am not at present aware of more than one prospective Mahomedan recruit in the future. The explanation of the above fact is that nearly all the present Mahomedan Chiefs in the Bombay Presidency are quite young men, whose sons are not old enough for the Rajkumar College. In time I have every hope that our roll will contain more Mahomedans, as all the important Mahomedan Chiefs in the Presidency are Old Boys of the College.

Distribution of the College Roll.

The distribution of the College Roll is now as follows:—

(*a*) Kathiawar States and Talukas:—

Bagasra	...	...	... 1
Limbdi	...	...	... 3

Navania	... ...	... 1
Virpur...	... ...	... 1
Porbandar	... ...	... 2
Palitana	... ...	... 2
Jamnagar	... ...	... 2
Mangrol	... ...	... 1
Muli ...	... ...	... 1
Shapur...	... ...	... 1
Dhrangadhra	... ...	... 2
Bhavnagar	... ...	... 2
Junagadh	... ...	... 1
Gavridad	... ...	... 1
Kotharia	... ...	... 2
Mendarda	... ...	... 2
Jetpur ...	... ...	... 3
Bilkha...	... ...	... 2
Wadhwan	... ...	... 1
Luni ...	... ...	... 1
Sanala	... ...	... 1
	Total	... 33

(*b*) Rewa Kantha Agency :—

Balasinor	... ...	... 1
Sanjeli	... ...	... 1
Umetha	... ...	... 2
Rajpipla	... ...	... 2
	Total	... 6

(*c*) Palanpur Agency :—

Tharad	... ...	... 1
	Total	... 1

(*d*) Southern Maratha Countries :—

Ramdurg	... ...	... 1
	Total	... 1

(*e*) Dharwar Agency :—

Savanur	... ...	... 1
	Total	... 1
	GRAND TOTAL ...	42

Our numbers from Kathiawar show a gain of 7 as compared with 1910-11, and there is a gain of 1 among Kumars coming from other parts of the Bombay Presidency. The total gain over the numbers of 1910-11 is therefore 8, the total number on the roll for 1910-11, *i. e.* 42, being slightly above the general average of Kumars attending the College. As pointed out above, I anticipate a drop during 1912-13 owing to (*a*) a few Kumars leaving, (*b*) no prospective recruits that are certain.

Average numbers, ages and attendance.

4. The following table gives the average daily number on the College Roll, and the daily average number present for the last two years:—

	1910—11.	1911—12.
Daily average number on Roll.....	33·8	40
Daily average number present.....	28·5	36

Annexure D contains a table giving the names of boys arranged according to their classes, ages, length of residence, and attendance, and the maximum, minimum, and average age in each class.

The following table gives the average age of each class as compared with 1910-11:—

	Diploma Class.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
April 1911	18·10	18·5	15·5	15·4	14·3	11·5.
April 1912	17·8	16·7	16	13·9	11·4	10·8.

It will be noticed that in 5 out of the 6 classes the average age of the Kumars is less than was the case in 1910-11, the only exception being in class III, a class beyond which a certain number of senior but slow-brained boys rarely advances. The above results will, I trust, be found satisfactory, showing, as they do, that the number of Kumars beyond 18 years of age is decreasing, that, generally speaking, nearly all the Kumars are in classes to which their ages are suited, and that the tendency is for parents and guardians to send us their sons young.

During the year there was no Kumar in the Post Diploma Class.

Health.

5. The general health of the College has been good throughout the year, the average daily number of sick being ·4 against ·2 last year. There was one case of mumps, two of chicken-pox, and one case of mild small-pox. For such infectious cases we have found the Hide Sanatorium very useful. The case of small-pox ocurred towards the end of the year and, on the disease appearing a few days later in one of the servants of the Kumar attacked, the Agency Surgeon thought fit to close the College.

Finances.

6. A detailed account of the income and expenditure will be found in Annexure E. A reference to the Budget Estimates for 1911-12 will show that an estimated expenditure amounted to Rs. 68,114. The actuals for 1911-12 show an expenditure of Rs. 68,835-13-6, *i. e.*, an excess of Rs. 721-13-6.

A comparison between the estimates and actuals for 1911-12 reveals some discrepancies which require explanation. To begin with the receipt side, Rs. 2,692 more were received as fees. There were no garden receipts owing to the failure of the rains. The contribution towards the Accountant's pay amounted to nearly Rs. 409 more than we estimated. There proved to be an opening balance of Rs 5,136-13-6, whereas, owing to lack of information from the Accounts Office, we had estimated none. The cause of the opening balance of Rs. 5,136-13-6 was that the Accountant-General had not recovered the salaries of the Principal and Vice-Principal from September 1910 to March 1911 payable to him from the Government Grant. Instead therefore of a deficit of Rs. 7,971-6-10 to be made good from the interest of the Endowment Fund in 1910-11 there proved to be a opening balance for 1911-12. But this opening balance was really fallacious, the recovery alluded to having to be made from the salaries for 1911-12, while the recovery for the salaries of the Principal and Vice-Principal for the last 6 months of the year under report will have to be made from the salaries for 1912-13.

To turn to the debit side-mainly owing to the reversion of Mr. C. D. Master the actuals for salaries increased by Rs. 870. A sum of Rs. 500 for the purchase of a piece of plate for Mr. H. S. Davies, which the Council had sanctioned, had been inadvertently omitted. The grant for contingencies was exceeded by nearly Rs. 200. I have frequently pressed for an increase in this grant. Owing to the high price of grass the grant for garden contingencies was largely exceeded. Grain compensation allowance to College menial servants had to be met, no provision having been made in the Budget. On the other hand there were savings of nearly Rs. 1,000. The upshot of this is that the actual deficit to be met from the interest on the Endowment Fund for 1911-12 was Rs. 4,815-6-0, instead of Rs. 12,998-10-0. But these figures are somewhat misleading owing to the recovery of the Principal's and Vice-Principal's salaries from September 1910 to March 1911 not having been made until the financial year 1911-12 had commenced, and it would be well if this matter could be finally adjusted.

Expenditure by the States.

There has been none during the year under report, the College continuing to be self-supporting.

Endowment Fund.

No further donations to this Fund have been made during the year under report.

Fees.

Receipts from fees were more than the amount estimated by Rs. 2,692-0-0.

Improvements made and projected gifts.

Portraits.

7. Their Majesties the KING-EMPEROR and QUEEN-EMPRESS most graciously presented to the College autograph copies of Their photogravure-portraits. These have been hung in the Bhavsinhji Hall.

During the year Mr. FitzGerald's portrait arrived from England, and this and a portrait of the late Thakor Sursinhji of Lathi were hung in the Bhavsinhji Hall. The donor of the former was the Thakor Saheb of Limbdi and that of the latter Thakor Pratapsinhji of Lathi. At the close of the year His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Morvi sent his promised portrait, and this and one of His Highness the Jam Saheb, which arrived a few days later, will be hung in the Hall at the first opportunity.

The Manekla Memorial Fund.

Although this was instituted in 1910-11, as reported at the time, the interest of the invested fund was first utilized in 1911-12. The Gold Medal was won by Kumar Shri Digvijaysinhji of Limbdi, the Sanskrit Scholarship was awarded to a student of the Male Training College, Rajkot, and the Shivratri charities were dispensed. Owing to the College having to be closed a month early on account of small-pox the Annual Commemoration Party, which had been deferred, could not be held in 1911-12.

Challenge, &c, Cups.

The Challenge Cup presented for the first time by the Minor Raje Saheb of Akalkot was won by Kumar Shri Abdulkhaliq of Mangrol. His Highness the Nawab of Radhanpur very kindly offered an Annual Point to Point Cup, which was won for the first time by Kumar Shri Abdulkhaliq of Mangrol.

Messes.

All the Messes are increasing in popularity and are now, I trust, thoroughly established as a College institution.

Library.

A few new books have been added, the most important being a complete set of the latest edition of the Encyclopædia Britannica (1911, Cambridge University Edition), very kindly presented to the College by Malek Shri Zainkhanji, Chief of Dasada.

Garden.

The garden has suffered very much during the whole year owing to the drought and it is possible that all the lawns in the quadrangle will need relaying. This cannot be ascertained until after the coming rains.

Interesting Relic.

At the last prize-giving E. Maconochie, Esquire, I. C. S., who was then Acting Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, handed over to the College the trowel with which the Foundation Stone of the College was laid 44 years ago. It had been discovered quite by chance in a room in the Agency Offices. This trowel has been suitably enclosed in a handsome frame and hangs below the portrait of Colonel Anderson, who laid the Foundation Stone, in the Bhavsinhji Hall.

Donations.

During the year His Highness the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra presented a sum of Rs. 8,000 to the College, to be spent as follows:—Rs. 1,500 on the sinking of a new well in the College grounds to be named the Ghanshiamsinhji Well—of this sum Rs. 500 have been already spent but without much success, the drought having had the effect of lowering the water level very much: -Rs. 6,500

on the conversion of the old Racquet Court into two Squash Racquets Courts. Some delay has been caused as the proper dimensions, &c. of the Courts had to be ascertained, but the information has arrived and the Agency Engineer is preparing estimates. The Courts will be roofed over and will, therefore, be particularly useful during the rains. We are very grateful to His Highness for his handsome gift to his old College. He also gave Rs. 150 for the Kumars' Race at the 1911 Kathiawar Races, for which the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot annually presents a cup.

His Highness the Nawab Saheb of Radhanpur, also an Old Boy, has very kindly given Rs. 700 for the purchase of new swords, belts, &c., for the squadron.

Buildings. Part of the stables were rebuilt at a cost of Rs. 1,349-13-6.

The Principal's bungalow having been condemned by the Agency Engineer has been vacated and a new house will be built in 1912-13.

Masters' common-room. This was improved by presents of pictures from the Minor Nawab of Savanur and the Principal.

Carpentry class. The class has done a successful year's work and the output has much improved, some of the Kumars who attend it showing a real aptitude. The success is largely due to the energy and skill of Mr. Laxman Kanji, the Instructor.

School Work.

Curriculum for 1911-12. 8. The course of studies is shown in Annexures G. and H. with the Time-table and the number of boys following the different courses. The curriculum remains as it was, as the Principal's Conference contemplated at Delhi did not take place. Several changes are desirable, *e. g.*, the modification of the present course in English History and in the Special Subjects. One Inspector after another finds fault with our Science Course which is antiquated and unsuitable, and which does not involve long enough in the Laboratory. Half of the Science Course consists of Chemistry, which ought to be deferred until boys have learnt something of all kinds of measurements, and of experimental Mechanics and Hydrostatics. To enable these and other changes to be made in the Diploma Curriculum our College Council has recently passed a Resolution to the effect that a Conference of Principals should be held in the near future, and I have the honour to request you, Sir, to move Government to see the importance of this matter. I have not mentioned the subject of Mathematics which requires more time to be spent upon it than at present. The Chiefs' Colleges' Standard in this subject is very low.

Diploma Examination. For the first time since the Examination was instituted the College had no candidates last year.

Inspection.

E. A. Richardson, Esquire, I. E. S., Inspector of Schools, Lucknow Division, and the late J. Cunningham, Esquire, I. E. S., Inspector of Schools, Chhota-Nagpur, inspected the College in April. The Inspection Report is contained in Annexure I.

Results of Examinations.

The College Staff conducted the Terminal Examination in December last when 39 were examined in all subjects, out of whom 13 or 33 p. c. passed in all Heads. No Annual Examination was held as the College had to be closed suddenly at the end of March on account of small-pox, as above mentioned. The Examination will be held in July directly the College reopens. By special permission the Diploma Examination was held by the Vice-Principal and myself at Porbandar—April 18th to 24th.

Curriculum for 1912-13.

This is shown in Annexure J.

Religious Instruction.

The arrangements remain the same as in 1910-11. An incentive has been given to the Kumars to think more seriously of this subject by the institution of the Maneklal Memorial Medal.

Outdoor Life.

Cricket.

9. Last Monsoon Term we played 10 matches, winning 1, losing 6, and drawing 3. The Captain, K. S. Prabhatsinhji of Shapur, was unlucky himself, though he worked hard, and had a weak XI. The Lakhaji Raj Challenge Shield was won by the South Wing.

Football.

We played 10 Football Matches, winning 7, losing 2, and drawing 1. Kumar Shri Jamiatkhan of Balasinor was a very good Captain and the XI was probably the best we have ever had. Both the Captain and Kumar Shri Prabhatsinhji of Shapur played excellently throughout the season.

Swimming.

Owing to lack of water the bath was only open during the Monsoon Term, when many new Kumars learnt to swim. Neither the Mrs. Mayne Swimming Cup nor the Akalkot Cup could be competed for.

Racquests.

The Court being out of repair has not been used. It has to be converted into Squash Racquets Courts and provided with a roof.

Lawn Tennis.

Matches were played with the Talukdari Girasia School, Wadhwan, in which our first pair won, the second losing. The matches with the Old Boys at the Annual Gathering could not take place owing to the rain. Owing to the College having to close early the Digvijaysinhji Challenge Cup could not be competed for.

Athletic Sports.

This annual fixture was held on 14th March 1912, when the Kennedy Challenge Shield was won by the North Wing. On December 12th, special sports were held in honour

of Their Majesties' Coronation at Delhi.

Mounted Cadet Corps.

Kumar Shri Pushpasinhji of Sanjeli has been Squadron Commander throughout the year, the other Officers being Kumar Shri Jamiatkhan of Balasinor, Kumar Shri Abdul Rahimankhan of Savanur, and Kumar Shri Prabhatsinhji of Shapur. The Hide Challenge Cup for smartness and general efficiency was won by Kumar Shri Pushpasinhji. Owing to the early closing of the College the Mayne Tent-pegging Challenge Cup and the Mayne Junior Parade Challenge Cup were not competed for. (All the Challenge Cups not awarded during the year under report will be competed for in July next.) Escort duty was done once only during the year, *i. e.* when the late Agent to the Governor, C. H. A. Hill, Esquire, C. S. I., C. I. E., left Rajkot. As mentioned above the Squadron is being provided with new and more suitable swords.

Conduct.

10. The general conduct of the Kumars during the year has been satisfactory, and I believe that the general "tone" was good. The "tone" of a College largely depends on the elder boys, but I think that ours at present owes a good deal also to the more systematic religious teaching and the definite ethical training that the Kumars receive.

Imperial Cadet Corps.

11. One Kumar, the minor Raje Saheb of Akalkot, joined the Corps during the year. Our other representatives were the minor Nawab of Savanur, Senior Cadet, Kumars Shri Savaisinhji and Dajiraj of Jamnagar, and Kumar Shri Joravarsinhji of Lathi. Fourteen Old Boys rode in their Majesties Escort at Delhi as Imperial Cadets, the largest number from any individual Chiefs' College. The minor Nawab of Savanur had the honour of playing for the Corps in the Polo Tournament at Delhi.

Annual Prize-giving and Old Boys' Gathering.

12. These were held at the end of the Monsoon Term. About 40 Old Boys were present. The Prizes were presented by E. Maconochie Esquire, I. C. S., Acting Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. The various games were much interfered with by rain.

Council.

13. There were two Meetings of the Council held in September 1911 and February 1912, the minutes of which have been circulated. Perhaps the most important subject discussed, and one in which the Council had the benefit of the presence of Sir Elliot Colvin, K. C. S. I., Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana and C. W. Waddington Esquire, C. I. E., M. V. O., Principal of the Mayo College, was the question of the suggested Chiefs' University. The idea had already been well received by the Council of the Mayo College and commended itself no less warmly to our Council. Perhaps this much reference to a scheme which up to the present has been hardly formulated, but which, should it materialize, will mark an era in the history of the education of Chiefs, will suffice for the present.

The Council is at present constituted as follows:—

President.

1. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Vice-President.

2. The Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. (*ex-officio.*)

Nominated by Chiefs.

3. His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.
4. His Highness the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra.
5. His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Morvi.
6. His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Gondal.
7. The Raj Saheb of Wankaner.
8. The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi.
9. The Thakor Saheb of Rajkot.
10. The Thakor of Chuda.
11. The Thakor of Vala.
12. The Chief of Vadia.

Nominated by Government.

13. The Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar. (*ex-officio.*)
14. Major F. deB. Hancock, Political Agent, Halar.
15. Major W. M. P. Wood, Political Agent, Jhalawad.
16. Captain H. S. Strong, Administrator, Palitana.
17. The Principal, Rajkumar College (*ex-officio.*)

Post Diploma Course.

14. We have had no Kumars reading any portion of the Course during the past year, but we may have two during 1912-13.

Inter-Chiefs'—Colleges Tournaments.

15. We had hoped to welcome the Daly College to Rajkot during the winter, but Mr. Hide could not spare the time as his College had been closed for plague for some months. Our numbers being less than a quarter of those at the Mayo College we are unable to compete with them with any chance of success.

Talukdari Girasia School, Wadhwan.

In our games with this school we lost the Cricket, drew the Tennis, and won the Foot-ball.

Past Kumars' Association and Club.

16. During the year an Old Boys' Association and Club were formed, the Inaugural Meeting being one of the chief events at the Old Boys' Gathering. At the Meeting donations amounting to over Rs. 30,000 were promised, and in the interim new offers have brought the promised sum up to nearly a lakh. Over 60 Old Boys have signified their intention of joining the movement, and a Committee has been formed with His Highness the Rao Saheb of Cutch as President and the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot as Vice-President. Owing to the lean year in Kathiawar the Committee has not yet called for any of the

donations, but as soon as times improve this will be done and the Club will be provided with a suitable Club-house. In the meantime His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar has most kindly put at the Club's disposal certain parts of his commodious Utaro in Rajkot. The bulk of our members belong to Kathiawar and only a few have joined from Gujarat and the Deccan so far. The annual subscription for ordinary members being only Rs. 25 it is hoped that all Old Boys, wherever they live, will join the Club, which, if supported from the start, should prove of much service to members themselves and the College, Past and Present, as a whole. Under the auspices of the new Club a Polo Team consisting of the following Old Boys, His Highness the Nawab of Radhanpur, the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot, the Nawab of Savanur, and Kumar Shri Savaisinhji of Jamnagar, took part in the Kathiawar Polo Tournament at Rajkot in February last, and got into the Final Round. I may be allowed to repeat that the Club, which is as far as I know the first of its kind in India, being a new thing will need all available support in its infancy. The Committee alone cannot guarantee the success of the movement, part of the responsibility for which result must rest with individual members.

Coronation of Their Majesties.

17. This was observed on 22-6-11. Special Prayers were used in the morning after which the Principal addressed the Kumars. The latter then distributed sweetmeats to 800 of the poor of Rajkot, having previously taken part in the Coronation Parade of the Rajkot Garrison. In the evening some of the senior Kumars and all the staff attended the Agent to the Governor's "At Home".

His Highness The Maharajah of Bhavnagar's History of the College.

18. During the year His Highness' Book entitled "Forty Years of the Rajkumar College, Rajkot" was published. The work consists of 7 large volumes with an Index : it is handsomely bound and armed by a well-known English Firm. There is a certain amount of original work in the Book, but the bulk of it consists of a compilation of press-cuttings, Magazine articles, &c. &c. which appeared from time to time between the years 1870 and 1910. There are also about 200 beautifully reproduced photographs, which give a pictorial history of the College and its members for the first 40 years of its existence. The volumes are dedicated to His Excellency Sir George Sydenham Clarke, Governor of Bombay, and His Majesty the King-Emperor was graciously pleased to accept a set from His Highness. It is a very unfortunate circumstance that a large number of sets of the book were on board the S. S. Delhi and are presumably therefore ruined by sea water. Otherwise it was, I believe, His Highness' intention to present sets to every Past and Present Kumar. He has, however, most kindly sent 15 sets to the College for presentation as Prize Books. It is in the nature of a truism to speak of the generosity of the Bhavnagar House to the Rajkumar College, of which this latest gift is by no means a small example. It gives me the greatest pleasure to record the warm thanks of the College to His Highness for his splendid gift.

Distinguished Visitors.

19. All the prominent Chiefs of Kathiawar and, outside Kathiawar, His Highness the Nawab of Radhanpur and the Nawab of Savanur, have visited the College during the year, many of them more than once. In addition to this we have had visits from Sir Elliot Colvin, Agent to the Governor-General in Rajputana, C. W. Waddington Esquire C. I. E, M. V. O., and all the Political Officers.

Installations.

20. During the year there have been three Installations of Past Kumars, *i. e.*, those of the Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan, the Raja Saheb of Bansda and the Thakor of Lathi. Owing to a mistake, which I regret very much, the Installations of His Highness the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra and His Highness the Nawab of Radhanpur were not mentioned in the last report.

Honours to Past Kumars.

21. During the year His Highness the Raja Saheb of Rajpipla and the Raj Saheb of Wankaner were honoured by His Majesty with the Insignia of K. C. I. E. and His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar with the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Lieutenant Kumar Shri Jorawarsinhji of Bhavnagar B. A. Bombay, had the honour of being made Honorary A. D. C. to His Excellency the Viceroy.

Obituary.

22. During the year, I regret to say that two Old Boys died, *viz.* Maharaval Shri Pratapsinhji of Bansda and Kumar Shri Mokawala of Mendarda. They had both been in failing health for some time.

23. It now only remains for me to record my thanks to the Honourable Mr. C. H. A. Hill, C. S. I., C. I. E., I. C. S., and to E. Maconochie Esquire, I. C. S., who were in charge of the Agency respectively during the early and latter part of the year, for their help and sympathy, their wise counsel and advice. The fact that during the year under report we had the largest entry ever recorded in the College shows how real the support was. To the Political Agents, too, my best thanks are due for their ready co-operation. In my Vice-Principal I have long felt that I have an invaluable helper, and I desire to thank him again most warmly. My thanks are also due to the Indian Staff for their zeal and loyalty. To Mr. N. D. Kavi especially, who in addition to his duties in school and on the play-ground has found time to rearrange our large College Library, my hearty acknowledgments are due. I believe that the goal of corporateness and mutual inter-dependance, which should be sought by every School Staff, is nearer than it was. I will close my report with the above expressions of thanks and the hope that the year has been one of progress in the right direction.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. MAYNE,

Principal, Rajkumar College.

ANNEXURE A.

List of the Rajkumar College Staff on 31st March 1912.

C. Mayne, Esquire, M. A. — *Principal.*

J. T. Turner, Esquire, M. A. — *Vice-Principal.*

Indian Assistants

Mr. Balwantrai Kalianrai Thakore, B. A. ...*1st Assistant.*

„ Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi, M. A. ... ...*2nd Do.*

„ Jehangir Sorabji Vevai, B. A. ... ...*3rd Do.*

„ Badiuzzaman H. Kazi, M. A. ... ...*4th Do.*

„ Ichhashanker P. Mehta, P. E. ... ...*5th Do.*

„ Hiralal Lalubhai Kaji, M. A., B. Sc. ...*6th Do.*

„ Cursetji Dosabhai Master ... ..*Wing Master.*

Jhala Merubha Dadubha ... ...*Sub-Pro. Tem. Wing Master.*

Mr. Prabhudas Jethalal Parekh ... ...*Clerk and Accountant.*

Medical Officer.

Major W. M. Houston, I M. S. ... ...*Agency Surgeon.*

Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Mr. Anulal P. Oza.

Drawing and Music.

Mr. Osman Bachal, 3rd Grade Bombay School of Art. — *Drawing Master.*

„ Laxmishanker Ranchhodji ... ...*Ag. Music Master.*

Riding Master.

Daffedar Karansinh ... ...*Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers.*

Cricket Coach.

Mr. Shivshanker Jeshanker Thakar.

Drill and Swimming Master.

Havaldar Kashiprasad ... ...*Late 123rd Outrams' Rifles.*

Shastri.

Shastri Mangalji Harjiwan Oza.

Nimazi Kazi.

Mr. Bawamia A. Kazi.

Carpentry Instructor.

Mr. Laxman Kanji Gajjar.

ANNEXURE B.

Withdrawals during the year 1971-72.

No.	Names of Boys.	Ages.		State to which they belong.	Period of their stay at the College.		Remarks.
		Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.	
1	K. S. Ramwala of Bagasra ...	19	6	Bagasra	11	5	
2	„ „ Punjawala of Navania ...	19	5	Navania	6	5	
3	„ „ Ranjitsinhji of Jambughoda.	19	6	Jambughoda	2	1	
4	„ „ Feizmahomedkhan of Manavadar.	14	6	Manavadar	...	8	
5	„ „ Amrawala of Bagasra ...	16	5	Bagasra	4	8	
6	„ „ Murtujakhan of Radhanpur ...	11	5	Radhanpur	...	2	
7	„ „ Karansinhji of Sayla ...	19	11	Sayla	4	10	
8	„ „ Digvijaysinhji of Limbdi ...	15	6	Limbdi	3	8	

ANNEXURE C.

Admissions during the year 1911-1912.

Number.	Name of Boy.	Name of Parent.	State from which they come.	Date of joining.	Age at the time of joining.		Remarks.
					Years.	Months.	
1	Kumar Shri Champaksinhji ...	Maharajah Chhatrasinhji	Rajpipla ...	15th June 1911 ...	11	1	
2	,, ,, Kishorsinhji ...	Do.	Do. ...	Do.	8	6	
3	,, ,, Champrajwala ...	Darbar Shri Jasawala	Jetpur ...	Do.	7	11	
4	,, ,, Najawala	,, ,, Manasiawala ...	Mendarda ...	Do.	10	11	
5	,, ,, Madhavsinhji ...	Kumar Shri Chandrasinhji ...	Jamnagar ...	19th June 1911 ...	10	1	
6	,, ,, Ramsinhji	,, ,, Joravarsinhji ...	Do. ...	Do.	8	3	
7	,, ,, Bahadursinhji ...	Thakor Saheb Mansinhji	Palitana ...	28th June 1911	11	2	
8	,, ,, Madhavsinhji ...	Umedsinhji	Chok (Palitana)	Do.	12	10	
9	,, ,, Mulrajsinh... ...	Kumar Shri Ramsinhji	Virpur ...	Do.	13	3	
10	,, ,, Ghanshiamsinhji ...	Thakor Saheb Dolatsinhji ...	Limbdi ...	6th July 1911 ...	8	8	
11	,, ,, Natwarsinhji ...	Rana Saheb Bhavsinhji	Porbandar ...	4th November 1911 ...	10	4	
12	,, ,, Pratapsinhji... ...	Jhala Bhupatsinhji ..	Sindhavadar ...	Do.	...	...	
13	,, ,, Samarsinhji	Kumar Shri Bhabhutsinhji ...	Dhrangadhra...	14th November 1911 ...	9	2	
14	,, ,, Bhimsinhji	Thakor Dolatsinhji	Tharad ...	17th November 1911 ..	11	9	
15	,, ,, Dewawala	Kumar Shri Odhawala	Bilkha ...	15th February 1912 ...	9	3	
16	,, ,, Vijaysinhji	,, ,, Mangalsinhji... ...	Bhavnagar ...	12th March 1912 ...	10	8	

ANNEXURE D.

LIST of Boys arranged according to classes, length of residence, and attendance for the year 1911-12.

Names.	Age on 31st March 1912.			How long resident in College			Attendance from 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912.				Maximum, minimum and average age of classes.	
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Present.	Absent with leave.	Absent without leave.	Total.		
Diploma Class.											Y.	M.
K. S. Pushpasinhji of Sanjeli.	19	3	21	4	2	...	219	23	...	242	19	3
„ Ramrao of Ramdurg...	16	6	13	4	4	15	237	5	...	242	16	6
„ Abdul Rahimkhan of Savanur.	18	...	...	4	4	15	240	...	3	243	17	8
Class II.												
K. S. Abdulkhaliq of Mangrol	15	4	26	2	9	27	216	27	...	243	17	5
„ Jamiatkhan of Balasinor	17	4	22	7	4	17	240	3	...	243	15	4
„ Amrawala of Luni ...	16	4	4	8	2	7	232	11	...	243	16	7
„ Prabhatsinhji of Shapur	17	5	...	6	3	24	234	9	...	243		
Class III.												
K. S. Harishchandrasinhji... of Muli.	12	8	15	6	...	16	243	...	...	243		
„ Rukhadwala of Navania	12	8	15	3	9	29	243	...	...	243	20	4
„ Murtuzakhan of Ranpur	16	4	9	1	7	29	240	3	...	243	12	8
„ Ramsinhji of Umeta ...	17	11	12	2	9	6	239	4	...	243	16	0
„ Bhupatsinhji of Dhrangadhra.	14	4	6	4	9	14	224	19	...	243		
„ Ganpatsinhji of Umeta.	20	4	22	2	9	6	234	9	...	243		
„ Ajitsinhji of Varal ...	16	4	4	3	7	2	221	22	...	243		
„ Bhavanisinhji of Gavridad.	17	4	28	4	9	29	197	46	...	243		
Class IV.												
K. S. Fatehsinhji of Limbdi.	11	7	24	3	3	26	242	1	..	243	16	10
„ Desawala of Mendarda.	14	10	10	3	4	4	243	...	...	243	10	9
„ Madhavsinhji of Chok...	13	7	11	...	9	2	169	30	...	199	13	9
„ Natvarsinhji of Porbandar.	10	9	1	...	4	26	131	4	...	135		

Names.	Age on 31st March 1912.			How long resident in College.			Attendance from 1st April 1911 to 31st March 1912.				Maximum, minimum and average age of classes.	
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Present.	Absent with leave.	Absent without leave.	Total.		
Class IV—*contd.*											Y.	M.
K. S. Mulrajsinhji of Virpur.	14	...	16	...	9	2	169	30	...	199		
„ Pratapsinhji of Sindhawadar.	...	...	...	...	4	26	131	4	..	135		
„ Pratapsinhji of Limbdi.	12	9	13	3	3	26	242	1	..	243		
„ Bahadursinhji of Palitana.	11	11	28	...	9	2	169	30	...	199		
„ Jivansinhji of Kotharia	14	4	2	5	1	14	238	5	...	243		
„ Ebhalwala of Jetpur ...	15	4	2	4	2	26	232	11	...	243		
„ Shivsinhji of Kotharia..	16	10	5	5	4	...	236	7	...	243		
„ Muluwala of Bilkha ...	15	7	29	3	2	26	206	37	...	243		
Class V.												
K. S. Jorawarsinhji of Wadhwan.	12	8	8	1	9	18	228	15	...	243	12	10
„ Najawala of Mendarda...	11	8	23	...	9	15	213	1	...	214	9	0
„ Madhavsinhji of Jamnagar.	10	11	30	...	9	11	197	14	...	211	11	4
„ Ramsinhji of Jamnagar	9	..	13	...	9	11	200	11	...	211		
„ Harsurwala of Jetpur...	12	10	17	3	4	22	231	12	...	243		
„ Gigawala of Sanala ...	10	8	4	2	2	25	243	...	...	243		
Class VI.												
K. S. Champaksinhji of Rajpipla.	11	11	4	...	9	15	216	...	...	216	12	2
„ Kishorsinhji of Do.	9	3	16	...	9	15	216	...	...	216	8	9
„ Ghanshiamsinhji of Limbdi.	9	5	8	...	8	25	206	18	...	224	10	8
„ Samarsinhji of Dhrangadhra.	9	7	11	...	4	16	111	14	...	125		
„ Amrawala of Bagasra...	9	4	23	1	3	12	237	6	...	243		
„ Vijaysinhji of Bhavnagar.	...	...	...	...	...	19	16	...	...	16		
„ Champrajwala of Jetpur	8	9	4	...	9	15	207	8	...	215		
„ Bhimsinhji of Tharad...	12	2	3	...	4	13	121	1	...	122		
„ Dewawala of Bilkha ...	9	4	19	...	1	14	41	...	...	41		

ANNEXURE

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT, ACTUAL

No.	Receipts.	Rs.	as.	ps.
	Opening Balance on 1st April 1911.....	5,136	13	6
1	Fees from Kumars	32,692	0	0
2	Contribution towards Accountant's pay	597	3	2
3	Prize Fund Receipts...	628	6	10
4	Government Grant-in-Aid	24,966	0	0
	Deficit made good from the Interest of the Endowment Fund.	4,815	6	0
	TOTAL Rs.....	68,835	13	6

E.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES FOR 1911-12.

No.	Charges.	Rs.	as.	ps.
1	Salary to College Staff	53,843	1	6
2	Contingencies	1,698	4	0
3	Water Cess	450	0	0
4	Garden Establishment	1,001	7	10
	Do Contingencies	1,034	2	11
5	Conservancy Establishment	714	0	0
	Do. Contingencies	205	2	6
6	Library and Prizes	300	0	0
7	Play Ground and Gymnasium	890	5	6
8	Medicines	249	12	8
9	Marble Slab	38	7	0
10	Pension Quota	848	4	0
11	Repairs to Buildings	2,999	6	11
12	Printing charges	358	6	9
13	Re-building Stables	1,349	13	6
14	Fire Insurance	400	0	0
15	Medals and Prizes	628	6	10
16	Laboratory Chemicals	100	0	0
17	Entertainment to Visiting Teams	351	5	7
18	Type Writer	397	3	0
19	Bonus to Odhavji Mali	132	0	0
20	Travelling Allowance	346	3	0
21	Present from Council to H. S. Davies Esq., late Agency Engineer.	500	0	0
	TOTAL Rs.....	68,835	13	6

ANNEXURE

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE

RECEIPTS.

No.	Particulars.	Actual Receipts for 1910-1911.	Estimated Receipts for 1911-1912.	Estimated Receipts for 1912-1913.
	Opening Balance	8,384 0 0	.....	.....
1	Fees from Kumars	26,509 4 5	30,000 0 0	35,000 0 0
2	Garden Receipts	88 9 3	200 0 0	100 0 0
3	Contribution towards Accountant's Pay.	444 11 9	200 0 0	300 0 0
4	Miscellaneous Receipts... ...	270 5 10	20 0 0	30 0 0
5	Prize Fund Receipts	628 6 10	629 0 0	629 0 0
6	Government Grant-in-Aid ...	24,966 0 0	24,966 0 0	24,966 0 0
7	Refund of Mr. A. C. Sell's Pay..	1,381 1 1	.....	.....
	Total ...	62,672 7 2	56,015 0 0	61,025 0 0
	Deficit to be made good from the Interest on Endowment Fund.	9,647 14 5	12,099 0 0	31,197 0 0
	Total Rs...	72,320 5 7	68,114 0 0	92,222 0 0

F.

BUDGET FOR 1912-1913.

DISBURSEMENT.

No.	Particulars.	Actual charges for 1910-1911.	Estimated charges for 1911-1912.	Estimated charges for 1912-1913.
1	Salary to College Staff ...	51,132 0 11	52,973 0 0	55,773 0 0
2	Contingencies	1,926 14 5	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
3	Water Cess	900 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0
4	Garden Establishment... ...	916 2 2	918 0 0	918 0 0
	Do. Contingencies ...	701 10 0	726 0 0	726 0 0
5	Conservancy Establishment ...	672 0 0	672 0 0	672 0 0
	Do. Contingencies ...	298 4 4	320 0 0	320 0 0
6	Library and Prizes	334 1 3	300 0 0	300 0 0
7	Play Ground and Gymnasium.	852 11 7	800 0 0	800 0 0
8	Medicines	250 0 0	250 0 0	250 0 0
				50 0 0
9	Marble Slab	50 0 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
10	Pension Quota	848 4 0	848 0 0	848 0 0
11	Repairs to Buildings	2,998 2 7	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
12	Printing charges	355 9 0	500 0 0	500 0 0
13	Rebuilding Stables	.....	1,350 0 0	*1,500 0 0*
14	Repairs to Vice-Principal's Bungalow	.....	.....	*800 0 0*
15	Fire Insurance	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
16	Renewing Grass Lawns ...	.....	100 0 0	.....
17	Medals and Prizes	628 6 10	629 0 0	629 0 0
18	House rent to Hospital Assistant.	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
19	Laboratory Chemicals	68 0 9	100 0 0	100 0 0
20	Travelling allowance	317 12 0	350 0 0	350 0 0
21	Entertainment to Visiting Team	197 11 10	500 0 0	500 0 0
22	Type writer	.....	400 0 0	.....
23	Bonus to Odhavji Mali ...	.....	132 0 0	.....
24	Gymnastic Teacher	.....	360 0 0	.....
25	Building quarters in Principal's Bungalow.	2,509 2 4	.....	.....
26	Night soil cart	110 0 0	.....	.....
27	Cupboards and Tables ...	500 0 0	.....	.....
28	Indore Team Entertainment ...	396 0 0	.....	.....
29	Sanatorium Furniture	585 0 0	.....	.....
30	Repairs to Principal's Bungalow	450 7 3	.....	.....
31	Coir matting for Class Rooms...	497 14 0	.....	.....
32	Lightning Conductor	252 2 4	.....	.....
33	Rebuilding Latrines	1,946 0 0	.....	.....
34	Refund of College Fees ...	1,200 0 0	.....	.....
35	*Repairs to College Furniture* ...	.....	.....	*300 0 0*
36	*Building Principal's Bungalow* ...	.....	.....	*21,000 0 0*
	Total Rs....	72,320 5 7	68,114 0 0	92,222 0 0

STATEMENT A.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, Rajkot, Budget for 1912-13.

Details of Establishment.

No.	Name.	Period.	Amount.	Total
1	Principal ...	From 1-3-12 to 28-2-13 at Rs. 1,250.	15,000 0 0	
		Exchange compensation on 15,000 at 6¼ p.c.	937 8 0	1,5937 8 0
2	Vice-Principal ...	From 1-3-12 to 30-9-12 at Rs. 800.	5,600 0 0	
		„ 1-10-12 to 28-2-13 at Rs. 850.	4,250 0 0	
		Exchange compensation on Rs. 9,800 at 6¼ p. c.	615 0 0	1,0465 10 0
3	1st Assistant ...	From 1-3-12 to 31-8-12 at Rs 350.	2,100 0 0	
		„ 1-9-12 to 28-2-13 at Rs. 375.	2,250 0 0	4,350 0 0
4	2nd Assistant ..	From 1-3-12 to 28-2 13 at Rs. 300.	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0
5	3rd Assistant ...	From 1-3-12 to 30-4-12 at Rs. 225	450 0 0	
		„ 1-5-12 to 28-2-13 at Rs. 250.	2,500 0 0	2,950 0 0
6	4th Assistant ...	From 1-3-12 to 28-2-13 at Rs. 200.	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0
7	5th Assistant ...	From 1-3-12 to 28-2-13 at Rs. 200.	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0
8	6th Assistant ...	From 1-3-12 to 30-6-12 at Rs. 140.	560 0 0	
		„ 1-7-12 to 28-2-13 at Rs. 160.	1,280 0 0	1,840 0 0
9	1st Wing Master.	From 1-3-12 to 28-2-13 at Rs. 150.	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
10	2nd Wing Master.	From 1-3-12 to 31-7-12 at Rs. 140.	700 0 0	
		„ 1-8-12 to 28-2-13 at Rs. 150.	1,050 0 0	1,750 0 0
11	Clerk and Accountant.	From 1-3-12 to 28-2-13 at Rs. 100.	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
		GRAND TOTAL RUPEES ...	.....	48,693 2 0

B.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, Rajkot, Budget For 1912-13.

Subordinate Staff and Menial Establishment.

No.	Name.	Salary.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Surgeon ... ... 100 × 12	1,200		
2	Cricket Coach... ... ... 75 × 12	900		
3	Hospital Assistant ... ... 40 × 12	480		
4	Gymnast ... ... 30 × 12	360		
5	Farrier ... ... 25 × 12	300		
6	Riding Master ... ... 15 × 12	180		
7	Shastri ... ... 25 × 12	300		
8	Kazi ... ... 25 × 12	300		
9	Drawing Master ... ... 20 × 12	240		
10	Music Master ... ... 20 × 12	240		
11	Jemadar ... ... 15 × 12	180		
12	Muccadam ... ... 12 × 12	144		
13	8 Peons ... ... { 4 × 9 × 12 / 4 × 8 × 12 }	816		
	9 Hamals ... ... 9 × 9 × 12	972		
	5 Pagees ... ... { 4 × 8 × 12 / 1 × 7 × 12 }	468		
	Total ...	.....	7,080	

Statement A:—Rs. 48,693 2 0

Do. B:—Rs. 7,080 0 0

Grand Total Rs. 55,773 2 0

ANNEXURE G.

PROGRESS OF STUDIES—1911-1912.

DIPLOMA CLASS.

ENGLISH :—

(1) Shakespeare—Henry V.

(2) Sir A. Quiller Couch—Splendid Spur.

(3) Sir F. Treves—Cradle of the Deep .. .. pp. 1-93.

(4) Moral Reading Book—Macnaghten's "Common Thoughts on Serious Subjects."

Translation and Retranslation—

Gujarati—Mewad ni Jaho Jalali.

Marathi—Kale's Translation (selections at the end).

Urdu—Simple passages.

Reading (from Texts) Recitation. Conversation.

Readings from Newspapers and Magazines.

VERNACULAR :—

(1) *Gujarati*—Virmati by Navalram.
Petition Reading.
Composition and Grammar.

(2) *Urdu*—Tobatun Nasooh.
Musaddase Hali ... ... pp. 1-40.
Composition.

(3) *Marathi*—Prapanchya Rahasya.
Naladamyanti by Raghunath Pandit.
Petition Reading (Modi).

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

(1) *English History*—Ransom's History of England.

(2) *Indian History*—Vincent Smith's Student's History of India.

(3) *Geography*—General Geography of the World and the British Empire in detail.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Complete Course.

LAW, POLITICAL ECONOMY, REVENUE AND SURVEY :—

(1) *Law*—

(*a*) Whitworth's Law Lectures.

(*b*) Notes on Jurisprudence, 8 lectures.

(*c*) Rana's Hindu Law, 59 pages (marked portion only).

(2) *Political Economy*—Walker's Elements of Political Economy.

(3) *Land Revenue*—Baden Powell's Land Revenue Settlements in India. Notes from Chapters I to VIII.

(4) *Survey*—Baker and Dixon ... pp. 52 omitting pp 31-32.
Geometry—Godfrey and Siddon's First 3 Books.
Algebra—Baker and Bourne ... pp. 213 omitting pp. 194-202.

SCIENCE:—

(1) *Chemistry*—Roscoe's Primer.

(2) *Physics*—Balfour Stewart's Primer.
Practical work from Perkin and Lean's "Introduction to the study of Chemistry".

CLASS II.

ENGLISH:—

Prose—Our Empire Overseas ... ... pp. 9 to 36 and 195 to 217.

Poetry—Enoch Arden. Lines 1 to 712.
Recitation from Enoch Arden Lines 1-150.

Composition—General easy subjects.

Grammar—Parsing and Analysis and General.

Pathmala—Well's Part IV, 9 Lessons.

VERNACULAR:—

(*a*) GUJARATI—

Prose—Iravati ... ... pp. 1-85.

Poetry—Premanand ni Prasadi ... ... pp. 5-24; 70-73; 81-86: 94-99; 102-112.

Composition—Essay writing.

Grammar—Full Parsing.

(*b*) URDU—

(*a*) Readings from Persian Prose and Poetry by Hajibe Shahi ... ... pp. 62 to 72; 78 to 100.
Composition and Translation.

(*b*) *Prose*—Shiblis' Safar Nama.
Poetry—Musaddase Hali .. .. pp. 12 to 50.
Composition and Translation.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

English History—Empire History: ... ...1485 to 1815.

Indian History—Vincent Smith's Student's History of India. ... ...p. p. 161 to 219.

Geography—British Empire: North America and Asia (revised).

MATHEMATICS:—

Arithmetic—Lock and Lewis: Discount and present worth.

Geometry—Godfrey and Siddon's Practical ... ...Theorems 1-23 and Problems 6.

SCIENCE:—

Chemistry—Roscoe's Primer. ... ... pp. 9-57.

Physics—Balfour Stewart's Primer ... ...pp. 9-106.

VOLUNTARY SUBJECTS:—

(A) LAW AND POLITICAL ECONOMY:—

Law—Whitworth's Law Lectures ... ...Chs. 1 to 14 (omit 6)

Political Economy—Elementary Ideas about Economy.

CLASS III.

ENGLISH:—

Prose—Henty's " Do your Duty " complete.

Grammar—Parsing and Analysis.

Composition—Simple stories.

Pathmala—Well's Part III ... ...pp. 1-41.

VERNACULAR:—

(A) GUJARATI:—

Prose—Karan Ghelo ... ... pp. 1-71 (omitting 32-33).

Poetry—Sudama Charitra ... ... 553 lines.

Composition—Simple stories.

Grammar—Full parsing.

Translation— From " Do your Duty " ... ...pp. 1-35.

(B) URDU:—

Second and Third Readers complete.

Composition—Simple stories.

Translation from the text-book.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

English History—Makers of History ... ...pp. 1-111, with notes filling intervals.

Indian History—Marsden's ... ... pp. 80-158.

Geography—General Geography of Europe; General knowledge about Astronomy and Physical Geography and Asia revised.

MATHEMATICS:—

Arithmetic—Lock and Lewis-to Simple Interest.

Algebra—Baker and Bourne-to Division.

Geometry—Godfrey Siddon's: Definitions, Practical and Book I, Theorems 13 (omitting 4th and 5th).

SCIENCE:—

Physics—Balfour Stewart's Primer ... ...pp. 9-76.

Practical measurements of length, area, volume, density, atmospheric pressure, and elementary chemical pressures.

CLASS IV.

ENGLISH:—

Nelson's Indian Readers, Book 3; (poems and six prose lessons from the end omitted).

Grammar—Full easy parsing.

Composition—Simple stories.

Pathmala—Part I ... ...pp. 1-59.

Dictation, Copy writing.

VERNACULAR:—

GUJARATI:—

Prose—Mewadni Jaho Jalali ... ... pp. 13-106.

Poetry—Dalpatkavya: Part I. ... ... pp. 58-61; 64-68; Recitation: 120 lines from p. 58 and 59.

Grammar—Full Parsing.

Composition—Reproduction of stories.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

Indian History—Marsden's (Gujarati) Mogul period, ... pp. 129-199 and 222-225.

Geography—General Geography of Asia and revision of India; Countries and Capitals of the World.

Map-drawing—Asia and India.

MATHEMATICS:—

Arithmetic—Reduction, Fractions, Decimals, Simple and easy examples on Unitary Method.

SCIENCE:—Elementary Practical work; Metric system; Measurement of Length, Area, Volume, Change of state; Notes on observations of some experiments.

DRAWING:—Freehand and Colouring.

CLASS V.

ENGLISH:—

Division A.—Nelson's Indian Readers Book II. ... ...10 Lessons.

„ B.— „ „ Book I. ... ...16 Lessons.

Pathmala—Well's Part I. ... ...pp. 1 to 31.

Grammar—Parts of Speech and simple parsing.

Dictation and Copy-writing.

GUJARATI:—

Prose—Division A.—Gujarati Vth Book ... ...26 Lessons.

„ B.— „ IIIrd Book ... ...13 Lessons

and IVth Book ... ...15 Lessons.

Poetry—Division A.-Gujarati Vth Book ... ... 3 Poems.

„ B.- „ IVth Book, ... 2 Poems.

Grammar—Parts of Speech, full parsing of Nouns and Adjectives.

Dictation and Copy-writing.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

Indian History—Stories from Ancient Indian History.

The Aryas, Buddha, Alexander the Great, and Chandra Gupta.

Geography—India, Revision of Bombay Presidency.

Map drawing—India.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic —

Division A.—H. C. F.; L. C. M., Reduction and easy Fractions.

B—First four rules H. C. F.; Reduction (easy). Reducing £. s. d. to d. Rs. as. ps. to ps Tons. cwts, &c., to drams.

DRAWING :—Freehand and colouring.

CLASS VI.

ENGLISH :-

Division A.—Orient Readers Primer : Complete

„ B.— „ „ „ ... ... Lessons 1-30.

„ C.— „ „ „ ... ... Lessons 8, 9, 10-14.

GUJARATI:—

Division A.—Gujarati 2nd Book, 20 lessons and 3rd Book, lessons 1, 3-25 and 39-43.

„ Poetry—3 poems from 2nd Book and 3 from 3rd Book, with recitation.

Grammar—Parts of Speech.

Dictation and Copy-writing.

„ B.—Gujarati 2nd Book, lessons 1-26.

Poetry—Lessons 2, 5, 10, 15, 25, 34, with recitation.

„ C.—Balpothi Part II, complete.

First Book, lessons 1-15.

Poetry: Lessons 4, 9, 21.

Dictation and Copy-writing.

„ D—Bal Pothi, Part I and 3, lessons of Part II.

Copy-writing.

MATHEMATICS:—

Arithmetic :—

Division A.—The first four Rules, Tables upto 16×10.

„ B.—Addition, Subtraction and easy Multiplication, Tables upto 16×10.

„ C.—Tables 1 to 100.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

History :—Eight stories from the History of Gujarat.

Geography :—Geographical definitions ; General Geography of Kathiawar and Bombay Presidency.

Map drawing—Kathiawar..

DRAWING :—Freehand and Colouring.

TIME TABLE.

Time.	Post Diploma.	Diploma Class.	Second Class.
			MONDAYS AND
10—10-45 ...	.....	Indian History, English Prose.	English Prose ... ...
10-45—11-30 ...	.....	Moral Lessons, Indian History.	Geometry, Moral Lessons.
11-30—12-15 ...	.....	Economy, Voluntary Mathematics.	Geography, Indian History
12-15—1 ...	.....	Arithmetic	Arithmetic ... ...
2—2-45 ...	.....	Science, Geography ...	Vernacular... ... ...
2-45—3-30 ...	.....	Examination, Vernacular ...	Examination, Geometry ...
3-30—4-15 ...	.....	Examination, English History.	Examination, Economy ...
			TUESDAYS AND
10—10-45 ..	.....	Law, Algebra	English History ... ...
10-45—11-30 ...	.....	Science	Pathmala, English Poetry..
11-30—12-15 ...	.....	Science, English History ...	Vernacular... ... ...
12-15—1 ...	.....	Pathmala, English Poetry ...	English Grammar, English Prose.
2—2-45 ...	.....	Extra English, English Prose...	English Poetry,.Law ...
2-45—3-30 ...	.....	Vernacular	Science ... ...
3-30—4-15 ...	.....	Survey, English Grammar ...	Science ... ...
			WEDNESDAYS
10—10-45 ...	.....	English History, Vernacular ...	Vernacular, Geography ...
10-45—11-30 ...	.....	English Poetry, English Prose..	English History, Geometry
11-30—12-15 ...	.....	Geography, Revenue and Voluntary Mathematics.	Indian History, Law ...
12-15—1 ...	.....	Law and Algebra, English Poetry.	Extra English, English Grammar.
1—1-30 ...	.....	Revenue and Voluntary Mathematics, Economy and Voluntary Mathematics.	Vernacular, Grammar ...

COLLEGE.

19 .

TIME TABLE.

Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.	Sixth Class.
THURSDAYS.			
English, Geometry.	English, Vernacular ...	Vernacular ...	Moral, Vernacular.
Science, Geography.	Vernacular, English ...	Pathmala ...	Map-Drawing, History
Pathmala	Vernacular	.....	.....
General English ...	Arithmetic	English	English, Arithmetic.
Vernacular	Pathmala, Science ...	Arithmetic, History.	Gujarati Copy.
Examination, English Grammar.	Examination, Composition.	English Copy ...	English, Arithmetic.
Do. Vernacular.	Do. Vernacular ...	Examination, Arithmetic.	Examination, Geography.
FRIDAYS.			
English History ...	Moral, Geography ...	Geography, Moral ...	English, Arithmetic.
Arithmetic, Composition.	Vernacular, Geometry.	English	Examination, Geography.
Vernacular ...	History, Arithmetic...	.....	.....
Moral, English ...	English	Arithmetic	English, Arithmetic.
Geometry, Indian History.	Pathmala	Gujarati Copy, Examination.	History, English Arithmetic.
Algebra	English Copy ...	Pathmala, History ...	Vernacular.
Pathmala, Geography.	Geography, History.	Vernacular	Vernacular.
AND SATURDAYS.			
Vernacular, Science ...	English, Arithmetic ...	Arithmetic, Pathmala.	Gujarati.
Indian History, Science	Arithmetic, Map-drawing.	Vernacular, English ...	English, Arithmetic, Conversation.
Geometry, Pathmala.	Vernacular	.....	.....
Arithmetic Vernacular	Science, Pathmala ...	Map-drawing, Geography.	English, Arithmetic.
Vernacular, Arithmetic.	Examination, Conversation.	Conversation, Vernacular.	Vernacular.

ANNEXURE H.

STATEMENT showing the number of boys following the different courses. 1911-1912.

Class.	Number of Boys.	Science or Classical Language.			Vernacular.			Law, Political Economy, Land Surveying or Advanced Mathematics.		Remarks.
		Science.	Classical Language.		Gujarati.	Marathi.	Urdu.	Law, Political Economy, Revenue and Politics.	Advanced Mathematics	
			Sanskrit.	Persian.						
Diploma Class	3	3	...	...	1	1	1	2	1	
Class II	4	3	...	*1	2	...	2	4	.....	
Class III	8	8	...	...	8	...	...	.....	.....	
Class IV	12	12	...	...	12	...	...	.....	.....	
Class V	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	.....	.....	
Class VI	9	9	...	...	9	...	...	.....	.....	

*A beginner.

ANNEXURE I.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

We inspected this College on April 1st, 2nd and 3rd, 1911. The number of boys at present reading in the College is only 34 and there are, in consequence, several rooms vacant in the Boarding House. The College remains very exclusive and with its limited clientèle is subject to fluctuations in the number of its pupils. We understand, however, that a number of new boys are expected to join next term when it is probable that all the available rooms will again be fully occupied.

Mr. Giles in an inspection note on the College in 1908, when there were 41 boys on the roll, forcibly pointed out the disadvantage of such limited numbers and made a strong plea for expansion, every word of which we should like to endorse. The matter was subsequently considered by the College Council and it was decided that it was not advisable to relax the rules with regard to admission so as to admit poorer boys. Though the expansion of the field of recruitment in the case of an institution of this kind may present special difficulties in the present circumstances of Indian society, there can be no doubt that such small numbers do constitute a serious bar to the full development of school life.

Buildings and Grounds—For its present limited numbers this College is the most completely equipped of all the Colleges. The Boarding House accommodation is particularly good and the whole institution charmingly compact.

An improvement had been made by the removal of the latrines on one side from the kitchens. The stables on the other side are also too close to the kitchens and should be removed, if possible. It is difficult to suggest a convenient way of doing this as the College grounds are so limited. We would very strongly urge upon the College Council the desirability of extending the College grounds. Even with the present numbers the playing field is insufficient, the grounds being almost dangerous for the small boys when the seniors are playing cricket. It would also be appropriate for an institution of this kind to have its own model farm and herd of pure bred cattle, and for this more land would be required.

Staff—The College is fortunate in its Indian staff which appears to be exceptionally well-qualified and able. In addition to the ordinary staff there are special teachers for (1) Music (2) Riding and Sword Exercise (3) Gymnastics and (4) Carpentry. There has been no change in the European staff. Mr. R. D. Patel, however, the first Indian Assistant, retired at the close of last year, after 12 years' connection with the College.

Classes—There are six classes of which the highest or Diploma class is class 1. The largest class is class 3 with nine boys. There are two boys only in the Diploma class, but they will not be allowed to sit for the Diploma Examination this year as they are not sufficiently well prepared, partly

owing to the College having been closed on account of plague for six weeks. The remaining classes have six or seven boys apiece, with the exception of the lowest, class 6, which has only four boys. There is a rather noticeable inequality in the ages of the boys in classes 3 and 4. In class 3 for example there is a young boy only 11½ years old, reading with two boys who are both over 19. Unless this very young boy is to mark time for several years in class 2 he will in the ordinary course appear for the Diploma Examination when he is only 14. It would be a great pity for such a boy to end his education at that age. In class 4 the ages also range from 11½ to 19. It is, no doubt, one of the penalties which the school must pay for its exclusiveness and consequent small numbers that the classes should often include boys of ill-assorted ages. We notice, however, that two of the boys who are over 19 and are in class 3 and 4 respectively, must have entered the school only a year and a half ago. It is very difficult to make anything of boys who enter so late and we should like to see the College in a position to refuse admission to such boys.

English.

The teaching of subjects.—Owing to the composition of the staff the English teaching is shared between the English and Indian staff. This is the case even in class 2 where the first Indian Assistant takes one of the books read, a rather difficult book dealing with modern European History. The language is taught (in all the lower classes at any rate), by translation, supplemented by conversation lessons. English apparently only becomes the medium of instruction in class 3. In the lower classes the amount read is small, but the boys prepare very thoroughly what they do read. From class 4 the boys are asked to re-write the stories, which they have read, as composition. Dictation and translation exercises are also written in most classes. A good deal of written work is, therefore, done throughout and it appears to be a careful and thorough way in which the lessons on the Reader are here treated. The lesson is first read through by the boys in turn and translated. They then close their books and are asked first to spell in English and then give the vernacular meaning of detached words taken from the lesson read. After this they are asked the questions (given at the end of the lesson in the book) on the subject matter of what has been read. The lesson has been carefully prepared before-hand. In the next English lesson this work is revised before a new lesson is begun. This is a slow and laborious way of learning the language, but it appears to be effective. The English language presents great difficulties to Indian boys, especially in spelling and grammar, and it is this which makes it necessary to insist on careful drilling in these matters from the beginning.

Some grammar is done here in all classes from class 5 upwards. This generally takes the form of parsing and very little analysis appears to be done. Analysis is prescribed for class 3 but not in class 2. This is a little difficult to understand. Analysis should, we think, be continued in the higher classes, the boys being asked to analyse in the simplest way sentences which

they find difficult to understand, particularly in their poetry book. Class 2 and 3 both appeared to be rather weak in grammar.

The extra English books read in the Diploma class this year are "Bernier's Travels" and Macnaghten's "Common thoughts on serious subjects", the latter being used for the sake of its moral teaching rather than as a text. In class 2 the prescribed book in Prose is a compilation published by MacDougall and Co., called "Modern Times". This deals with the modern history of Europe, and appeared to us to be hardly suited to Indian school boys. The subject matter is too difficult for Indian boys to follow.

In poetry this class have read "Sohrab and Rustam" with evident appreciation. This is an excellent choice, and it is very creditable to the class that they are able to read it and appreciate it as well as they do. The extra prose books read by this class are "The daughter lands of Britain" a sort of geographical Reader giving interesting description of Colonies (published by MacDougall) and "Common thoughts on serious subjects" the latter again read for its moral teaching and not as a text. Class 3 have also read the easier parts of "The daughter lands of Britain" as their prose text, and Gould's "Conduct stories", the latter mainly with a view to moral teaching. The "Conduct Stories", appear to be more suitable to Indian boys than the book by the same author which was used in this class last year. In the lower classes Nelson's Indian Readers are used.

History.

Indian History is begun in class 5 in the vernacular, the vernacular version of Marsden's small history being used. This is followed by the same book in English in classes 4 and 3, the two higher classes using Vincent Smith's History of India. It seems hardly necessary to begin the study of history in the second year at all, but if it is introduced so soon it would be far better to begin merely with stories about historical personages. The small vernacular manual used in class 5 gives a very meagre outline, which is difficult to follow, and is not a good or attractive introduction to the subject. It was never really intended for such young boys and was compiled for the use of vernacular schools where the subject is begun much later. MacMillans and Longmans have both now published small collections of historical stories in very simple English and these would form a more suitable introduction to the subject. They would be suitable for class 4, and the subject might be begun there instead of in class 5. The time thus set free in class 5 might perhaps be given to object lessons. English history is introduced at class 3. No book is prescribed, but the book generally used appears to be a manual published by Nelson and Sons. The earlier period is read in class 3 and 2, the more difficult later period being taught in the Diploma class. The usual sequence of reigns is followed and an attempt is made to interest the boys in the lives of prominent persons. The work is painstaking and the results creditable, but the subject is a difficult one for Indian boys.

Geography.

We saw several of the masters teaching Geography in the different classes, and their work seemed on the whole to show some improvement since last year. Several lessons were brightly and pleasantly given and some of the lower classes showed a wide, if somewhat scattered, knowledge of details. Some of the map-drawing we saw threatened to destroy all interest by its monotony. Every boy of one class, for instance, had done a more or less highly coloured map of Asia twenty times to the same identical scale with only very faint traces of any improvement throughout the series. All the lower classes would have been better employed during a large part of that time in learning to map for themselves various parts of the College garden and compound.

Mathematics.

Arithmetic is well taught but on rather ordinary, not very interesting lines. It might be given a more stimulating turn with the aid of graphical methods and the systematic cultivation of abbreviated calculations in all the higher classes. The one boy who does Algebra in class 2 has made good progress in the solution of problems; but he was not familiar as he might have been with the use of graphs.

We saw geometry better taught here than at any other of the Chiefs' Colleges. No step was passed over or left to the memory until its exact purpose and relation to the whole was understood and enforced by numerous examples and exercises. Mr. Vevai's method of teaching the subject could only be criticised for the extreme exaltation of his ideal; but it is a very safe fault, and we have every hope that he will succeed.

Science.

The Science Master, Mr. Hiralal Kaji, M. A., B. Sc., has made a very laudable effort to get something useful out of the prescribed course. In class 4 he begins with some definitions of scientific terms and what may practically be described as more advanced object lessons. In Class 3 he takes up Chemistry and works his way through 50 pages of Roscoe's Primer, with class 2 he extends this to a total of 90 pages, and gets through pages 7 to 64 of Balfour Stewart's Physics; and then finishes the course in the Diploma class. His method is to bring the apparatus described in the text before the class and make them describe it outwardly. He then operates it and makes them describe and record the results they see occurring. This is not an unnatural way to intepret the antiquated text-books prescribes; and Mr. Kaji does it with sufficient energy and enthusiasm to stimulate the boys' curiosity to the point that they are even willing to sacrifice some of their spare time to coming into the laboratory for extra work and trying experiments on their own account. But science now requires to be taught as a more systematic discipline. The boys should have longer regular hours in the laboratory. Beginning with all sorts of measurements they should be trained in some precision of observation and then gradually led on to Experimental Mechanics including Hydrostatics and Pneumatics, and only after

those are understood might a little elementary Sound, Light, Heat or Electricity be introduced: while Chemistry is definitely left over for a University course. To attempt these more abstruse subjects before a thorough ground work of mechanical conceptions has been grasped is only to impress boys (and particularly Indian boys unaccustomed to the use of their fingers under Indian Masters) with a sense that the whole thing is a matter of Jadu —a miracle play—and to render straightforward ideas of science more difficult of attainment afterwards.

The actual notes that we saw the boys take of their observations were in excellent English, well-written and almost faultlessly spelled. But the performance was really only a well carried-out object lesson on the most unsuitable class of object. For such descriptive purposes Botany would be a far more suitable subject.

General.

The discipline of the College appears to be satisfactory and the "tone" of the whole place particularly good. The boys are an exceptionally nice-mannered and gentlemanly set of boys, and most pleasant to deal with. All the usual school games are played keenly, though with its small numbers the College is naturally handicapped in meeting larger Colleges. The boys all ride, and ride well, and they all learn to swim. An effort is also made to develop varied interests in the boys in other ways. Music is taught and practised largely on Sundays, and boys who have a taste for drawing or carpentry are also provided for on that day. It has been felt that the boys require more time to themselves than they have had in the past, and the experiment is now being tried of leaving them entirely to themselves on Sundays. They are allowed to ride out by themselves and to arrange their own picnics and it is hoped that this will not only give them the required relaxation, but also develop a certain degree of self-dependence and sense of responsibility. The Principal also proposes next year to inaugurate a series of Magic-lantern lectures for the boys, which should prove very attractive and instructive. This is a form of instruction that might well be made use of in all the Chiefs' Colleges.

The boys here are all well-to-do, and this is reflected in the way in which they furnish their rooms, and in the comparatively high standard of comfort which the Boarding House exhibits.

It is as much the business of an institution of this kind to win the confidence of the boys and mould their characters as to awaken their intelligence, and the efforts that are made to secure this end here appear to be remarkably successful. Definite moral teaching forms an important part of the training, but the success of this must necessarily depend upon the personal influence of the teacher, and it is in such influence that the College appears to be so successful. It may be added that the hold which the College seems to retain over its old boys is pleasing evidence of the permanence of this influence and is one of the most gratifying features of its work.

Sd. E. A. RICHARDSON.
Sd. J. A. CUNNINGHAM.

ANNEXURE J.

CHIEFS' COLLEGES.

Diploma Examination, 1912.

ENGLISH PROSE—THE GOLDEN SPUR.

1. How did Jack Marvel become involved in the fortunes of the Killigrew family?

2. Give some account of his escape from Bristol Castle.

3. Explain, with reference to the context, the following :—

(*a*) "I charge ye as honest men to disperse."

(*b*) "Unless you pack and go, I'll step out amongst you all."

(*c*) "Why, bless the boy," he cried, "for what d'ye think I'm unsuited."

(*d*) "Don't mock at me, Sir," he thundered, bringing his fist down upon the table. "I tell you the boy is a Papist!"

(*e*) And the end was the larboard halyards broke, an' the mare gybed, an' to Torrington I went before the wind, wi' an unseemly bloody nose."

4. What is meant by the following expressions as used in this book—

(*a*) The rebels.

(*b*) Malignant.

(*c*) The Army of the West.

(*d*) "One and all."

(*e*) "Church and king."

5. Give some account of the part played in the story by either (1) Master Hannibal Tingcomb or (2) Joan of the Tor.

6. Say briefly what you know of the following—

(*a*) Jan Tergagle.

(*b*) Jacques.

(*c*) Sir Ralph Hopton.

(*d*) Captain Lucius Higgs.

ENGLISH POETRY—HENRY V.

1. Rewrite in simple English prose the following :—

(*a*) "Now entertain conjecture of a time
When creeping murmur and the poring dark
Fills the wide vessel of the universe.

From camp to camp through the foul womb of night
The hum of either army sounds,
That the fix'd sentinels almost receive
The secret whispers of each other's watch:
Fire answers fire, and through their paly flames
Each battle sees the other's umber'd face;
Steed threatens steed, in high and boastful neighs
Piercing the night's dull ear; and from their tents
The armourers accomplishing the knights,
With busy hammers closing rivets up,
Give dreadful note of preparation:
The country cocks do crow, the clocks do toll,
And the third hour of drowsy morning name."

(*b*) And we understand him well
How he comes o'er us with our wilder days,
Not measuring what use we made of them.
We never valued this poor seat of England;
And, therefore, living hence, did give ourself
To barbarous license; as 't is ever common
That men are merriest when they are from home.
But tell the Dauphin I will keep my state,
Be like a King and show my sail of greatness
When I do rouse me in my throne of France:
For that I have laid by my majesty
And plodded like a man for working days,
But I will rise there with so full a glory
That I will dazzle all the eyes of France,
Yea, strike the Dauphin blind to look on us.
And tell the pleasant prince this mock of his
Hath turn'd his balls to gun-stones; and his soul
Shall stand sore charged for the wasteful vengeance
That shall fly with them:—

2. Explain and give the context of the following:—

(*a*) And you shall find his vanities forespent
Were but the outside of the Roman Brutus,
Covering discretion with a coat of folly;

(*b*) O, for honour of our land,
Let us not hang like roping icicles
Upon our houses' thatch, whiles a more frosty people
Sweat drops of gallant youth in our rich fields.

(*c*) Big Mars seems bankrupt in their beggar'd host
And faintly through a rusty beaver peeps.

(*d*) O, Signieur Dew, thou diest on point of fox,
Except, O Signieur, thou do give to me
Egregious ransom.

(*e*) Were now the general of our gracious empress,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
Bringing rebellion broached on his sword,
How many would the peaceful city quit,
To welcome him.

3. Describe the scene in the Council Chamber at Southampton when the treason of Scroop, Grey, and Cambridge is discovered.

4. Give some account of the incident of the glove. How was the quarrel which it provoked brought to an end?

5. "For, though I speak it to you, I think the King is but a man as I am."

How does Shakespeare justify this remark in depicting the character of Henry V in this play.

ESSAY AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PAPER.

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1. Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects—

(*a*) The Delhi Durbar.

(*b*) The way in which you spend Sundays and other short holidays at College.

(*c*) The pleasures of Shikar.

2. What were the principal changes announced in the King-Emperor's declaration at the Delhi Durbar?

3. Mention a great event that has happened during the last year in—

(1) Portugal.

(2) China.

(3) England.

4. What is meant by the antarctic regions? What explorers have recently visited these regions and with what results.

5. What do you know of the following—

(*a*) Lord Kitchener.

(*b*) Theodore Roosevelt.

(*c*) Marconi.

(*d*) Lloyd George.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, 1912.

1. Translate into English :—

મલ્હારરાવ ગાયકવાડે ફરીને બંડ મચાવ્યું હતું, તેવામાં સન ૧૮૦૩ના આક્ટોબર મહિનાના આરંભમાં બાબાજી આપાજી કાઠિયાવાડમાં મુલકગીરી કરવા નીકળ્યો હતો. તેના લશ્કરના ઘોડેશ્વારની એક ટુકડીનો તેને સાબરકુંડલા આગળ ભેટો થયો. તેમાં મલ્હારરાવનાં માણસ હાર્યાં, અને તેનો ખટલો લૂંટાયો ; એટલે તે ભાવનગર નાશી જઇને વખતસિંહ ગોહિલનો આશ્રય માગવા લાગ્યો. પણ વખતસિંહનો વિચાર તેનો પક્ષ ખેંચવાનો નહતો તેથી દ્વારકાં કે ભૂજ હોડીમાં બેશીને તેને નાશી જવા દીધો પણ તેટલામાં બે ઈંગ્લિશ હોડિઓ લગભગ હંકારી આવી, અને તેના વાહાણ ઉપર બે બાર કર્યા તેટલા માટે મલ્હારરાવને ફરીને કિનારે આવવું પડયું, અને તે ભાવનગર ઉતર્યો, પણ રાવલે તેને આશ્રય આપવાની ના કહી એટલે ડરી જઇને એ તથા એનો છોકરો, પોતાનાં નિશાન, નગારાં, હાથી ઘોડા, છોડી દઇ નાઠા 10

OR

1. Translate into English—

(*a*) ह्यां सामान्य शिक्षणा बरोबर एक विशेष गोष्ट मुलांच्या मनांत ठसावयास पाहिजे आहे. ती ही कीं निर्वाहार्थ कोणताही सरळ मार्गाचा धंदा करणें यांत कांहीं लघुत्व नाहीं. दिवाणाच्या मुलास दिवाणगिरी मिळाली तर ती चांगलीच; तीत कांहीं वाईट नाहीं. पण दिवाणाच्या मुलांनी व्यापाराचा किंवा कारीगिरीचा धंदा केला, तर त्याच्या योगानें त्यास उणेपणा येत नाहीं. नामदार ग्लेडस्टन साहेबांचे एक चिरंजीव व्यापारी आहेत आणि दुसरे धर्मोपदेशक आहेत.

(*b*) कांहीं चमत्कार करून ईश्वराचे अस्तित्व सिद्ध करून दाखवा म्हणून एका शिष्यानें गुरूस प्रश्न केला. गुरूस जादूचें थोडेंसें ज्ञान होतें, त्या योगें त्यानें शिष्याचें पुढें लिहिल्या प्रमाणें समाधान केलें. एक मातीनें भरलेला मोठा कुंडा आणून त्यानें ह्यांत एक नारळ ठेविला. व शिष्याला नीट लक्ष्य देण्यास सांगीतलें. ज्या ठिकाणीं नारळ ठेविला होता, तेथें लवकरच एक हिरवा कोंम्ब आला. त्याचें झाड होऊन त्यास शाखा व पानें फुटलीं व मोठा विस्तार झाला.

OR

Translate into English.

نظام المشائخ ربیع الثانی ہجری

جلد ۶ معجزہ شق القمر

۷۸۶

تمہید

سُنّت اللّٰہ اسی طرح پر ہے کہ جب انسان عبد اور معبود کے تعلقات اور فرائضِ عبدیت کو اپنی فرعونیت کے گھمنڈ میں بھول جاے اور تورّ ڈالے اوس وقت شان قہّاری کا اظہار ہو— جس وقت انسان دنیوی نشوں میں سرشار ہوکر گستاخانہ اور بیباکانہ خدا اور خدائی باتوں پر چہ میگوئیاں اور مذاق بازیاں کرنے لگے اُوس وقت قہر خداوندی نازل ہو اور اس سرکش متکبّر و مغرور مخلوق کو جہنّم رسید کرے— یہی سبب تو تھا کہ فرعون نے جیتیجی اپنی فرعونیت کا مزہ چکھا پامان کی ہامیں خاک بسر ہوئی نمرود کا غرّہ ڈہایا گیا اور شدّاد کا باغِ ارم دُھول دہانی ہوا— اور انہی پر کیا موقوف ہے کتب‌ہائی مُقدسہ سِیَرْ و تواریخ اساطیرالاولین سے پُر ہیں جنسے معلوم ہوتا ہے کہ بڑی بڑی قومیں— عالیشان شہر سر بفلک محلات کیون کر اور کس‌طرح آن کی آن میں غارت و برباد ہوگئے زمین پھٹی باد‌وباران و برق کے طوفان آئے ژالہ‌باری ہوئی آتش‌فشان پہاڑوں نے اپنے قادر یکتا کے حکم سے دھکے ہوے انگارے اور بُھلستا ہوا رقیق مادہ اپنے آتشین دہن سے نکالنا شروع کردیا اور نافرمان سرکش مخلوق کا آن واحد میں تہس نہس کر ڈالا

ENGLISH HISTROY.

[*Only six questions to be answered.*]

1. Give the names of the first three Norman Kings of England, with the dates of their accession; and estimate the influence of the Norman Conquest on the subsequent history of the country.

2. Describe the circumstances connected with the signing of Magna Charta.

3. What were the Crusades? How did they affect the course of English History.

4. Trace the steps by which Henry V's Conquests in France were lost after his death, and show how events in England contributed to their loss.

5. What causes led to the quarrel between England and Spain in the time of Queen Elizabeth?

6. Describe the growth of English Colonies in the seventeenth century and draw a map showing the position of the Colonies on the North American Continent at the close of that century.

7. State briefly what you know of—

(1) The Petition of Right.

(2) The Navigation Acts.

(3) The origin of party Government.

8. Give some account of the events which led up to the battle of Trafalgar and describe the battle itself.

9. Give some account of the development of the principle of federation amongst the English Colonies in the nineteenth century.

INDIAN HISTORY.

(Only six questions to be answered.)

1. What do you know of Houen Tsang? What light does his account of India throw upon the causes of the decline of Buddhism ?

2. Give some account of the invasions of India by Mahmud of Ghazni, and compare their results with those of the invasions of Muhammad Ghori.

3. Describe the principal events of the reign of Mahummad Tughlak and give some account of the political condition of Southern India during his reign.

4. Illustrate by a map the extent of the Bahmani Kingdom under Mahmud Gawan.

5. Who were the principal parties at the battle of Talikot and why did they fight? Give the date of the battle.

6. Which do you consider the greatest of the Moghul Emperors and why?

7. Account for the failure of Aurangzebe in the Deccan.

8. Trace the improvements effected in administration by Clive, Hastings and Cornwallis respectively.

9. What do you understand by the "Provincial Contract System"? When and why was it introduced and with what results?

GEOGRAPHY.

1. Draw a map of India, including Burma, and mark on it—

   (1) the five most important seaports.

   (2) the courses of the five chief rivers.

   (3) the countries which border it.

   (4) the position of Madura, Mandalay, Simla, Bangalore, Peshawar, Puri, Hyderabad, Benares, Agra, Dacca.

2. Can you explain—

   (1) why Delhi is much cooler in January than in June,

   (2) why Colombo is almost as hot in January as in June,

   (3) why Simla is much cooler than Lahore?

3. From what parts of India are the following products obtained—

Tea, gold, teak, coal, jute, cotton, petroleum, mica, wheat, rubies, coffee?

4. Describe a journey from Bombay to London by sea all the way mentioning the countries passed and the ports stopped at.

5. The average rainfall at Madras is nearly the same as at Patna (about 50 inches per annum). At Madras nearly three-quarters of the rain falls between October and December, but at Patna three-quarters falls between June and September. Explain the reason for this.

6. Where are the following places, and what is their chief importance—Belfast, Sydney, Glasgow, Vancouver, Panama, Tokio, Montreal, Nairobi, Oxford, Pekin, Auckland, Durban?

7. Explain Latitude and Longitude. Why is it that at 6 P. M., in Calcutta, it is 4·47 P. M. at Bombay, 12·6 P. M. at Greenwich, 5·38 A. M. at Winnipeg, and 10·18 P. M. at Melbourne?

ARITHMETIC.

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1. Multiply 12075 by 3907, and divide 630138691 by 2099.

2. Find the value of—

(*a*) $(\frac{2}{3}-\frac{5}{21})\div\frac{5}{3\frac{4}{33}-1\frac{4}{5}}$.

(*b*) $12(\frac{2}{97}-\frac{1}{776}-\frac{1}{679})$.

3. Express $\frac{13}{250}$, $\frac{21}{16}$ and $\frac{23}{66}$ as decimals, and divide 0·645 by 375.

4. 1609 bushels of wheat were sold for Rs. 3,757-8-0. Find the price per bushel, correct to the nearest pie, and the weight in tons, etc., if wheat weighs 63 lbs. per bushel.

5. A rectangular piece of brass measuring 10 in. by 3 in. by 0·135 in. weighs 1·2 lbs. How thick is a piece $13\frac{1}{2}$ in. long and 12 in. broad which weighs 6 lbs?

6. Goods were sold for Rs. 1,350, but the seller took off Rs. 101-4-0 for ready money. What rate per cent did he allow? If he still made a profit of 25 per cent, what did the goods cost him?

7. On January 1st 1911 a man owed Rs. 18,800. He paid back Rs. 1,250 on April 12th. If simple interest at 7 per cent per annum is charged on the amount due, how much interest is due up to the 31st December 1911?

8. Find the square root of 575·327 correct to three decimal places.

9. What does the sum of Rs. 3,500 amount to at the end of four years at 30 per cent per annum compound interest?

10. A man sold £ 12,000 of $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent stock at $79\frac{1}{2}$, and invested the money in 10 per cent stock at 265. Find the change in his income.

I. How far is the drama of Virmati founded on history? ... 3

II. What is the chief sentiment (રસ) in Virmati? Give reasons for your answer 4

III. Contrast the character of Lalraj with that of Jagdev ... 5

IV. Have you any reasons to suppose that Jainism was powerful in the time of Siddhraj? If you have, state them ... 3

V. Paraphrase the following passages :—

(*a*) કુળ ઉજ્જવળા મતિ નિર્મલા ગતિ ચંચળા પ્રબળા રતિ.

(*b*) ત્રૈલોક્યતિલક તારૂણી કાવ્ય તુજ રૂપ રૂપી વારૂણી.

(*c*) શૃંગાર કરવા, કડવુંજ તું આજ લાગે ;
વાંચી બળું હું વધતી, અતિ સ્નેહ આગે.
સંયોગ કુલ સુખરે! ભચ્ય ભેદી સાલે ;
શ્રીમંત વૈભવ સુણે શિદ ભિક્ષુ વ્હાલે ?

(*d*) જગત લાજનો માત્ર ભે ધરે, મન વિષેજ વેશ્યાજ તે ખરે!
તુજ પઠે કદી તે ચળે અરે! સતી કહાવતી કાં ન તે મરે ?
થયું શું જકતમાં લાજ જાય તો ? થયું શું સુર કામી રીસાય તો ?
થયું શું દેહ મેં પાડવો પડે ? થયું શું નર્ક જો મસ્તકે ચઢે ?
થયું શું કોટી ઘા હોય આપદા ? થયું શું નિંદે બ્રહ્માંડ જો કદા ?
અરર! હું શું રે! હું ભુંડું કરૂં? નહિજ ;—એ વિના કોથી ના ડરૂં ... 6

VI. Parse the words underlined in the above passages. ... 4

VII. Explain and give the context of the following. :—

(*a*) આ ટુંકા આયુષ્યમાં સુખનું પર્વ તો માત્ર આ ટુંકી જુવાની છે.

(*b*) અષ્ટાવક્રાદિ ઋષી, કૃષ્ણ સખાદી ભુપ
તપમાં પણ કરી અવગણ્યા, તેથી પડ્યા દુખ કૂપ.

(*c*) પુરાં પાપે આપે, કઠણ પિતુ શ્રાપે નથિ વરી,
પ્રીતિ પીઠા પેઠે, અમર તનુ તાતે વળી કરી.

(*d*) હું તો અંગ ઉમંગ આનંદ પામી,
કયા ભાગ્યથી મેં બધી પીડા વામી.

(*e*) માયિક કામ માયાથીજ થાય 5

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, 1912.

VERNACULAR (URDU).

I.—Write a short essay on Charity, in Urdu. 7

II.—Describe the dream of Nasooh, in Urdu. 9

III.—Translate into English the following lines. 7

ہوئی ایسی عادت پہ تعلیم غالب ∴ کہ باطل کے شیدا ہوئے حق کے طالب
مناقب سے بدلے گئے سب مثالب ∴ ہوئے روح سے بہرہ ور اونکے قالب
جسے راج رد کرچکے تھے وہ پتھر ∴ ہوا جا کے آخر کو قایم سرے پر
جب امت کو سب مل چکی حق کی نعمت ∴ ادا کرچکی فرض اپنا رسالت
رہی حق پہ باقی نہ بندونکی حُجّت ∴ نبی نے کیا خلق سے قصد رحلت
تو اسلام کی وارث ایک قوم چھوڑی ∴ کہ دنیا مین جسکی مثالین ہین تھوڑی
سب اسلام کے حکم بردار بندے ∴ سب اسلامیون کے مددگار بندے
خدا اور نبی کے وفادار بندے ∴ یتیمون کے رانڈون کے غمخوار بندے
رہِ کفرو باطل سے بیزار سارے ∴ نشے مین مئے حق کے سرشار سارے

IV.—Translate and explain in English the following phrases:— 7

نقارخانے مین طوطی کی آواز کون سنتے لگا
انسان خسرۃ الدنیا والاخرۃ نہوجائے
خدا کی لاٹھی مین آواز نہین
سمجھاکہ سر مُنڈواتے ہی اولے پڑے
اس راہ مین بدرقہ و رہنما تو خیر رفیق و ہمسر کا ملنا بھی مشکل تھا
اس آتش زنی کی خبرنے وہ اثر کیا جو حضرت موسیٰ پر آتش طورنے کیا تھا
ایک تو کُریلا اوسپر چڑھا نیم

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

Diploma Examination.

Vernacular (Marathi).

I. *Re*-write in Prose order and paraphrase :— 8

(*a*) म्हातारी उडलां न येचि तिजला माता मदीया अशी
कांता काय वदों नव प्रसवते सातां दिसांची तशी
पाता ह्या उभयास मी मज विधी द्यातास योजीतसे
हाता माजी नृपा तुझ्या गवसलों आतां करावें कसे

(*b*) मावेचना सुख मनीं कमनीय बाला
मायेसही विसरली न पुसेचि बाला.
दूर्वादळीं कदळि-बंध-मधूक माळा.
तीने अलंकृत करी नळ-कंठ-नाळा.

II. Parse the words underlined in question I. 3

III. Give the meanings of:— 5

रजनी; हुडकणें; कनककांता; पावलोपावलीं; साहस; शेली; व्यजन; मंदाकिनी; अरिध्वंस; रंजयन्ती; नवनीत.

IV. Explain :— 4

1. तोंड धरून बुक्क्यांचा मार.
2. दुःखाचा लेश नाहीं अशा ठिकाणीं जाण्यास दुःख हा एकच मार्ग आहे.
3. वळखिनें अवघें प्रिय मानिती.
4. टक्या कोठें जातोस तर सख्यें तोडायला.
5. अठरा विश्वे दरिद्र.

V. Join the followings according to the rules of Sandhi :— 3

मनु+आज्ञा; पुनः+जाति; सत्+लग्न; न+इति; विश्व+उत्पत्ति+आनंद.

VI. Write a short essay on :— 7

वेळाचें महत्व or मित्र.

TRANSLATE INTO GUJARATI, MARATHI OR URDU.

The Hindoo annals describe two races of kings as having reigned in India, that is, in present Hindustan, from the earliest age, the race of the sun and the race of the moon. Ikshwakoo, the progenitor of the former, founded the kingdom of Oude, and Boodh, the ancestor of the latter, made Priyog, the modern Allahabad, the seat of his Government. We are, moreover, told that there was constant war between the Brahmins, the champions of the solar race, and the military tribe of Kshatriyas, the adherents of the lunar race, until Purushram, a great solar prince, arose and extinguished the warriors. They are said to have recovered their strength, and chased King Sagur up into the Himalaya.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

1. Why does a ball thrown up in the air first fall back to the earth, and then after bouncing or rolling for some time come to rest?

or

What is the Centre of Gravity of a body, and how is it found?

2. Describe a mercury barometer. What are its chief uses?

3. How is it proved that a substance immersed in a liquid loses weight exactly equal to the weight of its own volume of the liquid?

4. Describe any arrangement for producing an electric current.

What are the chief properties of electric currents?

5. Explain the meaning of Specific Heat and Latent Heat.

or

How can (1) muddy water, and (2) brackish water, be made fit to drink?

6. What is the meaning of the equation.

$$Zn + H_2SO_4 = ZnSO_4 + H_2$$

Describe the substances referred to in this equation.

or

How is it shown that watar contains two parts by weight of Hydrogen to sixteen parts of Oxygen?

7. What are the chief gases in air, and what changes take place when we breathe it?

8. Classify the following substances as elements or compounds, giving a short reason in each case—sugar, steel, brass coal, kerosine oil, red phosphorus.

LAW.

I. Give the main divisions of law in a tabular form 5

II. On what principle are the laws of a Country made? State what you have learnt on this subject.... 5

III. Describe the procedure followed in a Sessions Case, in the Sessions Court, from the time the accused is placed in the dock to the final stage of the judgment. 10

IV. Who makes laws for British India? Describe the procedure adopted in getting a law passed 7

V. Define (1) Murder, (2) Grievous Hurt, (3) Robbery, (4) Theft, (5) Unlawful assembly, (6) Cheating, (7) Criminal breach of trust... 5

VI. Explain the following terms:—

(1) Warrant Case.

(2) Summons Case.

(3) Cognizable offence.

(4) Cross-Examination.

(5) Re-examination. 5

VII. Name the forms of punishment sanctioned by the Indian Penal Code 5

VIII. State the forms of marriage recognized by Hindu Law. Which of them are in vogue now? 8

50

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

(Only three questions to be attempted.)

1. What is the value of money? How is the value of money regulated?

2. What was the Mercantile System? Explain the fallacy underlying the system.

3. What is Capital? Explain by illustrations the service which Capital renders to Production.

4. What causes an increase in the price of bread? How far is it true that the price of bread depends on demand and supply?

5. What are the factors which determine rent in India?

6. Show how the development of means of communication in India affects prices and labour.

LAND REVENUE.

The Kumars may try any of the following questions together carrying not more than 10 marks.

I.—When is Land Revenue a rent and when a tax? ... 2

II.—In what forms does the British Government render help to cultivators, which only the actual Land-lord might be expected to do? 4

III.—What Lands are not liable to pay Land-Revenue? ... 3

IV.—What is an occupancy tenant? 2

V.—What are the requisites of a settlement? 3

VI.—What are the general features of a Rayat Wari System? 4

VII.—State the points of the Rayat Wari System peculiar to the Bombay Presidency. 2

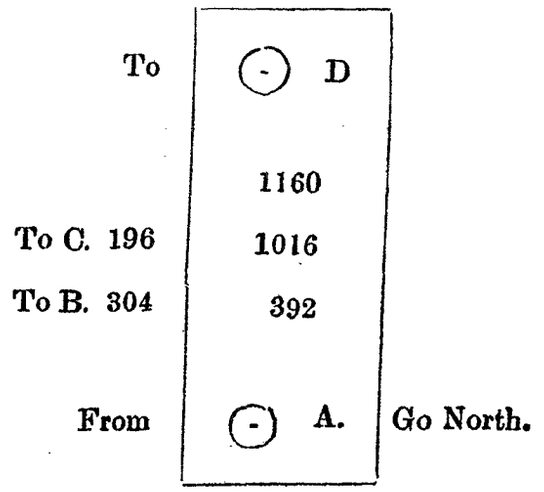
LAND SURVEYING.

I. Describe a Field-Book. How do you write notes in it?

II. Illustrate and describe in what way you would produce and measure a Survey line obstructed by a building.

III. Explain the principal operations of a Surveyor.

IV. Lay down a field from the annexed notes:—



N. B.—The above question paper is for ¾ hour. If only ½ hour is given, answer any three questions.

---

1. Multiply $a^2 - 2ab + b^2 + c^2$ by $a^2 + 2ab + b^2 - c^2$.

and divide $x^3 - 3xy - y^3 - 1$ *by* $x - y - 1$.

2. Resolve into factors—

(1) $x^4 - (x - y)^4$.

(2) $48\,x^3 - 243\,xy^2$.

(3) $5\,xy - 14\,y^2 + 6\,x^2$.

(4) $x^3(y - z) + y^3(z - x) + z^3(x - y)$.

3. Find the square root of—

$$9\,a^4 + 9\,b^4 - 12\,a^3b - 12\,ab^3 + 22\,a^2b^2.$$

4. Solve the equations—

(1) $\frac{x - a}{b} + \frac{x - b}{a} = 0.$

(2) $\frac{1}{x - 2} - \frac{3}{x + 31} = \frac{1}{5(x - 2)}.$

5. Solve the equations—

(1) $\frac{x}{8} + \frac{y}{9} = 42;\ \frac{x}{9} + \frac{y}{8} = 43.$

(2) $8\,x^2 + 22\,x - 21 = 0.$

6. The length of a rectangular field exceeds the breadth by 44 yards and the area enclosed is eight acres. Find the length and breadth of the field.

7. Trace the graphs of—

(1) $y = 0{\cdot}7\,x + 2{\cdot}3.$

(2) $y = x^2.$

On the second graph find the value of the square of 4·7 and the square root of 29 by actual measurement.

GEOMETRY.

1. Prove that the sum of the angles of a triangle is equal to two right angles.

Draw a triangle with sides 2·4, 1·8, and 3 inches in length, and measure each of the angles.

2. If two triangles have two angles of the one equal to two angles of the other, each to each, and also one side of the first equal to the corresponding side of the other, the triangles are equal in all respects.

3. Show that the area of a parallelogram is measured by the product of the base and altitude.

Prove that any straight line which passes through the middle point of a diagonal of a parallelogram bisects the parallelogram.

4. In a right angled triangle the square on the hypotenuse is equal to the sum of the squares on the sides containing the right angle.

Show how to divide a given straight line so that the square on one part may be equal to double the square on the other.

5. In equal circles if two chords are equal they are equi-distant from the centre.

6. Define the Tangent to a circle. Show that it is perpendicular to the radius drawn through the point of contact.

Draw a circle of radius two inches, and draw the tangents to it from a point three inches from the centre of the circle.

7. Two circles touch externally at O. Straight lines AOC and BOD are drawn to cut each circle at A, B, and C, D, respectively. Show that AB is parallel to CD.

or

Draw a circle to pass through two given points, and to touch a given straight line parallel to the line joining them.

ANNEXURE K.

GENERAL TIME TABLE OF OUT-DOOR EXERCISES, 1911-1912, WINTER TERM.

Days.	Morning.		Evening.		Masters in charge.
	Seniors.	Juniors.	Seniors.	Juniors.	
Monday	Riding school.		Cricket nets.	Tennis.	Messrs Turner, Shivshanker, Kavi, Thakor, Vevai and Daffedar.
Tuesday	Football.		Tennis.	Cricket nets.	Messrs Hiralal, Kazi, Thakor, Jhala Merubha and Shivshanker.
Wednesday ...	Tent pegging.	Riding exercise.	Football.		Mr. Turner, Duffedar and Staff.
Thursday ...	Riding for all.		Cricket nets.	Tennis.	Messrs Turner, Shivshanker, Vevai, Kazi, Merubha and Daffedar.
Friday	Football.		Tennis.	Cricket and Rounders.	Messrs Kazi, Hiralal, Kavi, Merubha, Shivshanker and Cursetji.
Saturday	Mounted Parade.		Football.		Mr. Turner, and Daffedar and Staff.
Sunday	Voluntary Tennis.		Tennis, Racquets and Rounders.		Messrs Thakor, Vevai and Cursetji.

ANNEXURE L.

MR. MACONOCHIE, YOUR HIGHNESSES, CHIEFS, LADIES, AND GENTLEMEN.

It is about 12 months ago since I had the honour of addressing a similar gathering on a similar occasion to the present one, and if found it then difficult to bring an element of novelty into a prize-giving address I find it more difficult now. For my hearers, most of whom are grown-up men and women, will, I am sure, agree with me, that there is a certain amount of monotony in every walk in life; at all events that of the school-master is no exception to the general experience. Boys are young and do not realize this fact, while those of us who are older derive, I believe, actual satisfaction from doing the same things day by day. At all events experience shows us that the man who has a number of definite duties to carry out daily is both a happier and more successful man than he who is his own master in this respect. Practice should make us perfect, and for the future Chiefs who are educated here there can be no better preparation for the multifarious duties which they will later on be called upon to perform than the regularity and monotony of school life. Later on the reward of method and regularity will come when they find for themselves that duties which once seemed dry and uninspiring have actually become a pleasure to them, a part of their lives in fact, from the increasing skill which they throw into them, so that in the end there would seem to be no such thing as monotony at all, no daily task which zeal cannot invest with variety. I have spoken at length on this aspect of our College life because the chief function of the Rajkumar College is to inculcate a sense of duty in its pupils, which, if realized, is the best guarantee that they will not hereafter be found wanting. Before proceeding to address you on the progress of the College during the past year I wish on behalf of the College to extend a very hearty welcome to you, Sir, and to thank you and Mrs. Maconochie very warmly for honouring us with your presence today. As Head of the Agency for the last 12 months you have identified yourself most closely with the welfare of this important Institution and maintained the best traditions of your predecessors. To Kumars, Past and Present, individually and collectively, you have been most courteous and hospitable and we one and all regret very much that the time has almost come for you to go. Personally I have a great deal to thank you for. In my duties as Principal on the frequent occasions when I have had need of your advice you have always been most ready to give it, and your sympathy in our work and difficulties has been unfailing. I do not think that it is a mere coincidence that this term we have had the largest entry that I ever remember at the College. Nor is Mrs. Maconochie, whose kindly qualties have endeared her to us all, less worthy of our welcome and thanks. It is always a pleasure to welcome past Kumars to the College. We owe them so much that they are sure of the only return we can give them, a hearty welcome. I propose to speak later on of what they have for us during the past year. Nor must I omit to extend a welcome to the Officers of the Political Department, who are here today and to whom we owe so much, and to our many visitors, European and Indian.

The year has been on the whole an uneventful one During the summer Term Mr. Turner was on leave and his place was ably taken by Mr. Fanshawe from the Mayo College. We were all very glad to see Mr. Turner in his place again in November. Owing to a large number of Kumars having left us in April last year, while during the year under report only 5 new ones joined, our numbers sustained rather a serious fall, which fact, diminishing as it did the general competition, militated to a certain extent against our efficiency. For instance, the Diploma Class only consisted of 2 Kumars, neither of whom was sufficiently up to the standard to appear at the Examination. This was the first time that no Kumars from this College have appeared at the Examination since it was instituted 7 years ago, but during the first 6 years we more than held our own with the other Colleges, securing one 1st, two 2nds, one 3rd, two 4ths, three 6ths, and never obtaining a lower place than 9th. During these years the highest number of candidates presented from all the Colleges was 21 and the lowest 12.

The Annual Examination was held in April last when 34 Kumars were examined, out of whom 23, or 77·4 per cent. passed in all subjects. In the first class Pushpsinhji of Sanjeli did very well and wins the majority of the prizes. In class 2 Amrawala, Digvijaysinhji, and Abdul Rahimankhan all did well. In Class 3 Abdulkhaliq was easily first, Feizmahomedkhan, Prabhatsinhji, and Harischandrasinhji all being deserving of praise. In class 4 Rukhadwala was first but Ajitsinhji was a good second. In the two lowest classes Desawala, Fatehsinhji, and Harsurwala all did well. The Inspectors visited us shortly before the Examination and with your permission I will refer to some of their oriticisms. With regard to the Staff the Inspectors say that it is exceptionally well qualified and able. They draw attention to the inequality of age in some of the classes, but as long as we occasionally have to take some Kumars who are advanced in age and backward in studies this cannot be prevented. Instructive remarks are made as to the ways in which the teaching of History, Geography and Mathematics can be improved. The teaching of Euclid and Chemistry struck them as particularly good. Among their general remarks is the following :— "The discipline of the College appears to be satisfactory and the "tone" of the whole place particularly good." The Inspectors also allude in laudatory tones to the relations between the College and its Past Kumars. I will now pass on to a short review of the outdoor life of the year. In cricket we did fairly, winning 2 matches, drawing 2 and losing 4. Ramwala of Bagasra made a good Captain. In Football there was again the old difficulty of getting matches. The two we did manage to arrange were both lost. In Tennis the Old Boys defeated us badly, but our first pair won in the games against the Daly College, Indore, and the T. G. School, Wadhwan. The Swimming of the Kumars has much improved and we continue to derive great benefit and enjoyment from His Highness the Jam Saheb's fine Swimming Bath. The Masters' Swimming Cup was won by Abdul Rahimankhan, and the Challenge Cup for Long-distance Swimming, a new Cup kindly presented by the Minor Raje Saheb of Akalkot, was won by Abdulkhaliq of Mangrol. In Tent-pegging, our Kumars defeated the Daly College Kumars both in the individual event

and in the section. As I said earlier, our numbers last year were very low and the College contained a large number of small boys. The above results of our outdoor life will therefore, I hope, not be found unsatisfactory.

You will shortly be asked to present the Prizes and Medals, Sir, and among the latter is one which is being presented for the first time, and about which I must say a few words. The idea of the Maneklal Memorial Medal was started by His Highness the Maharajah of Bhavnagar to whose House this College is so deeply indebted already. His Highness' late father was the first pupil to join the College in the year 1871, and from that date until his death in 1896 he was our most princely benefactor. This beautiful hall, in which we are gathered today, is ample evidence that the present Maharajah has followed in his father's footsteps. To-day we have to record another act of kindness on his part. The Maneklal Memorial Medal commemorates the late Mr. Maneklal Surti, for many years an Assistant Master here, and a man who seems to have had much good influence in the College. It is awarded for proficiency in religious knowledge, and has been won by Digvijaysinhji of Limbdi. Next year it will be competed for by the Mahomedan Kumars. A reference to my Annual Report will show the States that kindly contributed to the Fund, and I take this public opportunity of thanking them all most warmly. But the original idea was His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar's, the entire carrying out was his also, and I desire to thank him most warmly for this further mark of his kind interest in the College. I need hardly say that this Medal marks a distinct step in our religious training. Though the home is the place at which such training should commence, still the school should contribute its share, and the inception of this Medal will, I feel sure, prove an incentive to the Kumars to persevere in this very important branch of their College training.

Our Old Boys' Gathering was held as usual and there was a record attendance of 52 Past Kumars. Since 1870 when the College opened 267 Kumars have joined it, out of whom 70, or more than a quarter, are no longer living. Of the remainder many live at a great distance from Rajkot, in the Deccan, Gujarat and elsewhere, and 34 were then attending the College. This leaves out of the calculation those who from infirmity are unable to come back to Rajkot. An attendance of 52 shows that more than half of those who could come without difficulty came.

During the year we had to mourn the loss of two Past Kumars, His Highness Sir Ajitsinhji of Dhrangadhra and Kumar Shri Phirozkhan of Bajana. Both of them used periodically to revisit the College and maintain interest in its welfare.

The year witnessed the Installation of Highness Raj Saheb Ghanshiamsinhji of Dhrangdhra, whom we are glad to welcome here today, and who has signalised his Installation by a most handsome offer to the College of a sum of Rs. 8,000. I am glad to say that His Highness intends sending 2 Kumars from his State next term. His Highness Jalaludinkhan was also

installed as Nawab of Radhanpur. We are very proud of the fact that he won the Gujarat Cup this year. He is most kindly presenting the College with 30 new swords for Parade work. Kumar Shri Vithalrao of Sangli, who is in residence at Trinity College Cambridge, obtained Honours in Part I. of the Mathematical Tripos, and should have a very good chance of the Indian Civil Service in a few years' time He writes that for the next two years he will be reading for the Historical Tripos. I hope His Highness the Jam Saheb will not think me premature in congratualating him on being nominated as F. R. G. S.

I must now draw my somewhat lengthy remarks to a close. Should I have omitted any matter which requires touching on I may refer my hearers to our Annual Report for 1910-1911. I cannot, however, close without thanking Mr. Turner especially and the Staff for their loyal work and the four Officers for the way in which they carried out their duties. The work of Principal here is not a sinecure, but it is much lightened by the hearty co-operation I have always received from my colleagues and senior pupils. In comparison with the other Chiefs' Colleges we suffer from want of numbers, but so far we are, I think, holding our own, and trying to fulfil the objects with which the Rajkumar College was founded 40 years ago by its foresighted founders, the Chiefs of Kathiawar.

I will now ask you, Sir, to present the prizes and medals on the table before you to the successful Kumars.

MR. MAYNE, YOUR HIGHNESSES, CHIEFS AND KUMARS:

I must in the first place express to you, Mr. Mayne, on behalf of Mrs. *Maconochie and myself our sincere* appreciation of the terms in which you have welcomed us here to-day. Of our interest in the College you need no assurance, but I fear that your view of such help as I have been able to give you during the past year has been somewhat generously coloured by the kindliness that all Kathiawar associates with your personality. I should be the last to claim any share of the credit for the present satisfactory state of the College, which rightly belongs to yourself and your staff and to those who have gone before.

Mr. Mayne has paid a generous tribute to the work of his staff, and one that I believe to be thoroughly well deserved. For an estimate of the part played by the Principal we are fortunately not dependent on his own modest account. The present condition of the College is the best testimony to his work and we may congratulate ourselves on the possession of a Principal who is wholly devoted to the interests of the College and the Kumars and who knows not what it is to spare himself. In Mrs. Mayne he has a helper whose gracious influence we all recognise and appreciate. In the success of the College and the affection and respect of his pupils Past and Present, he has his reward, the value of which no words of mine can enhance.

We meet to-day at a time when a heavy cloud of anxiety hangs over the Province. This is not the occasion on which to dwell on this ever-present preoccupation and I only refer to it now because the fact that, at such a time, so many Old Boys, including Ruling Chiefs, have returned to encourage us by their presence, is a striking testimony to their interest in and affection for the College and their appreciation of the work that is being done their. Among the most valuable possessions of the Englishman who has been a public school boy are his pride in and affection for his old school, his sense of membership in a corporate body endowed with noble traditions, and the inspiration that these sentiments carry with them through his life towards what is clean and of good report and against all that would throw discredit on the goodly company to which he is privileged to belong. The aim of the Founders of this College was to reproduce here in Kathiawar this public school spirit, and, among the many indications that this aim is being realised, the large attendance of Old Boys at these gatherings is not the least significant. I venture to associate myself most heartily with the welcome extended by Mr. Mayne and to express the hope that as the years go by the sentiments that unite all connected with the College may grow ever stronger and more potent for good. I understand that proposals are being matured for the formation of a Past Kumars' Association and that they will be placed before the Old Boys by Mr. Mayne within the next two days. The project offers great possibilities and is deserving of the fullest support.

The account given by Mr. Mayne of the progress of the year may be regarded as most satisfactory. There was a slight falling off in numbers but that was merely temporary; the present term opened with a record entry and

prospects for the future are bright. The fact that there is a large proportion of small boys at the present time, while it doubtless detracts from the competitive efficiency of the College, is in other respects a most satisfactory feature. It shows that parents and guardians are becoming alive to the fact that, if the full benefits of the College course are to be reaped, boys must be sent there early. I wish that all who still hesitate to entrust their boys while they are small to the care of Mr. Mayne and his staff could see the small boys, as I have frequently had the pleasure of doing, on the afternoon of a cricket match. A more healthy, happy and keen lot of youngsters it would be difficult to find. Their good manners, absence of shyness and readiness to respond are most attractive. If there were anything physically or morally wrong with them they would not impress the casual visitor as they do, and I only wish that all their mothers could see them at work and at play and be encouraged to send to the College plenty more of the same sort.

The report of the Inspectors is distinctly gratifying and indicates that as regards the character of the staff, the methods of teaching and the tone of the school, little or no fault can be found. Their remarks on the history and science courses will, no doubt, receive full attention. The question of enlarging the grounds presents grave difficulties, and the idea of a model farm, though attractive, is not, I fear, a practical one under existing conditions.

The benefactions of the year to which Mr. Mayne has alluded will be generally appreciated, and you will, I am sure, cordially endorse all that he has said about His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar and the Durbars who have contributed to the Maneklal Surti Memorial Medal. We all welcome His Highness Raj Saheb Ghanshyamsinhji of Dhrangadhra to the College Council and to the roll of active supporters of the College. He has already, by the promise of a generous donation, shown his good will, and the two Kumars whom he has signified his intention of sending to the College next term are, we may hope, only the precursors of many sturdy recruits from Dhrangadhra.

I am sure all present will join with me in wishing all happiness and success to three Old Boys who have during the year assumed the responsibilities of Ruling Chiefs, I mean His Highness Ghanshyamsinhji of Dhrangadhra, His Highness Jalaludinkhan of Radhanpur and Thakor Pratapsinhji of Lathi.

Turning to the affairs of the Council I would cordially endorse the appreciation expressed last year by Mr. Hill of the readiness of the Chiefs who are members to devote their time to the business of the College, and of the great value of their advice. It is a matter of regret to some of us that the proposals for giving the Council more voice in the financial control of the College have not proved acceptable to the majority of the States. A Council of Management that has no practical control over the finances of the institution concerned appears to me to lack one of the essential elements of a managing body, and I commend the further consideration of this important question to the Chiefs of Kathiawar.

I have no intention of inflicting on you a discourse on education. As regards Chiefs' Colleges I am in the position of a learner and enquirer. From that standpoint I have talked much about the College with Chiefs and others competent to give an opinion. I have often heard defects pointed out but rarely any practical remedy suggested. These conversations have, however, constantly recurred to one consideration, which I make no apology for presenting to you, though I am aware that the Chiefs of Kathiawar are fully alive to it. It is this. No school however efficiently constituted, managed or supervised can be entirely successful if an appreciable proportion of the boys come from and return to homes where the surroundings are unwholesome. It is in the home that the foundations of character should be laid, in the home that the structure built at school on those foundations must be developed and preserved. If the responsibility of the school master is great, what of that of the parent or guardian? I am prepared to say :—

Take care of your boys at home, and at the College they will take care of themselves.

A word of advice to the Kumars is suggested to me by the fact that a carpentering class has been started during the year. I am a firm believer in the value to everyone of some interest outside his ordinary work or play, of what, in fact, is called a "hobby". It is good for no one to be always either at work or playing games, and every boy or man is the better for getting away from both, at times, to some occupation that will take his thoughts off the ordinary cares and interests of life. Some of you, if you fulfil your duties conscientiously, will suffer from want of spare time, others of you will have much more leisure than is good for you. In either case, you will be all the happier for being able to occupy yourself with such interests as mechanics, photography, natural history, carpentering, painting, literature or music, or one of the many branches of electricity or other sciences. Take what chance you can, therefore, of acquiring some interest of the sort to refresh you if tired, to occupy you if idle. A man with a hobby draws much comfort to himself and is only a nuisance to society when he bores his friends with it. Lest I should be accused of this crime I will bring my remarks to a close and will only venture the opinion that an intending benefactor to the College can do nothing more useful than by providing for the Kumars facilities for the acquisition of such interests.

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REPORT

ON THE

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,

RAJKOT

For

1912-13.

K.A. P. L. (I)—137—250-5-13.

No. 134 of 1913-14.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,

Rajkot, May 5th, 1913.

From,

J. T. TURNER, Esquire, M. A.,

Acting Principal, Rajkumar College.

To,

J. SLADEN, Esquire, I. C. S.,

Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Rajkumar College for the year 1912-1913.

Staff.

2. Mr. C. Mayne, the Principal, went on one year's furlough combined with vacation, on October 10th, 1912. I was appointed to officiate and took charge on 19th November 1912. No European Officer ~~being~~ was appointed as Vice-Principal, ~~the Indian Staff received temporary promotion from 19th November 1912 to~~ till January 10th, 1913, ~~Mr. Thakore alone receiving an acting allowance~~. On 10th January 1913, Mr. P. P. Braithwaite took charge of the office, his services being lent to the College by the Government of India.

Jhala Shri Merubha Dadubha of Karmad, who was sub-protem Wing Master, died from pneumonia on December 23rd, 1912, in the West Hospital. I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my sincere appreciation of his work in the College and deep regret for his untimely death. His post remained vacant from December 23rd, 1912 to January 4th, 1913, when Jhala Shri Merubha Mavsinhji of Adval was appointed sub-protem Wing Master.

Major W. M. Houston handed over medical charge of the College to Major A. Hooton on December 28th, 1912.

Daffedar Karansinh was recalled to his regiment and Daffedar Surajbalisinh of the Bhawnagar Imperial Lancers was deputed as Riding Master in his place on June 15th, 1912.

Mr. Balwantrai K. Thakore, 1st Assistant was appointed Agency Educational Officer from April 1st, 1913. He has consequently ceased to draw his salary from that date, but continues to help in the Class work until the end of term. I would like to express my appreciation of the good work he has done during the 8½ years he has been in the College, and wish him a successful career in his new appointment.

The College Roll.

3. The number of Kumars on the roll at the end of last year was 42.

Total Number.

There has been one new entry during the year under review, but I regret to say that one Kumar died and 11 have been withdrawn. The total number on the roll on April 1st, 1913, thus is 31. Some decrease in our numbers was foreseen by Mr. Mayne in his last report but such a large drop was not anticipated so soon. There is at present a paucity of recruits both in Kathiawar and other parts of the Presidency, and it seems probable that for some years our numbers will be below the average. A cycle of lean years, however, has been known before, and it should be recognized that an institution of such an exclusive character as the College is peculiarly liable to variations in the attendance.

Withdrawals.

Annexure B. gives the names of the Kumars who have left. I much regret to state that Kumar Shri Amrawala of Bagasra died from fever at his home during the Autumn Vacation. His death deprived the College of an extremely promising member and the loss of one so young was a shock to all of us. His cheerful and lovable nature, his pluck and unfailing good humour won him many friends, who deeply mourn his loss.

Of the withdrawals Kumar Shri Pushpasinhji of Sanjeli, AbdulRahimankhan of Savanur, and Ganpatsinhji of Umeta left on account of age; the two former obtained Diplomas, and the last has now been installed. Financial reasons account for the departure of three Kumars, while three others have proceeded to England to continue their education. Kumar Shri Amrawala of Thanadevli left the College on account of the advanced age and ill-health of his father, and Kumar Shri Bhupatsinhji of Dhrangadhra is working under the Darbar.

Admission.

There has only been one Kumar admitted to the College as stated above. In the immediate future there are one or two more coming, and not many ought to leave in the ordinary course of events. As far as can be foreseen at present, our numbers ought not to fall very much lower, though I fear it will be many years before we reach last year's total.

Distribution of the College Roll.

The Distribution of the College Roll is as follows:—

(*a*) Kathiawar States and Talukas:—

Limbdi	3
Navania	1
Porbandar	2
Jamnagar	2
Mangrol	1
Muli...	1
Shahpur	1
Dhrangadhra	1
Bhavnagar	2
Junagadh	1

Mendarda ...	...	...	2
Jetpur ...	...	...	3
Bilkha ...	...	...	2
Wadhwan ...	...	...	1
Sanala ...	...	...	1
			24

(*b*) Rewa Kantha Agency :—

Balasinor ...	...	...	1
Umeta ...	...	...	1
Rajpipla ...	...	...	2
			4

(*c*) Palanpur Agency :—

Tharad ...	...	...	1
			1

(*d*) Talukdari Settlement Office and Court of Wards, Gujarat :—

Sanand ...	...	...	1
			1

(*e*) Southern Maratha Countries :—

Ramdurg ...	...	...	1
			1
Grand Total		...	31

It will be observed that 77 per cent. come from Kathiawar, a proportion larger than usual. The Deccan and Southern Maratha Countries are represented by only one Kumar, who will be leaving at the end of the term. After his departure, I fear, we shall have no one from the Southern part of the Presidency for many years.

Average numbers, ages, and attendance.

4. The following table gives the average daily number on the rolls throughout the year.

	1911-12.	1912-13.
Daily average number on Roll ...	... 40	36
Daily average number present ...	... 36	33

Annexure D. contains a table giving the names of Kumars arranged by classes with their age, length of residence in the College, and attendance during the year. The maximum, minimum, and average ages of each class are also given.

The following table gives the average age of each class as compared with last year:—

	Diploma Class.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
April 1912 ...	17·8	16·7	16	13·9	11·4	10·8
April 1913 ...	17·5	16·7	13·10	13·7	11·8	10·5

These are much the same as last year, with the exception of Class III, where the decrease is due to several old but backward Kumars leaving; in Class II the average is somewhat misleading as there are two exceptionally young Kumars with 4 rather old ones. The greater numbers of our Kumars are very small, and this will be even more conspicuous next term, when several of the senior Kumars will have left.

Health.

5. The general health of the College has been good, the average daily number sick being ·3 against ·4 last year. There has been one case of enteric, owing to which the Minor Rana of Porbandar has been absent since Christmas. Last autumn, moreover, malaria was very rife all over Gujarat, and several Kumars were prevented by fever from rejoining till January 1st instead of November 20th. There has been no occasion to use the Sanatorium during the year.

Finances.

6. The actuals for the year show a closing balance of Rs. 4,255, but the accounts are somewhat misleading at present, owing to the sums on account of the Principal's bungalow being in the budget for two years. It may be helpful if the income and expenditure sides are examined in turn. Of the receipts the two items demanding notice are (*a*) College Fees and (*b*) amount paid by States as Special Falo. The fees recovered amounted to Rs. 37,115, an amount considerably in excess of the estimates, owing to arrears being paid in. Rs. 14,760 have been paid by the States to meet the charges of re-building the Principal's bungalow. On the expenditure side the two large items are the charges on account of Staff and the new house; the former amount, Rs. 61,662, however, is not the actual cost of the Staff during the year, which is Rs. 55,128, but the Accountant General making a readjustment of accounts, Rs. 6,534 have been charged this year to bring the accounts up to date. Previously the readjustment on account of the Principal and Vice-Principal's pay has been one quarter in arrears. Excess in the Garden and Conservancy Establishments and Contingencies is due to the high prices subsequent to the failure of the monsoon in 1911. Travelling charges are larger than usual owing to Mr. Kaji and myself going to Indore according to the orders of Government, and the Conference at Delhi. The College portraits have been renovated by Mr. Cecil Burns at the cost of Rs. 650 in all; and the Vice-Principal's bungalow was throughly overhauled at a cost of Rs. 800. The whole row of stables has been re-built and is now in good order; the last portion done this year cost Rs. 1,499. Thus out of an expenditure of Rs. 89,724, the ordinary recurring charges amount to Rs. 67,930 and miscellaneous non-recurring to Rs. 5,261. Rs. 9,998 are a special charge for the house, and Rs. 6,534 a payment of arrears due to the Accountant General. The ordinary cost of maintaining the College may be calculated at about Rs. 70,000. To meet this, Government give a grant of

about Rs. 25,000, and the interest on the Endowment Fund amounts to Rs. 18,000; consequently if the average fee receipts of Rs. 30,000 are maintained, the College should in normal circumstances pay its way. I take this opportunity of expressing thanks to the States' representatives for the generous way in which they have sanctioned the College Budget.

Expenditure by States.

During the year the States have paid in Rs. 14,760 out of a total of Rs. 25,666 towards the Principal's bungalow.

Endowment Fund.

There has been no addition to the Fund during the year.

Fees.

Fees amounted to Rs. 37,115 against an estimate Rs. 35,000. This increase is due to the recovery of arrears from the previous year.

Gifts and Improvements made and projected.

Racquet Courts.

7. The Ghanshiamsinhji Racquet Courts were opened by Mr. Sladen, Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar, on March 14th, when many past Kumars were present, including the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, the donor, the Thakor Saheb of Morvi, and other Chiefs. The new courts are a great improvement on the old Racquet Court, and being roofed over, will be of great use during the monsoon.

Well.

The Ghanshiamsinhji Well, I regret to say, has not yet been completed. It is very doubtful if there is a true spring and on the advice of the Agency Engineer, the work of completion is being postponed until it be proved that the water will not dry up in the hot weather.

His Highness again generously gave a donation of Rs. 150 for the Kumars' race at the Kathiawar races, when the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot presents an annual cup, to be competed for by the Kumars.

Laboratory.

Last year's Inspection report contained several criticisms upon the present Laboratory building, recommending several structural alterations of an extensive nature. In consultation with the Agency Engineer, I have brought forward an alternative scheme, which met with the approval of Mr. Mackenzie, who inspected the College this month. The same objects will be attained in this way and at a smaller cost. I am glad to say the Karbharis have sanctioned Rs. 1,000 to meet the cost of alterations and supplementary equipment, and hope that the work will shortly be carried out.

Principal's Bungalow.

The Principal's bungalow is being re-built and the work is proceeding very well. Up to the end of the financial year Rs. 10,000 had been spent, and the States have generously sanctioned the total amount of the estimate, Rs. 27,000 in all. I trust that the house will be ready for Mr. Mayne to enter on his return from leave in November. The Vice-Principal has been living in the College since 1911, an arrangement which has many advantages from a disciplinarian point of view, but is somewhat inconvenient for the Officer concerned.

Gymnasium.

Darbar Shri Matra Godad has offered as a memorial to the late Kumar Shri Amravala of Bagasra to lay down a wooden floor in the Gymnasium, with a mural tablet recording the gift. This generous offer has been accepted by the Council, and I hope that the work will be completed by next term. With this new floor the building will be much more useful, and will provide exercise and amusement during the rains.

School Work.

Curriculum for 1912-13.

8. The course of studies is shown in Annexures G. and H with the numbers of Kumars following the different courses. So far no change has been made in the Diploma course, but the Sub-Committee appointed at Delhi in connection with the Higher Chiefs' College strongly recommended that the Administrative subjects should be reserved until the higher course is entered upon. There was a strong feeling that such special subjects are, as a rule, beyond the scope of a school boy's attainments, and that the time thus made available could be used to better advantage in subjects of general education. It seems likely therefore that the Diploma course will shortly be changed and be brought more into accordance with the usual type of school education.

Last year Mr. Jackson criticised the Science work in addition to the building. In consequence Mr. H. L. Kaji, the Science Master, and myself went to Indore to see the science work at the Daly College. Thanks to the kindness of Mr. Hide and his Science Master Mr. Karnick we were able to attend Science Classes and go through the course pursued. I also had the advantage of consulting Mr. Hide about the proposed changes in the Laboratory here. In this connection I should like to point out the present Science Course is regularly condemned, and though a new course has been drawn up for adoption, no orders of Government have been received on the subject. The consequence is that Mr. Kaji has been unable to do justice to either, his attention being distracted between the old, almost entirely theoretical course, and the new one, which is chiefly practical.

Diploma Examination.

Three candidates appeared for the Diploma Examination, which was held at Porbandar. Of these two passed, and the third failed in two subjects, though securing total marks above many who passed. He could have been re-examined, but the offer was refused and he appears again this year.

Inspection.

Mr. E. A. Richardson, Assistant Director of Public Instruction, United Provinces, and Mr. V. H. Jackson, Professor, Patna College, inspected the College in April 1912. Their report is contained in Annexure I.

Annual Examination.

The annual examination for 1911-12 was held in June. 39 Kumars were examined, of whom 28 or 71 per cent. passed in all heads. This year all Kumars passed in the examination held in April, though a few failed in various sub-heads.

The Terminal Examination was held from October 5th to 10th. In addition to these examinations conducted by the College Staff, Kumar Shri Ramsinhji of Umeta passed his Third Grade Art Examination, and Kumar Shri Abdul Rahimankhan and Kumar Shri Ramrao passed the First Grade Art Examination.

Religious Instruction.

The Kumars assemble for prayers daily before classes when the Shashtri and Kazi are present to give instruction. A religious lecture is also given on Sunday afternoons by the Shashtri and Kazi to their respective Kumars, and all classes have one period a week set apart for a moral lesson. In the upper classes Mr. Macnaghten's "Common Thoughts on Serious Subjects" is taken by the Principal, while the Shashtri takes the lower classes in the Vernacular. The Maneklal Memorial Religious Medal is the object of keen competition. This year it went to the Mahomedan Kumars and was won by Kumar Shri Abdulkhaliq of Mangrol. It is difficult accurately to estimate the effect of this effort at religious instruction. I feel sure, however, that some benefit has accrued, but it can hardly be questioned that the chief factor in such training is the home. The utmost that can be done in the College is to keep fresh and supplement what Kumars have learnt from their parents, and it seems almost a truism to say that responsibility for moral training cannot be laid entirely upon the school as distinct from the home.

Out-door Life.

Cricket.

9. Last monsoon term we played in all 9 matches of which 2 were won, 3 lost and 4 drawn. Against the Talukdari Girasia School, Wadhwan, Kumar Shri Prabhatsinhji, our Captain, made a record for the match, making the first century on either side during the long series of games; as he also made 50 in the second innings, he deserved well of his side, as indeed he did all through the season. The South Wing won the Lakhajiraj Shield.

Football.

It is extremely difficult to get regular matches here. A series of games between the Staff and Kumars were hotly contested and a few scratch teams were also opposed, with varying results. Kumar Shri Jamiatkhan of Balasinor was again an energetic Captain.

Swimming.

The Ranjitsinhji Swimming Bath has been very popular. Almost all Kumars can swim and they thoroughly enjoy bathing after exercise in the hot weather. The Mrs. Mayne Swimming Cup was won by Kumar Shri Abdulkhaliq of Mangrol, after a close competition with Kumar Shri Ajitsinh of Varal, a good second. The Akalkot Cup for long distance swimming was won by the same Kumar for the second year in succession.

Tennis.

The Digvijaysinhji Cup was won by Kumar Shri Abdulkhaliq also. Handicap doubles were won by Kumar Shri Shivsinhji of Kotharia and Mr. H. L. Kaji. The match against the Talukdari Girasia School was won by two matches to one.

Athletic Sports.

These were held on March 31st, when the South Wing won the Kennedy Shield. Competition was good and the prizes well divided.

Racquets.

Squash racquets have been played this term since Christmas, when the new courts were ready. With the consent of the donor the Ranjitsinhji Racquet Cup was competed for at Squash instead of real racquets, and won by Kumar Shri Abdulkhaliq.

Indore Visit.

Mr. and Mrs. Hide, with the Daly College Kumars, paid us a return visit in January, when matches were played between the two Colleges. The Daly College won at Cricket, Football and Tennis, Tent-pegging being our only victory. This result was fully expected owing to the superior size and age of the visiting team. Our Kumars however played a plucky game all through, and by no means disgraced themselves. It was very pleasant to see the genuine camaraderie of the two teams. These visits of one College to another are, I am sure, productive of nothing but good, and whatever the result of the matches may be, I hope an annual fixture may be arranged.

Mounted Cadet Corps.

Kumar Shri Jamiatkhan of Balasinor has been in command of the Squadron during the year, and has made an excellent senior Officer. He has been helped by Kumar Shri Prabhatsinhji of Shahpur, Kumar Shri Amrawala of Thana Devli, Kumar Shri Ramsinhji of Umeta, and Kumar Shri Abdulkhaliq of Mangrol No escort duty has been performed during the year. The Hide Challenge Cup for smartness and general efficiency was awarded to Kumar Shri Jamiatkhan, who also won the Mayne Tent-pegging Cup The Junior Parade Cup was won by Kumar Shri Rukhadwala of Navania.

Conduct.

10. The general conduct of the Kumars has been satisfactory. Indeed there is every reason to believe that the tone of the College is very high. This is no doubt due in part, as Mr. Mayne observed last year, to the religious instruction given. The Officers also have set an excellent example. There is a great proportion of very young Kumars in the College and consequently the importance of this question is even greater than usual.

Imperial Cadet Corps.

11. The College is represented at Dehradun by Kumars Shri Savaisinh and Dajiraj of Jamnagar, and Kumar Shri Fattehsinhrao of Akalkot. The two former have just finished their course and hope to get commissions. The only recruit from here this year is Kumar Shri Jamiatkhan, who ought to carry on the good name of the College at the Corps.

Annual Prize-giving and Old Boys' Club.

12. The annual distribution of prizes took place on August 31st, when Mr. J. Sladen, I. C. S., Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, presided. There was a large contingent of past Kumars present on this occasion and a meeting of the Old Boys' Club was held at the same time. The first Club Dinner took place on August 31st, when His Highness the Rao Saheb of Cutch was in the chair, and the Agent to the Governor and other Agency Officials were present as guests. Interesting speeches were made by the Club Officers and principal guests, and a most enjoyable evening was spent. Contributions promised to the Club now amount to over Rs. 1,00,000, while about Rs. 35,000 have been collected. The important question of the site however has not yet been decided. The usual matches between past and present were held. The past Kumars won the Tennis very easily but the Cricket resulted in a draw.

Council.

13. The Council is at present constituted as follows:—

President.

1. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

Vice-President.

2. The Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, J. Sladen, Esq., I. C. S.

Nominated by Chiefs.

3. His Highness the Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.
4. His Highness the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra.
5. His Highness the Thakor Saheb of Gondal.
6. The Raj Saheb of Wankaner.
7. The Thakor Saheb of Limbdi.
8. The Thakor Saheb of Rajkot.
9. The Raja Saheb of Chhota-Udepur.
10. The Chief of Vadia.
11. Darbar Shri Vajsurwala of Bagasra.
12. Darbar Shri Bhayawala of Sanala.

Nominated by Government.

13. L. Robertson, Esquire, I. C. S., Administrator, Junagadh.
14. G. D. French, Esquire, I. C. S., Judicial Assistant to the Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar (*ex-officio*).
15. Major W. M. P. Wood, Political Agent, Halar.
16. Captain A. S. Meek, Political Agent, Gohilwad.
17. The Principal, Rajkumar College (*ex-officio*).

There were two Meetings of the Council on August 31st, 1912, and March 15th, 1913. The principal questions before the Council were (1) the discussion of the proposed Higher College for Chiefs and (2) the strengthening of the English Staff.

Conference at Delhi.

A conference of Chiefs and Officers was held at Delhi at the beginning of March under the orders of the Government of India. His Excellency the Viceroy opened the proceedings with an interesting speech, and the Honourable Sir H. MacMahon then took charge on His Excellency's departure. An animated and general discussion ensued, a report of which, I understand, is to be circulated by the Government of India. The general sense of the Conference was in favour of the proposed College being established, and a Sub-Committee was appointed with the Honourable Sir E. Colvin as Chairman to draw up detailed proposals concerning the curriculum, staff, and buildings required. Another Conference is to be held at Delhi next cold weather, when a final decision will be made.

Strengthening English Staff.

Mr. B. K. Thakore, 1st Assistant, having been appointed Agency Educational Officer, a unique opportunity of strengthening the English Staff seemed to present itself. The number of Kumars in the College is and I fear for some years will be, small. I therefore suggested that instead of filling the vacancy caused by Mr. Thakore's promotion, the appointment should be kept temporarily vacant, and the funds thus made available be used towards paying part of the salary of a young British Officer from the Indian Army This new officer, it is hoped, will take elementary class work, but the chief part of his duties will be, to live in the Wing and look after Kumars specially entrusted to his care as tutor and companion. Those Kumars will have their meals with him, and it is hoped a small dormitory may be initiated, if the consent of the parents concerned can be obtained. The pay proposed is Rs. 500 p m. with board and lodging. To meet the extra cost involved by the scheme, each Kumar will pay a fee of Rs. 50 p. m. for the special benefits thus obtained, and the messing expenses will be divided in proportion. This proposal has been accepted by the Council, and I understand the approval of Government has been obtained. Notices of the appointment being vacant are being circulated, and it is hoped that the new Officer will take up his duties next term. Four Kumars, I have already been notified, will go under his charge as a beginning, and I have good hopes of several others. Thus no extra cost will be involved on the College Funds. If at any time another Indian Assistant is necessary, the matter can be reconsidered; the scheme, it must be understood, is but an experiment, and the appointment consequently of a temporary nature.

Noteworthy Events.

Bhavnagar Visit.

14. His Highness the Maharaja Saheb of Bhavnagar very kindly insisted on the whole College going to Bhavnagar on the occasion of the wedding of Kunveri Shri Manharkunverba to H H. the Maharajah of Panna, at the beginning of December. With your consent, Sir, the Kumars proceeded to Bhavnagar by a special train and were present at the festivities during the marriage week, and I must here express to His Highness the best thanks of the whole College for his kindness and the personal trouble he took to see to our enjoyment. This is the second time in recent years that the whole College has taken advantage of His Highness' hospitality.

Thanks-giving.

There were special prayers attended by all Kumars and the Staff in the Bhavsinhji Hall on January 26th, in honour of the merciful escape of His Excellency the Viceroy from the assassin's bomb and his recovery to good health.

Distinguished Visitors.

15. Most of the Kathiawar Chiefs have visited the College during the year as usual. The chief visitors from outside the province were H. H. the Rao Saheb of Cutch, H. H. the Maharani of Mysore, the Lord Bishop of Bombay and Mrs. Palmer, and Sir Vithaldas Thakersy. Past Kumars also have been much in evidence.

Installations.

16. Three installations have taken place. The Principal was present with a party of Kumars at that of Darbar Shri Kanthadwala of Bilkha last Summer Vacation, and the Nawab of Savanur and the Thakor of Umeta were given their powers in November and February respectively.

Darbar Shri Bhanwala and Darbar Shri Bhayawala of Sanala were given powers of the sixth class at a Darbar in Rajkot.

17. I much regret to announce the death of three past Kumars, K. S. Natwarsinhji of Bansda, K. S. Amarsinhji of Lodhika, and Thakor Mulwaji of Kotda-Sangani. The health of the two latter had given reason for anxiety for some time, but the death of the former was an unexpected blow. He had been to the College to see his old friends before sailing for England to continue his education, and died of cholera in Bombay before embarkation.

Obituary.

18. Before bringing this report to a conclusion, I must express my sincere thanks to you, Sir, for the ever-ready help and sympathy you have afforded me since I took over charge of the College, and I feel sure that in doing so I voice Mr. Mayne's feelings as well as my own. In some respects the College is at present passing through a critical period, but the unfailing support of one's superior officer lightens the weight of anxiety to a considerable degree. The arrival of Mr. Braithwaite in January was a great relief and his help has been invaluable both in the Class room and on the playground. The Indian Staff have without exception supported me loyally. I have already referred to Mr. Thakore and his departure, but before closing must express my appreciation of the excellent work of the other masters.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

J. T. TURNER,

Acting Principal, Rajkumar College.

ANNEXURES.

ANNEXURE A :—List of the College Staff on 31st March 1913

,, B :—Withdrawals

,, C :—Admissions.

,, D :—List of boys arranged according to classes, age, length of residence and attendance, maximum, minimum and average age of classes.

,, E :—Budget Estimates for 1913-14 and details of establishment

,, F :—Statement of income and expenditure.

,, G :—Schedule of work done during 1912-13, Class Time Table.

,, H :—Table of boys following different courses.

,, I :—Inspectors' Report.

,, J :—Papers set for Diploma Examination, 1913.

,, K :—Detailed results of the Annual Examination.

,, L :—Time Table of Out-door exercises.

,, M :—Prize-giving speeches

ANNEXURE A.

List of the Raikumar College Staff on 31st March 1913.

J. T. Turner, Esquire, M. A.	*Acting Principal.*
P. P. Braithwaite, Esquire, M. A.	*Acting Vice-Principal.*

Indian Assistants.

Mr. Balwantrai K. Thakore, B. A.	*1st Assistant.*
,, Nanalal Dalpatram Kavi, M. A.	*2nd Do.*
,, Jehangir Sorabji Vevai, B. A.	*3rd Do.*
,, Badiuzaman H. Kazi, M. A.	*4th Do.*
,, Ichhashanker P. Mehta, P. E.	*5th Do*
,, Hiralal Lalubhai Kaji, M. A., B. SC. ...	*6th Do.*
,, Cursetji Dosabhai Master	*Wing Master.*
Jhala Merubha Mansinhji	*Sub. pro tem Do*
Mr. Prabhudas Jethalal Parekh	*Clerk and Accountant.*

Medical Officer.

Major A. Hooton, I. M. S.	*Agency Surgeon.*

Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Mr. Anulal P. Oza.

Drawing and Music.

Mr. Osman Bachal, 3rd Grade, Bombay School of Art.	*Drawing Master.*
Mr. Laxmishankar Ranchhodji	*Music Master.*

Riding Master.

Daffedar Surajbalisinh	*Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers.*

Cricket Coach.

Jhala Jasvatsinhji Devisinhji.

Drill and Swimming Master.

Havaldar Kasiprasad	*Late 123rd Outram's Rifles.*

Shastri

Shastri Mangalji Harjiwan Oza.

Kazi.

Mr. Bawamia A. Kazi.

ANNEXURE B.

Withdrawals during the year 1912-13.

No.	Names of boys.	Ages.		States to which they belong.	Period of their stay at the College.		Remarks.
		Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.	
1	K. S. Pushpsinhji	19	4	Sanjeli	4	3	
2	,, ,, Abdul Rahimankhan ...	18	6	Savanur	4	10	
3	,, ,, Ganpatsinhji	20	5	Umeta	2	10	
4	,, ,, Bhavanisinhji	17	11	Gavridad	5	4	
5	,, ,, Bhupatsinhji	14	10	Dhrangadhra	5	3	
6	,, ,, Bahadursinhji	12	9	Palitana	1	6	
7	,, ,, Madhavsinhji	14	5	Do. (Chok).	1	6	
8	,, ,, Mulrajsinhji	15	10	Virpur	1	6	
9	,, ,, Shivsinhji	17	4	Kotharia	5	10	
10	,, ,, Jivansinhji	14	10	Do.	5	7	
11	,, ,, Amrawala	9	11	Bagasra	1	10	Died on 8-11-12.
12	,, ,, Amrawala	17	1	Thana-Devli	8	11	

ANNEXURE C.

Admissions during the year 1912-13.

No.	Name of boy.	Name of parent.	State from which they come.	Date of joining.	Age at the time of joining.		Remarks.
					Years.	Months.	
1	K. S. Jayvantsinhji	Thakor Ranmalsinhji	Sanand ..	29th November 1912 ..	8	1	

ANNEXURE D.

LIST of boys arranged according to classes, length of residence, and attendance for the year 1912-13.

Names.	Age on 31st March 1913.			How long resident in College.			Attendance from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913.				Maximum, minimum and average age of classes.	
	Years	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Present.	Absent with leave.	Absent without leave	Total.		
Diploma Class.											Y.	M.
K. S. Abdulkhaliq of Mangrol.	16	4	26	3	9	27	215	3	...	218	18	4
,, Ramrao of Ramdurg.	17	6	13	5	4	15	192	26	...	218	16	6
,, Jamiatkhan of Balasinor.	18	4	22	8	4	17	209	9	...	218	17	5
Class II.												
,, Rukhadwala of Nawania.	13	8	15	4	9	29	207	11	...	218	18	11
,, Murtujakhan of Ranpur.	17	4	9	2	7	29	217	7	...	218	13	8
,, Harichandrasinhji of Muli.	13	8	15	7	...	16	207	11	...	218		
,, Prabhatsinhji of Shapur.	18	5	...	7	3	24	178	40	...	218	16	7
,, Ramsinhji of Umeta.	18	11	12	3	9	6	201	17	...	218		
,, Ajitsinhji of Varal...	17	4	4	4	7	2	218	...	...	218		
Class III.												
,, Fattehsinhji of Limbdi.	12	7	24	4	3	26	186	32	...	218	15	10
,, Desawala of Mendarda.	15	10	10	4	4	4	217	1	...	218	11	9
,, Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar.	15	3	1	1	4	26	205	13	...	218	13	10
,, Pratapsinhji of Limbdi.	13	9	13	4	3	26	165	43	10	218		
,, Natwarsinhji of Porbandar.	11	9	1	1	4	26	113	105	...	218		

Names.	Age on 31st March 1913.			How long resident in College.			Attendance from 1st April 1912 to 31st March 1913.				Maximum, minimum and average age of classes.	
	Years.	Months.	Days.	years.	Months.	Days.	Present.	Absent with leave.	Absent without leave.	Total.		
Class IV.											Y.	M.
K. S. Ebhalwala of Jetpur.	16	4	2	5	2	26	204	14	...	218	16	7
,, Jorawarsinhji of Wadhwan.	13	8	8	2	9	18	201	17	...	218	10	0
,, Najawala of Mendarda.	12	8	23	1	9	15	217	1	...	218	13	7
,, Ramsinhji of Jamnagar.	10	...	13	1	9	11	217	1	...	218		
,, Madhavsinhji of Do.	11	11	30	1	9	11	203	15	...	218		
,, Muluwala of Bilkha...	16	7	29	4	3	26	189	29	...	218		
Class V.												
,, Champaksinhji of Rajpipla.	12	11	4	1	9	15	194	23	1	218	13	10
,, Samarsinhji of Dhrangadhra.	10	7	11	1	4	16	199	19	...	218	10	3
,, Harsurwala of Jetpur.	13	10	17	4	4	22	208	10	...	218	11	8
,, Kishorsinhji of Rajpipla.	10	3	16	1	9	15	194	23	1	218		
,, Gigawala of Sanala .	11	8	4	3	2	25	211	7	...	218		
,, Vijaysinhji of Bhavnagar.	11	8	11	1	...	19	178	40	...	218		
,, Ghanshiamsinhji of Limbdi.	10	5	8	1	8	25	186	32	...	218		
Class VI.												
,, Champrajwala of Jetpur.	9	9	4	1	9	15	217	1	...	218	13	2
,, Bhimsinhji of Tharad.	13	2	3	1	4	13	187	31	..	218	8	5
,, Jayvantsinhji of Sanand.	8	5	14	...	4	2	97	...	...	97	10	5
,, Devawala of Bilkha...	10	4	19	1	1	14	186	32	...	218		

ANNEXURE

RAJKUMAR

Revised Budget

RECEIPTS.

No.	Particulars.	Actual Receipts for 1911-1912.	Estimated Receipts for 1912-1913.	Estimated Receipts for 1913-1914.
1	Opening balance	5,136 13 6	.....	.....
2	Fees from Kumars	32,691 15 0	35,000 0 0	25,000 0 0
3	Garden Receipts	.....	100 0 0	200 0 0
4	Contribution towards Accountant's pay.	597 3 2	300 0 0	400 0 0
5	Miscellaneous Receipts... ..	.....	30 0 0	30 0 0
6	Prize Fund Receipts	628 6 10	629 0 0	629 0 0
7	Government Grant	24,966 0 0	24,966 0 0	24,966 0 0
8	Deficit paid from the Interest of the Endowment Fund* by special contribution from States	4,905 1 4	38,095 0 0	34,503 0 0
	Refund of Mr. Sell's pay ...	1 1 1	.....	.....
	TOTAL Rs. ...	68,926 8 11	99,120 0 0	85,728 0 0

* according to the interpretation given to a Resolution of the Kurbharis not more than Rs. 10000 of the Interest of the Endowment may be utilised for the current Expenditure The total interest at present is only Rs. 14000.

E.

COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

for 1913-1914.

DISBURSEMENT.

No.	Particulars.	Actual charges for 1911-1912.	Estimated charges for 1912-1913.	Estimated charges for 1913-1914.
1	Salary to College Staff... ...	53,807 1 6	55,773 0 0 6,322 0 0	54,114 0 0
2	Contingencies	1,698 4 0	1,500 0 0	1,500 0 0
3	Water Cess	450 0 0	900 0 0	900 0 0
4	Garden Establishment... ...	1,001 7 10	918 0 0	918 0 0
	Do. Contingencies ...	1,034 2 11	726 0 0	726 0 0
5	Conservancy Establishment ...	714 0 0	672 0 0	672 0 0
	Do. Contingencies ...	205 2 6	320 0 0	320 0 0
6	Library and Prizes	300 0 0	300 0 0	300 0 0
7	Play Ground and Gymnasium...	890 5 6	800 0 0	800 0 0
8	Medicines	249 12 8	300 0 0	300 0 0
9	Marble Slab	38 7 0	50 0 0	50 0 0
10	Pension Quota	848 4 0	848 4 0	848 0 0
11	Repairs to buildings	2,999 6 11 40 1 5	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
12	Printing charges	358 6 9	500 0 0	500 0 0 300 0 0
13	Rebuilding Stables	1,349 13 6	1,500 0 0	.....
14	Fire Insurance	400 0 0	400 0 0	400 0 0
15	Medals and Prizes	628 6 10	629 0 0	629 0 0
16	Laboratory Chemicals	100 0 0	100 0 0	100 0 0
17	Entertainment to Teams ...	351 15 7	500 0 0	500 0 0
18	Type-writer	397 3 0	.....	.....
19	Bonus to Odhavji Mali... ...	132 0 0	.....	.....
20	Travelling Allowance	346 3 0	350 0 0	350 0 0
21	Present to H. S. Davies, Esq. ...	500 0 0	.....	.....
22	Repairs to V.-P.'s Bungalow ...	.....	800 0 0	.....
23	House rent to Hospital Assistant.	36 0 0	36 0 0	36 0 0
24	Repairs to Furniture	.....	300 0 0	.....
25	Building Principal's Bungalow..	.....	21,000 0 0	*17,275 0 0*
26	Garden Bullocks	.....	300 0 0	.....
27	Coir-matting for Wing Masters' Rooms.	.....	.....	250 0 0
28	*Additions and alterations in the Laboratory.*	.....	.....	*1,000 0 0*
29	Refund of Fees	50 0 0	.....	.....
30	Grain Compensation	.....	276 0 0	.....
	TOTAL Rs. ...	68,926 8 11	99,120 4 0	85,728 0 0

STATEMENT A.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, Rajkot, Revised Budget for 1913-14.

Details of Establishment.

No.	Name.	Period.	Amount.			Total.		
1	Principal—Salary ...	1-3-13 to 10-11-13 at Rs. 1,000.	8,333	5	4			
	,, ...	11-3-13 to 28-2-14 at Rs. 1,250.	4,583	5	4			
		Exchange Compensation at 6¼ p. c.	807	5	0			
						13,723	15	8
2	Vice-Principal—Salary	1-3-13 to 10-11-13 at Rs. 850..	7,083	5	4			
	,, ...	11-11-13 to 28-2-14 at Rs. 900.	3,300	0	0			
		Exchange Compensation at 6¼ p. c.	658	15	4			
						11,032	4	8
3	1st Assistant—Salary.	1-3-13 to 31-8 13 at Rs. 375...	2,250	0	0			
	,, ...	1-9-13 to 28-2-14 at Rs. 400...	2,400	0	0			
						4,650	0	0
4	2nd Assistant—Salary.	1-3-13 to 28-2-14 at Rs. 300...	3,600	0	0			
						3,600	0	0
5	3rd Assistant—Salary	1-3-13 to 30-4-13 at Rs. 250...	500	0	0			
	,, ...	1-5-13 to 28-2-14 at Rs. 275...	2,750	0	0			
						3,250	0	0
6	4th Assistant—Salary.	1-3-13 to 28-2-14 at Rs. 200...	2,400	0	0			
						2,400	0	0
7	5th Assistant—Salary.	1-3-13 to 28-2-14 at Rs. 200...	2,400	0	0			
						2,400	0	0
8	6th Assistant—Salary	1-3-13 to 30-6-13 at Rs. 160...	640	0	0			
	,, ...	1-7-13 to 28-2-14 at Rs. 180...	1,440	0	0			
						2,080	0	0
9	Wing Master—Salary	1-3-13 to 28-2-14 at Rs. 150..	1,800	0	0			
						1,800	0	0
10	2nd Wing Master—Salary.	1-3-13 to 31-1-14 at Rs. 100...	1,100	0	0			
	,, ...	1-2-14 to 28-2-14 at Rs. 110...	110	0	0			
						1,210	0	0
11	Clerk and Accountant	1-3-13 to 28-2-14 at Rs. 100...	1,200	0	0			
						1,200	0	0
		TOTAL RUPEES...	.....			47,346	4	4

STATEMENT B.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, Rajkot, Budget for 1913-14.

No.	Name.	Salary.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Agency Surgeon ... 100 × 12	1,200		
	Subordinate and Menial Staff.			
1	Cricket Coach ... ... 50 × 12	600		
2	Sub-Assistant Surgeon ... 30 × 12	360		
3	Gymnastic Teacher ... 30 × 12	360		
4	Shastri ... ... 25 × 12	300		
5	Kazi ... ... 25 × 12	300		
6	Farrier ... ... 25 × 12	300		
7	Riding Master ... ... 15 × 12	180		
8	Drawing Master ... ... 20 × 12	240		
9	Music Master ... ... 20 × 12	240		
10	Jamadar ... ... 15 × 12	180		
11	Mucadam .. .. 12 × 12	144		
12	8 Peons. { 4 at Rs. 9 & 4 at Rs. 8 } 68 × 12	816		
13	9 Hamals at Rs. 9 ... 81 × 12	972		
14	1 Laboratory Hamal ... 8 × 12	96		
15	5 Pagis ... ...5 × 8 × 12	480		
	Total Rupees...	.....	6,768	

Statement A.	... 47,346	4	4
Statement B.	... 6,768	0	0
Grand Total Rs...	54,114	4	4

ANNEXURE

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT, ACTUAL

No.	Receipts.	Rs.	as.	ps.
1	College Fees	37,115	13	4
2	Garden Receipts	140	2	5
3	Contribution towards Accountant's pay	465	10	9
4	Miscellaneous Receipts	14	3	0
5	Prizes and Medals Fund Receipts	628	6	10
6	Refund of interest on Pension Contribution by Mr. I. P. Mehta, 5th Assistant Master.	175	0	0
7	Government Grant-in-aid	24,966	0	0
8	Refund of Water Cess	10	0	0
9	Interest of the Endowment Fund	15,704	3	4
10	Amount paid by States towards the Special Falo of Rs. 25,666.	14,760	1	5
	TOTAL Rs. ...	93,979	9	1

F.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES FOR 1912-13.

No.	Charges.	Rs.	as.	ps.
1	Salary to College Staff	61,662	14	4
2	Contingencies	1,500	0	0
3	Water charges	1,131	0	0
4	Bullocks for Garden...	275	0	0
5	Garden Establishment	998	4	2
	Do. Contingencies	994	2	9
6	Conservancy Establishment	714	0	0
	Do. Contingencies...	320	0	0
7	Library and Prizes	300	0	0
8	Play Ground and Gymnasium	800	0	0
9	Medicines	300	0	0
10	Marble Slab	49	14	0
11	Medals and Prizes	628	6	10
12	Pension Quota	849	9	6
13	Travelling Allowance	639	10	0
14	Repairs to Furniture	300	0	0
15	Fire Insurance	400	0	0
16	Printing Charges	499	11	9
17	Entertainment to Visiting teams	500	0	0
18	Laboratory Chemicals	99	2	11
19	Extra cost on the loan of Daffedar's services	70	12	0
20	Repairs to Portraits...	650	0	0
21	Refund of Fees	755	0	0
22	Repairs to Buildings	2,989	0	1
23	Repairs to Vice-Principal's Bungalow	799	14	2
24	Rebuilding Stables	1,499	15	11
25	Rebuilding Principal's Bungalow	9,998	2	7
	Closing Balance ...	4,255	0	1
	TOTAL Rs. ...	93,979	9	1

ANNEXURE G.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

PROGRESS OF STUDIES—1912-1913.

DIPLOMA CLASS.

ENGLISH :—

(1) Shakespeare—Tempest.

(2) R. L. Stevenson—Black Arrow.

(3) A. R. Wallace—The Wonderful Century.

(4) Moral Reading Book—Macnaghten's "Common Thoughts on Serious Subjects".

Translation and Retranslation:—

Marathi—Simple Passages.

Urdu— „ „

Reading (from Texts) Recitation, Conversation.

Readings from Newspapers and Magazines.

VERNACULAR :—

(1) *Urdu*—Tobatum Nassoh.

Majmue Nazme Hali :—Selections.

Composition.

(2) *Marathi*—Gadyaratna Samuchaya Part 1.

Navnita :—pp. 113, 122, 133, 143, and 273—279.

Composition and Petition Reading.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

(1) *English History*—The Empire and Ransom's upto 1715. Prothero School History from 1715 to 1910.

(2) *Indian History*—The Student's History of India by A. Karim and I. C. Ghosh.

(3) *Geography*—General Geography of the World and the British Empire in detail.

MATHEMATICS:—

Arithmetic—Complete Course.

LAW, POLITICAL ECONOMY, AND SURVEY:—

(1) *Law*—

(*a*) Whitworth's Law Lectures.

(*b*) Mahomedan Law, 51 pages.

(*c*) Jurisprudence—5 Chapters from Notes.

(2) *Political Economy*—Walker's Elements of Political Economy, chs. 1—23.

(3) *Land Revenue*—Baden Powell's Land Revenue Settlements in India—Notes from chs. 1 to 8.

(4) *Survey*—Baker and Dixon ... pp. 52 omitting pages 31-32.

SCIENCE OR SECOND LANGUAGE :—

(1) *Science*—

Revision of the work of the lower classes and Chemistry as per detailed syllabus.

Theoretical and Practical.

(2) *Second Language*—

Persian—Course prescribed from Amjad Ali's Selections.

CLASS II.

ENGLISH :—

Prose—Ivanhoe, chs. 3, 4, 5, 6 in detail; 7, 8 in outline.

Poetry—Sohrab and Rustum.

Recitation—Lines 1-100, 200-255.

Extra English—Sir Walter Raleigh.

Pathmala—Passages from Bal Varta.

Grammar—Parts of Speech, of Verbs and of Adverbs.

VERNACULAR:—

(1) GUJARATI—

Prose—Lalita Dukh Darshak Natak.

Poetry—Nalakhyan, 14 Kadvas.

Grammar—Full Parsing.

Translation—From Sir Walter Raleigh.

(2) URDU—

Prose—Datan-e-Talim .. .. pp. 1-166.

Poetry—Masnavi, Akdi Gauhar ... ... pp. 1-50.

Composition and Translation.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

(1) *English History*—The Empire History from ... ... 1603 1714 Prothero—upto 1815 A. D.

(2) *Indian History*—A. Karim's History of India, ... pp. 170-243

(3) *Geography*—British possessions, Asia, Europe, Africa.

MATHEMATICS:—

(*a*) *Arithmatic*—Simple and Compound Interest, Present Worth and Discount, Profit and Loss.

(*b*) *Geometry*—Godfray and Siddon's, Book I, 21 theorems, 6 Problems.

SCIENCE:—

Heat, Hydrostatics, Magnetism, Electricity, Static and Current. Practical and theoretical.

VOLUNTARY SUBJECTS:—

(1) *Law*—Whitworth's Law Lectures, 14 chapters.

(2) *Political Economy*—Notes.

(3) *Advanced Mathematics*—

Algebra—Wilkinson's Algebra, part II ... pp. 1-96.

CLASS III.

ENGLISH:—

Prose—Ballantyne's "Coral Island" (whole class—to end of ch. IV; two Kumars have done the whole book once).

Grammar—Full parsing of easy words.

Composition—Short Stories.

Pathmala—Well's Part II, complete.

VERNACULAR:—

GUJARATI:—

Prose—Rasmala ... ...pp. 74-230 and pp. 121-143.

Poetry—Dalpat Kavya—Forbes's Virah.

Premanand's Mameru—Kadvas ... ... 1-5.

Grammar—Full Parsing.

Composition—Simple Stories.

Translation—of the portion done in English.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

(1) *English History*—A. E. McKilliam's Makers of History (whole class—to end of chapter IX; two Kumars have done mor in the last term).

(2) *Indian History*—Marsden's ... ... pp. 39-126.

(3) *Geography*—Europe (the whole).

MATHEMATICS:—

(*a*) *Arithmetic*—Whole Class—Unitary Method and Interest (to find out Simple Interest only). For two Kumars the measurement of Rectangles.

(*b*) *Algebra*—Wilkinson's Part I. (whole class—to end of chs. VII; two Kumars have done to end of ch. VIII).

(*c*) *Geometry*—Godfrey and Siddon's—(whole class—Practical) two Kumars up to theorems 9, one up to theorem 3, with easy riders.

SCIENCE:—

Whole Class—Length, Area, Volume, Heat, Solubility, Crystallization.

Two Kumars—Weight, Density, Mechanics.

CLASS IV.

ENGLISH:—

Nelson's Indian Readers, Book II, Lessons 21 to end.

Pathmala—Well's Part I ... ... pp. 1-59.

Grammar—Full simple parsing.

Composition, Dictation, Copy writing.

VERNACULAR:—

GUJARATI:—

Prose—Vanraj Chavdo .. .. pp. 57-90.

Poetry—Mithyabhiman Natak, Act III.

Recitation ... ... pp. 19-55.

Grammar—Full parsing of easy words.

Dictation and Composition.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

History—Marsden's Gujarati History of India ... ... pp. 129-191.

Geography—Asia (general), India revised.

Map-drawing.

MATHEMATICS:—

Arithmetic—

Division A.—Reduction; G. C. M., L. C. M., and Fractions complete

„ B.—Reduction, G. C. M., and L. C. M.

DRAWING:—Freehand and Colouring.

CLASS V.

ENGLISH:—

Prose—Nelson's Indian Readers, Book II. Lessons I to VII and other pieces such as stories not in the Book.

Pathmala—Well's Part I ... ... pp. 1-26.

Translation—44 pages of the reader, omitting poetry lessons.

Dictation and Copy writing.

GUJARATI:—

Prose—Gujarati Vth Book—20 selected lessons.

Poetry— „ „ —Lessons 24, 38—70 lines.

Grammar—Parts of Speech and Full parsing of nouns and adjectives.

Dictation and Copy writing.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

History—Stories of the Ramayan, the Mahabharat, Buddha, Asoka, Rakhengar, and Jagdav Parmar.

Geography—Indian and Bombay Presidency revised.

Map-drawing.

ARITHMETIC:—G. C. M., L. C. M., Reduction, Compound Addition to Compound Division.

(For K. S. Ghanshiamsinhji) The first four Rules.

DRAWING:—Freehand and Colouring.

CLASS VI.

ENGLISH:—

Division A.—Nelson's Indian Readers, Book I ... ... pp. 53 omitting poetry lessons.

Dictation, Conversation and Translation.

„ B.—Printed and Written Characters. Indian Readers Primer pp. 24. Spelling and Translation.

GUJARATI:—

Division A.—

Prose—Gujarati IIIrd Book, Lessons 1, 3-7, 9-15, 17-23, 25, 38-46, 48, 49, 50, 51.

Poetry—8, 24, 31 lessons, with recitation.

Grammar—Parts of Speech.

Dictation and Copy writing.

Division B.—

Prose—Gujarati IInd Book, lessons 1-30 omitting poetry.

Poetry—2, 10, 25 lessons.

Dictation and Copy writing.

Division C.—

Prose—Gujarati 1st Book, 1 to 26 lessons.

Poetry—4, 9, 25 lessons.

Dictation and Copy writing.

ARITHMETIC:—

Division A.—Upto Division.

„ B.—Addition, Subtraction and easy multiplication.

Tables from 1×1 to 12×10.

GEOGRAPHY AND HISTORY:—

History—Stories from the History of Gujarat.

Geography—Geographical definitions, Kathiawar, Bombay Presidency.

Map-drawing.

DRAWING:—Freehand and Colouring.

TIME TABLE.

TIME.	POST DIPLOMA.	DIPLOMA CLASS.	SECOND CLASS.
			MONDAYS AND
10—10-45 ...	.....	English Grammar, Geography ..	English History, Arithmetic.
10-45—11-30 ...	.....	English Prose, Arithmetic ...	English Prose, Indian History.
11-30—12-15 ...	.....	English Poetry, Science and Persian.	Pathmala, Vernacular ...
12-15—1	.....	Moral, Science and Persian ...	Moral, English Poetry ...
2—2-45	.....	Revenue, English Prose ...	Arithmetic, Science ...
2-45—3-30 ...	.....	Examination, English History...	Examination, Science ...
3-30—4-15 ...	.....	Examination, Urdu	Examination, Geometry ...
			TUESDAYS AND
10—10-45 ...	.....	Geography, Political Economy..	Extra English, Law and Algebra.
10-45—11-30 ...	.....	Urdu, English History ...	English History, English Prose.
11-30—12-15 ...	.....	Science, Persian	Vernacular... ... ...
12-15—1	.....	Persian and Science, Revenue...	English Poetry, Translation
2—2-45	.....	English Poetry, Law	Science ... ...
2-45—3-30 ...	.....	Political Economy, Survey ...	Geometry, Science ...
3-20—4-15 ...	.....	Indian History, English Poetry.	Political Economy and Algebra, Geography.
			WEDNESDAYS AND
10—10-45 ...	.....	Urdu, Indian History	English History, Arithmetic.
10-45—11-30 ...	.....	Arithmetic, Political Economy..	English Prose, Indian History.
11-30—12-15 ...	.....	Science and Persian, English Prose.	Vernacular, Law and Algebra.
12-15—1	.....	Law, Urdu	Geometry, Science ..
1—1-30	.....	English History Law	Geography, English Grammar.

COLLEGE.

1912.

TIME TABLE.

Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.	Sixth Class.
THURSDAYS.			
Arithmetic, Algebra...	Vernacular, Map ...	Gujrati, English Translation.	English and Arithmetic.
Science, English Prose.	Arithmetic	Arithmetic, Pathmala.	Geography, History...
English Translation, English Composition.	English, English Composition.	.....	.....
Geography	English Dictation, Pathmala.	Vernacular	Arithmetic and English.
Gujrati	Conversation, Examination.	Map, Geography ...	Map, Vernacular ...
Examination, Geometry.	Examination, Vernacular.	Conversation, Arithmetic.	Gujrati, Examination...
Examination, Pathmala.	Examination, English Copy.	Examination, Gujrati Copy.	Examination, Gujrati...
FRIDAYS.			
Arithmetic, Gujrati ...	Gujrati S., English ...	Gujrati, Moral Lessons	Gujrati, Geography ...
English Translation, Arithmetic.	Arithmetic, Geography	Arithmetic	Conversation, Gujrati.
English History ...	Pathmala, Arithmetic.	.....	.....
Pathmala, Moral Lessons.	Vernacular	English	Arithmetic, English...
Geometry	Geography, English Dictation.	Pathmala	English, Arithmetic ...
English Grammar, Indian History.	English, English Copy.	Geography, History...	Gujarati ... ...
Gujrati, Pathmala ...	History, History ...	English Copy ...	Gujrati Copy... ...
SATURDAYS.			
English Prose ...	Gujrati S., Vernacular.	Arithmetic, Pathmala.	Gujrati, English and Arithmetic.
Pathmala, Science ...	English History, Gujrati History.	Vernacular, English Translation.	Arithmetic, English ...
Gujrati, Science ...	Arithmetic, Moral ...	English, Arithmetic...	.....
Indian History, Gujrati.	Pathmala	Gujrati, English ...	Gujrati, Moral Lessons.
Algebra, English Dictation.	Geometry, Arithmetic.	Examination, Gujrati Dictation.	English, Arithmetic and Gujrati.

ANNEXURE H.

STATEMENT showing the number of boys following the different courses.—1912-13.

Class.	Number of Boys.	Science or Classical Language			Vernacular.			Law, Political Economy, Law Surveying or Advanced Mathematics.		Remarks.
		Science.	Classical Language.		Gujarati.	Marathi.	Urdu.	Law, Political Economy, Revenue and Politics.	Advanced Mathematics.	
			Sanskrit.	Persian.						
Diploma Class	3	2	...	1	...	1	2	3	.....	
Class II...	6	6	...	...	5	...	1	.....	.....	
Class III	5	5	..	...	5	...	...	.....	.....	
Class IV	6	6	...	...	6	...	...	.....	.....	
Class V	7	...	...	...	7	...	...	.....	....	
Class VI	4	...	...	...	4	...	...	.....	.....	

ANNEXURE I.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

We inspected this College from March 25th to 27th 1912.

The College grounds have suffered severely from the failure of the last rains and were probably at the time of our visit seen at their worst. In other respects the College had had a successful and uninterrupted session up to the time of our visit. Unfortunately, however, an outbreak of small-pox occurred at that time which necessitated the closing of the College immediately after our inspection.

Numbers. There are now 42 boys on the rolls as compared with 34 at this time last year, a considerable number of young boys having joined at the opening of the session.

Classification. The College Council has, we understand, considered the question of increasing the numbers by enlarging the field of recruitment and has decided that it would not be in the interests of the College to do so. In limiting the numbers in this way, however, care must be taken to see that the number of classes is not unduly cut down, or the diploma course unduly shortened. The scheme of classification at present in force here seems to us to be unsatisfactory, and is capable of improvement even with the limited numbers of boys admitted to the school. Owing no doubt to the small number of boys in the school the number of classes has been restricted to six only, as compared with ten in the other Chiefs' Colleges, and the staff has been fixed accordingly. The consequences of this are (1) that boys of unequal ages and attainments are necessarily grouped together in the same class (2) that the more promising boys either reach the diploma stage too soon, without sufficient grounding, or are kept marking time in the lower classes (3) that the College staff which is based on the number of classes is inadequate for the work it is attempting to do. With regard to the first two points it is sufficient to draw attention to the inequalities in age and attainments of the boys at present in classes III and IV, and to point out that the two boys who most deserve promotion in class III are both only 12½ years of age, and one of the best boys in class IV only 10½. With regard to the third point we would refer to the remarks made below concerning the unsatisfactory condition of the laboratory and of the Science Teaching in general. This is largely due to the fact that the Science Master has not sufficient time for his legitimate duties. Apart from this we consider it necessary that the number of classes should be increased in the higher part of the College and that the diploma course should be spread over a greater number of years. We are aware that classes V and VI are divided into sections. But this is the case in all the Chiefs' Colleges with the lowest classes. The lowest class admits boys who in some cases have had no previous training at all and it must, therefore, be regarded as a Preparatory Department whose business it is to work these young boys into line for the first homogeneous class. This preparatory work may be regarded as the teaching of the three 'Rs.'—the elements of reading and writing in the mother tongue and the 4 simple rules in Arithmetic. Beyond this the diploma course should, we consider, cover 8 years' work. Roughly speaking each class represents a year's work and there should in our opinion, be not less than 8 classes beyond the Preparatory Department. Although the boys in Preparatory Department may be at a variety of stages it is pos-

sible for one master to do the whole of the work, and it is probably inevitable that he should do so. But this is not the case in the higher classes. We are aware of the difficulties at Rajkot. The classes are small and the number of masters large in proportion to the number of boys. But this is inevitable and must be faced as the natural out-come of the policy of exclusiveness adopted by the College.

The curriculum of the College is based on the number of classes maintained and this would clearly seem to imply that the diploma course, beyond the Preparatory stage, is one that can be covered in six years—allowing for two sections in class V. This is too much at variance with the curriculum of the other Chiefs' College and with the curricula of other schools preparing boys for matriculation at the Universities, and it may, unless changed, discredit the Diploma of the Chiefs' Colleges. It is, therefore, desirable in the interests of the Chiefs' Colleges as a whole that the number of classes at Rajkot should be increased and the curriculum altered accordingly. The standard of work prescribed here for class IV is below that of the same class in the other Colleges and the ground to be covered in classes III and IV is too much for two years. We would therefore, recommend the splitting up of these classes. There should be at least one more class in this part of the school, but we should prefer to see two more. Provision should, if possible, be made not only for the teaching of two more classes, but also for relieving the Science master of some of his present miscellaneous duties. The existing staff can clearly only cope with the existing number of classes with difficulty.

Buildings and grounds.

There is nothing to add to what was said last year about the buildings and grounds, except that the Principal's bungalow has this year shown signs of collapsing and has had to be vacated. The bungalow will have to be rebuilt and advantage might perhaps be taken of this to enlarge the College play-ground by building on a new site further from the College, if a suitable site can be found. Hitherto all efforts to secure more land for the College have apparently failed. The water-supply appears to be precarious and owing to its failure this year it has not been possible to use the swimming bath. The question of improving the water-supply is one that the College Council might consider. For the rest the College is admirably equipped for its size, as was remarked last year, and the Boarding-Houses are particularly comfortable. The only suggestion we have to make with regard to the Boarding-Houses is that the windows of the kitchens that face the stables should be provided with wire gauze, as a protection against flies. A feature of the Boarding-Houses here is the extent to which the system of dining in messes has been developed. This speaks well for the good feeling that prevails in the College.

The staff.

The staff remains unchanged since last year. It is, as was said last year, well qualified, so far as it goes, but is not, as pointed out above, sufficient for the number of classes that ought to be maintained, nor to allow of efficient work in Science with the existing number of classes.

Classes.

There are 6 classes. Class I, the Diploma class, and class II are both small classes of 4 boys apiece, and they both appeared to us to be below the average. Class II in particular with the exception of one boy, is weak. Classes III and IV are much larger classes, having 8 and 12 boys respectively. Both classes are uneven, but

class IV is with the exception of 3 boys a good class and shows much promise for the future. Class V is divided into an 'A' and a 'B' section, but both sections are taken by one master. Class VI contains 3 sections at least, all doing very elementary work, the most backward boys learning letters and figures only, the most advanced reading the Orient Primer and studying the 4 simple rules in Arithmetic.

The teaching of English.

In classes V and IV the first 3 books of Nelson's Indian Readers are used. The work done with these Readers shows good results and with few exceptions class IV can follow spoken English without difficulty and speak English well themselves. Elementary English grammar also has evidently been carefully taught in class IV. This is important as unless the boys have a sound knowledge of the parts of speech and the functions of words when they reach the higher classes it is almost impossible for them to make the simplest analysis of sentences. A piece of dictation given to class IV however, showed that with few exceptions the class write badly. This is a defect that is common to almost all the classes. The style of handwriting adopted is not good. The letters are not well formed and show too many eccentricities. In some of the classes, notably class II spelling is also weak. Readers are discontinued after class IV and class III have read a complete and continuous story by Henty called 'Do your Duty'. The moral of the story is good and the story interesting to the boys who have evidently read it with pleasure. Poetry is postponed till class II. It is very difficult to find English poetry suitable for Indian Schools and it is not necessary to introduce boys to it before this stage. "Enoch Arden" has been read by class II this year and they appear to have liked it. Their prose book has been a compilation descriptive of India and the Colonies called 'Our Empire Overseas'. This is useful from the point of view of enlarging the boys' stock of general ideas but it does not appeal to the imagination, and for this reason does not seem to have interested the boys to the same extent as the story read in class III. With one exception, however, this class is weak in English. In addition to the books prescribed for the diploma examination, class I, have read Treve's "Cradle of the Deep". Only 3 of the 4 boys in class were able to appear for the diploma examination this year, the candidate who had showed most promise having been withdrawn before the date of the examination. The class this year appeared to be below the average and showed weakness in grammar and in recitation.

History.

History is begun with stories from Ancient Indian History in the two lowest classes, followed by the reading of the Moghul Period from the Gujrati version of Marsden's small Manual in class IV. In class III Indian History is taught in English, Marsden's Manual being used and this is followed by Vincent Smith's Small Oxford History of India in the two highest classes. The results appear on the whole to be good, except in class II where the boys showed little knowledge of their period. More, however, might be done to encourage wider reading in the higher classes by suggesting books to the boys and getting them to read to given questions, and to encourage the drawing of historical maps and the study of historical geography. English History is begun in class III and an improvement has been made in the treatment of the subject by the introduction of Historical Readers. A Reader called 'Makers of History' has been read in class III and a sequel called 'Empire History' in class II. These have proved interesting and should give good results. Ransome's History of England is used in the diploma class. This is not a stimulating book and we should recommend a change. Amongst al-

ternative books that might be considered we would suggest (1) A History of England for Indian students by Mr. Vincent Smith, just published by the Clarendon Press. This represents the story of England from the Indian standpoint but it may be found to be a little difficult in style and perhaps demand more maturity of mind than can be expected in school boys. It should, however, be examined and perhaps tried. (2) 'Great Britain and Ireland' by Dr. J. E. Morris published by the Cambridge University Press. This book is full of interest and written down more to the boy mind, but for Indian schools it is perhaps, written too frankly from the English school boys' point of view and in the last chapters particularly enters too fully into contemporary politics. (3) Nelson's School History of England by Prothero, a well-arranged school history.

Geography.

In class IV the map drawing showed marked improvement and this class had studied the general geography of Asia intelligently and with evident interest. The work in class III on the general Geography of Europe was also good but at this stage more attention should be paid to map—reading and physical Geography. In these subjects the boys in class II were particularly weak. We would recommend the College to procure Phillips' large physical wall-maps of the Continents and India.

Mathematics.

The work done in this subject follows the usual lines, and needs little comment. More attention should be paid to neatness, especially in the lower classes. All the boys in classes III and IV had done the same work, but these classes were rather uneven, and if each had been divided into two sections the general progress would probably have been more rapid. Class III had made a good start in Algebra, but were inclined to introduce unnecessary steps in working, *e. g.*, writing down all the changes of sign when subtracting, instead of performing the operations mentally. In Geometry more exercises should accompany the study of the theorems. On the whole however, these subjects are well taught.

Science.

It was noted in last year's report that while Mr. Kaji the Science master, was doing his best to cover the prescribed course in Chemistry and Physics in classes I to IV, he was compelled to rely too much on lectures, and allowed insufficient time for practical work. During the past year an effort has been made to improve matters, by introducing a little work on simple measurements, etc., chiefly in classes IV and III but the result can hardly be described as satisfactory. Some of the boys were promising, and all were evidently interested, but on the whole the standard at this College is lower than that of the other Chiefs' Colleges, and we think it desirable to suggest lines on which it may be improved.

It would in the first place be very desirable to allow Mr. Kaji more time to look after his laboratory. At present his teaching work in Science consists of only 13 periods of $\frac{3}{4}$ hour each per week, but he has also to take 6 periods in Arithmetic, 5 in English and 7 in Political Economy, etc., so that his time during school hours may be regarded as fully occupied. He has also to supervise games and take evening tution every day in the week, so that in practice he spends in the laboratory only the time set apart for teaching Science, and can spare none for the improvement of its condition. Secondly, it is desirable that a *hamal* should be permanently attached to the laboratory, to keep apparatus clean, etc. This is a point to which special

attention should be paid, for we noticed too many signs of neglect, and this undoubtedly sets a bad example.

The Science building is at present fitted on old-fashioned lines, and there is in reality no accommodation available at the present time for any independent practical work by the boys themselves. The largest room is now fitted as a lecture room with tiers of seats, etc.

The classes are so small that this arrangement is quite unnecessary, and we recommend that the whole should be removed and the room fitted with small tables, etc., for a course of experimental science as suggested below. A convenient size for these tables is 3 feet long by $1\frac{1}{2}$ broad and $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet high, which allows sufficient room for each boy to work separately, while for special purposes two or more of these tables can be combined. Behind the lecture room there is another room chiefly used for storing apparatus. Much of this might be removed into the two small rooms behind, and the room fitted up for work in practical Chemistry, if this subject continues to be taught. The superstructure on the table in the centre of the room should be removed, as it serves no useful purpose, and renders any general supervision of the boys working in this room impossible.

The arrangements for the supply and removal of water are not satisfactory. It is desirable to supply a cistern on the roof of the building, distributing the water to each room by pipes and removing it by proper sinks. The laboratory has at present none of the ordinary tools, glass and emery paper, etc., which are essential if it is to become efficient, and we think that greater use might be made of the carpenter's shop in connection with the Science teaching.

At this College, where there are at present only six classes, it is hardly worth while for a class so low down as the existing fourth to continue to spend two periods a week in the laboratory. At the stage which they have reached their time would probably be better occupied in the study of English particularly writing and spelling, in both of which they are at present very weak.

We recommend that boys at the stage represented by the present classes III and II should go through a systematic course of measurements such as those suggested in Heller and Ingold's Elementary experimental Science, published by Blackie and Son, great attention being paid to neatness and accuracy. The stock of balances and other simple apparatus should be increased to correspond with the maximum number of boys in these classes so that each boy can work separately.

Even if the present course for the Diploma remains unchanged, it is we consider unnecessary to start on it before class II. In this class and also in class I it may be advisable to increase the number of periods, from 4 to 5 or even 6 per week as at the Mayo College. But it is still more desirable to change the character of the work done by the boys themselves in the laboratory. They should stop the attempt to repeat the whole of the miscellaneous collection of qualitative experiments described in the Primers now studied. It is sufficient that the majority of these should be shown and explained to them by the Science master. The boys should be trained to perform by themselves a series of connected and quantitative experiments dealing with

the main facts of elementary mechanics and physics and possibly also Chemistry rather than with details.

General.

We can again endorse all that has been said in previous reports as to the excellent work done by the College in influencing for good the boys entrusted to its care. As was said last year this influence does not cease with the close of a boy's school career. This is evident from the attachment which the old boys show to their College, and we are glad to hear that the Old boys' Club, which has already been in existence for some years, is now undertaking to provide for itself permanent Club quarters and a more fully developed organization. The College is rich in tradition and the year has been memorable for the publication by His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, to whose house the College is already much indebted, of a most interesting and complete record of the history of the College from its foundation to the present time. The story of the origin and growth of the College is most interesting reading and the College is to be congratulated on the thoroughness with which it has been compiled. The work has been produced in seven sumptuous volumes, and is exceptionally well illustrated. The collection of all this material must have involved a great deal of labour, and all those who so willingly co-operated are to be heartily congratulated on the success on their efforts.

Sd. E. A. RICHARDSON,

Sd. V. H. JACKSON.

ANNEXURE J.

CHIEFS' COLLEGES.

DIPLOMA EXAMINATION—1913.

English Prose—The Black Arrow.

1. Explain the following passages, with reference to the context:—

   (*a*) "He is one that goes to bed Lancaster and gets up York."

   (*b*) "He has stolen your quarrel, may he never have good I grudge him less."

   (*c*) "He holdeth a court, and taketh rents as to the manner born"

   (*d*) "Y' are marked, like an old oak, by the woodman; tomorrow or next day, by will come the axe."

   (*e*) "Send me an express upon the instant."

2. Give a short account of Dick Shelton's first meeting with Richard of Gloucester.

3. State briefly what you know of the following:—

   (*a*) Bennett Hatch.

   (*b*) Rutter.

   (*c*) Throgmorton.

   (*d*) Grimstone.

   (*e*) Arblaster.

4. Give a brief account of the Battle of Shoreb

5. What do you understand by the followin

   (*a*) "Willy-Nilly."

   (*b*) "A pater-noster while."

   (*c*) "A Windac."

   (*d*) "A tucket."

   (*e*) "A savage Saracen lunatic."

ENGLISH POETRY—THE TEMPEST.

1. Rewrite the following passages in simple English Prose :—

(*a*) You do look, my son, in a moved sort,
As if you were dismay'd : be cheerful, Sir.
Our revels now are ended. These our actors,
As I foretold you, were all spirits, and
Are melted into air, into thin air :
And, like the baseless fabric of this vision,
The cloud-capped towers, the gorgeous palaces,
The solemn temples, the great globe itself,
Yea, all which it inherit, shall dissolve,
And, like this insubstantial pageant faded,
Leave not a rack behind. We are such stuff
As dreams are made on ; and our little life
Is rounded with a sleep.

(*b*) I perceive, these lords
At this encounter do so much admire,
That they devour their reason, and scarce think
Their eyes do offices of truth, their words
Are natural breath : but, howsoe'er you have
Been jostled from your senses, know for certain
That I am Prospero, and that very Duke
Which was thrust forth of Milan ; who most strangely
Upon this shore, where you were wreck'd, was landed,
To be the lord on't. No more yet of this ;
For 'tis a chronicle of day by day,
Not a relation for a breakfast, nor
Befitting this first meeting.

2. Explain and give the context of the following :—

(*a*) Tunis was never graced before with such a paragon to their Queen.
Not since widow Dido's time.

(*b*) If 'twere a kibe,
'T would put me to my slipper : but I feel not
This deity in my bosom : twenty consciences,
That stand 'twixt me and Milan, candied be they
And melt, ere they molest !

(*c*) A rotten carcase of a butt, not rigg'd
Nor tackle, sail, nor mast ; the very rats
Instinctively have quit it :

(*d*) Of her society
Be not afraid: I met her deity
Cutting the clouds towards Paphos, and her son
Dove-drawn with her.

(*e*) Now I will believe
That there are unicorns; that in Arabia
There is one tree, the phœnix' throne; one phœnix
At this hour reigning there.

3. Explain the following:—

(1) Many-coloured messenger.
(2) Water with berries in it.
(3) Chirurgeonly.
(4) Bring a corollary
(5) Meanders.
(6) His complexion is perfect gallows.

4. Give an account of the conspiracy between the King of Naples and Antonio. What does Prospero mean by "in lieu o' the premises" in speaking of this plot?

5. Trace the developement in the character of Prospero in the course of the play.

ESSAY AND GENERAL KNOWLEDGE PAPER.

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1. Write an essay on *one* of the following subjects:—

(*a*) The value of Railways.
(*b*) Any incident that took place during your last holidays.
(*c*) Your favourite game.

2. Where are the Balkan States? Mention any events which have happened there lately?

3. What do you know of the following:—

(*a*) Winston Churchill.
(*b*) Woodrow Wilson.
(*c*) Grahame White.
(*d*) Felix Shuster.

4. Where are the following and why are they important:—

(*a*) Panama.
(*b*) The Assouan Dam.
(*c*) The Abors.
(*d*) Durazzo.

Translate into English.—

विद्यमान जी स्थिती आहे ती पुर्व स्थिती पासून झाली आहे. तेव्हां विद्यमान काळीं आपली स्थिती चांगली असून आपण सुखी असल्यास त्या सुखाचें कारण काय, किंवा हल्ली आपली स्थिती वाइट असून आपण दु:ख भोगीत असल्यास त्या दु:खाचे कारण काय हें समजण्यास आपणास भुत स्थितीचें यथास्थित ज्ञान अवश्यक आहे. आपण केवळ स्वार्थ बुद्धीनें वागत असलों तरी इतिहासाचें म्हणजे भुत स्थितीचें ज्ञान आपल्या फायद्याचें आहे. आतां दुसर्‍यांच्या बर्‍याचीं कामें करण्याचें ओझें ज्यांनी माथ्यावर घेतलें आहे असे जे राजे व राजकीय पुरुष वगैरे यांस तर इतिहासाची माहिती करुन घेणें फार जरुर आहे. ती त्यांनीं करुन न घेतल्यास त्यांचा अन्याय आहे. ज्ञान होण्याचीं साधनें असतां जो जाणुन बुजून अज्ञान राहतो तो केवळ मूर्खच नव्हे पण गुन्हेगार होय; व त्याच्या अज्ञाना पासुन होणाऱ्या पीडेचा दोष त्याच्या माथ्यावर येतो.

CHIEFS' COLLEGES.

DIPLOMA EXAMINATION—1913.

Translate the following passage into English :—

اسلام کے موجودہ آفات میں مسلمانان ہند کے لئے ایک دوسرا اور عمیق تر پیغام ہے یہی وہ پیغام ہے کہ جسپر دلسے توجہہ کرنیکی میں آپسے خواہش کرتا ہوں-اگر ایران کی بد نصیبیوں اور ترکی کی مصیبتوں نے ہمیں کوئی سبق دیا ہے تو وہ یہہ ہے کہ کوئی قوم اقتدار پر روایات پر گذشتہ عظمت کی یادگاروں پر زندہ نہیں رہ سکتی موجودہ زندگی کا خوفناک مقابلہ ان سبکو جھٹک کر ایکطرف کردیتا ہے اور کامیابی کا سہرا صرف قوّت اور قابلیت کے سر رہتا ہے قوت بھی وہ جو اخلاقی اور مادّی دونوں قسموں کی ہو اور قابلیت وہ جسمیں دل اور جسم دونوں شامل ہوں صرف یہی اوصاف اسلام کو محفوظ رکھہ سکتے ہیں اور اسلام کا پہلا فرض رنج و غم کو چھوڑکر اور اپنے زخمی فخر کو بھولکر اُن اوصاف کو حاصل کرنا ہی ہر سچے مسلمان کا کام ہے کہ رونے چھینکنے یا بڑہ بڑھکر باتیں بنانے اور غیر موثّر کاغذی لعن طعن کرنے سے احتراز کرے بلکہ اُنکو چاہئے کہ مردانہ وار کام کریں اپنی صفوں کو درست کریں نقصان رساں اختلافات کو چھوڑیں فضول خرچیوں سے دست بردار ہوں اور سب سے بڑھکر یہہ ہے کہ موجودہ نسل کی کمزوری سے نوجوانوں کو متاثر ہونے سے روکیں اور بہ نسبت اُنکے اجداد کے ان میں فرض کا روشن تر احساس پیدا کریں اور زندگی میں اُنکو بہتر موقع دیں

ENGLISH HISTORY.

[*Answer* two *questions out of each section of the paper.*]

A.

1. How far did the Norman conquest make a break in the continuity of English History?

2. Consider the work of Henry II as an administrator and reformer.

3. What claims has Edward I to be considered great?

4. Can you discover anything of permanent value in either the constitutional or political history of the House of Lancaster?

B.

5. Bacon has called Henry VII "a wonder for wise man." Why?

6. Examine the economic History of England under the Tudors.

7. What light do the events of his reign throw upon the character of Charles II.

C.

8. Describe the course of the struggle between the English and French in America down to the end of the Seven Years War, and estimate its importance.

9. What is meant by the Industrial Revolution? Examine its effect upon social conditions in England.

10. Trace the growth of British Dominion in South Africa.

INDIAN HISTORY.

[*Answer* two *questions out of each section of the paper.*]

A.

1. Give some account of the spread of Buddhism in India.

2. Describe very briefly the several barbarian invasions of India, prior to Mohmud of Ghazni, and note their respective importance.

3. Trace the growth of the Gupta Empire. Illustrate your answer by a sketch map.

B.

4. Compare the characters of Ala-ud-din and Mohammud Tuglak. How are they reflected in their respective Government.

5. Compare the careers of Mohammed Ghori and Babar.

6. "The long reign of Akbar has been represented as the golden age of the Moghul Empire." Is this your view?

7. What do you consider the principal characteristics of the Moghul rule?

C.

8. Trace the course of the struggle between French and English in India from the outbreak of the war (1744) to the treaty of Paris (1763).

9. Trace the development of the British dominion in India under Lord Wellesley (Mornington).

10. Indicate the main developments in Internal Administration since the assumption of the Government by the Crown.

GEOGRAPHY.

1. How is the succession of day and night caused? Draw a diagram to illustrate your answer.

2. On the accompanying map of Canada mark:—

(1) Lake Winnipeg, (2) Hudson Bay, (3) Vancouver, (4) Quebec, (5) The St. Lawrence, (6) Newfoundland, (7) The Rocky Mountains, (8) The Canadian Pacific Railway.

3. Give a description of the Summer Monsoon in India, under the two headings: (1) Direction of Winds, (2) Distribution of Rainfall.

4. Tell briefly what you know about the following:—

Liverpool, The Union Parliament of South Africa, Hongkong, The North Sea, The value of coal to Britain.

5. (*a*) Contrast New Zealand and Great Britain as regards (1) position, (2) exports, (3) imports, (4) inhabitants.

(*b*) Mention three large towns in Australia. Describe the positions of these towns, and give reasons for their growth.

6. Draw a sketch map of that portion of India which lies south of a line joining Karachi to Calcutta, and mark on your map the following:—

(1) Three rivers with their names, (2) Madras, Bombay, and Goa, (3) The Coromandel Coast, (4) The States of Mysore and Hyderabad, (5) The Laccadive Islands, (6) The Satpura Hills, (7) The Nilgiri Hills.

7. Account for the importance of each of the following towns:—

Howrah, Karachi, Moulmein, Colombo, Allahabad, Dacca, Raniganj, Quetta.

CHIEFS' COLLEGES.

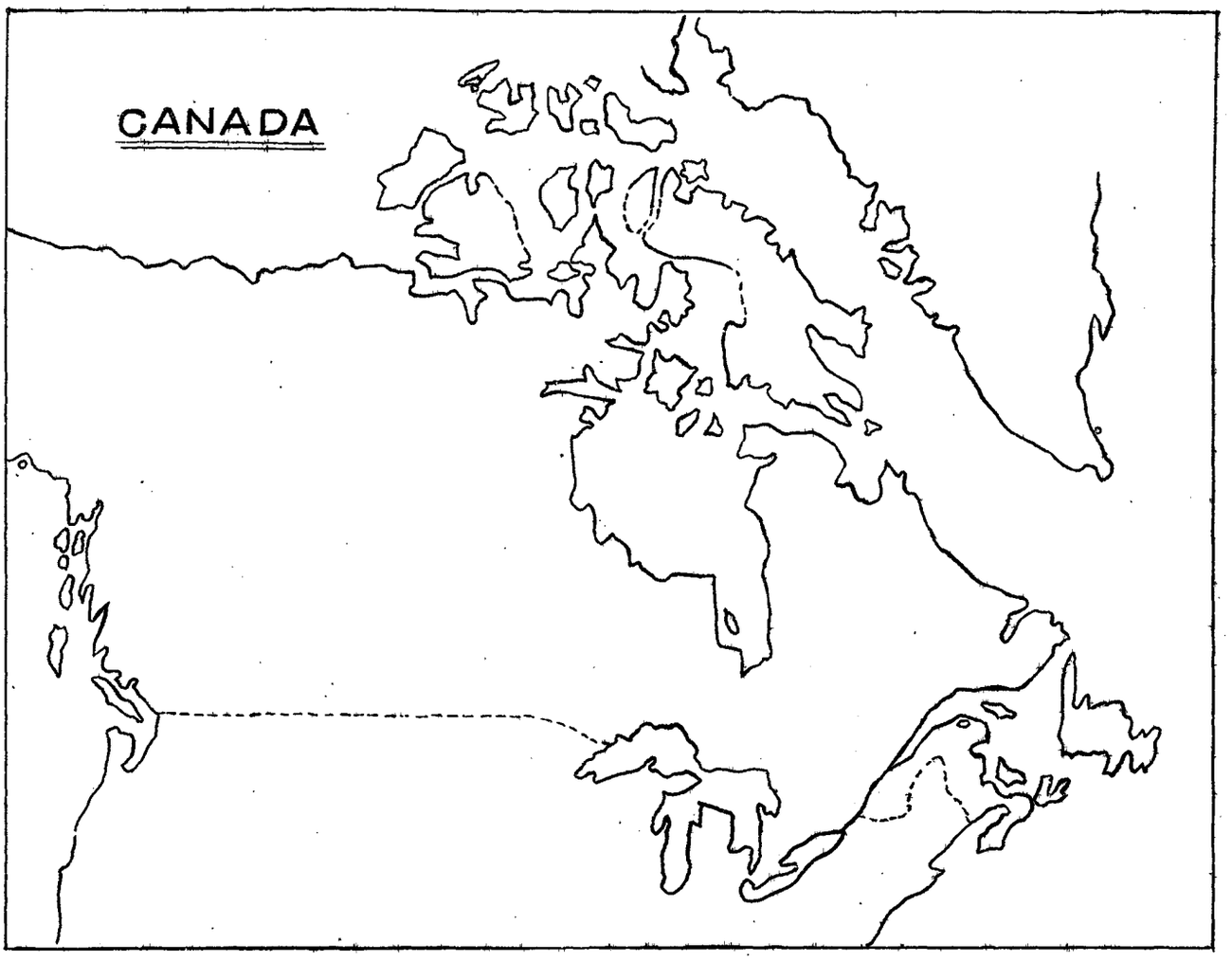
DIPLOMA EXAMINATION, 1913.

GEOGRAPHY.

MAP TO ACCOMPANY QUESTION 2.

Note.—Candidates must hand in this map with their answers to the Geography paper. They should write their names in the space below.

Candidate's name :_____



ARITHMETIC.

1. What number must be added to 780385 to give a sum which is exactly divisible by 836?

2. A man has to walk a distance of 40 miles. He walks for the first 5 hours at the rate of 4 miles per hour, and for the next 4 hours at the rate of $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour. How long will it take him to finish his journey if he does the remaining distance at $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles per hour?

3(*a*). Arrange in ascending order of magnitude the fractions: $\frac{7}{12}$, $\frac{5}{7}$, $\frac{4}{9}$, $\frac{11}{21}$; add these fractions together, and subtract the result from $3\frac{5}{14}$.

(*b*) Simplify:—

(i) $(1\frac{1}{2}$ of $\frac{4}{9})-(\frac{2}{3}$ of $\frac{5}{6})$.

(ii) $\dfrac{\frac{2}{3}-\frac{5}{7}}{\frac{5}{6}-\frac{5}{14}}$

4. The single fare between two places is Rs. 5-14, and a return ticket costs Rs. 7-13. A man has to make two return journeys every week between these places; how much does he save in a year by always having return tickets instead of single tickets?

5(*a*) A besieged fort has provisions for 300 men for 35 days. After 5 days 60 more men enter the fort. How long will the provisions last at the same rate?

or

(*b*) How many rectangular tiles $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches by 3 inches are required to pave a path 3 feet wide, surrounding the outside of a square plot of grass, the sides of the grass plot being each 45 feet long?

6(i) Multiply 362·5 by 2·0047, correct to 3 decimal places.

(ii) Divide 4·805 by ·0612, correct to 2 decimal places.

7(*a*) A man left property valued at Rs. 30,846 to be divided among his three sons, A, B, and C. A was to have twice as much as B, and B twice as much as C. How much did each son receive?

or

(*b*) What sum of money invested at $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. per annum will provide enough income to pay 5 pensions of Rs. 50 per mensem, and 8 pensions of Rs. 30 per mensem?

8. Exactly three years ago a man borrowed Rs. 42,000 from a bank at 8 per cent. per annum. At the end of a year he paid the interest for that year and part of the loan, altogether Rs. 13,000; at the end of the second year he paid the interest for the second year and also another part of the loan, altogether Rs. 12,000. What sum must he now pay to clear off the debt?

CHIEFS' COLLEGES.

DIPLOMA EXAMINATION—1913.

Urdu.

I. Whom do you prefer صالحہ or نعیمہ and why? Answer in Urdu.

II. Write a short letter in Urdu on the last visit of the Daly College.

III. Paraphrase:—

کفتگو ختم پہ انصاف کي جب آپہنچي ∴ عقل پرکار قضا کار وہاں آپہنچي
وہاں جو دیکھا تو ہے دو بھائیون مین کچھہ تکرار ∴ اور ہر اک کو بزرگي پہ ہے اپني اصرار
رحم اُدہر عدل سے کہتا ہے کہ تو ہے کیا چیز ∴ اور اُدہر رحم کو ہے عدل سمجھتا نا چیز
عقل نے دونون کي تقریر سني سر تاپا ∴ کہہ چکے وہ تو یہہ سنجیدہ جواب اُنکو دیا
خیر اک کان ہے تم جس کے ہو جوہر دونون ∴ ایک سے ایک ہو تم بہتر و برتر دونون
صاف کہتي ہون سن اے رحم نہین اسمین خلاف ∴ تو ہے اک قالب بے روح نہو گر انصاف
ور سن اے عدل نہین اسمین تکلف سرمو ∴ گر نہو رحم تو اک دیدۂ بے نور ہے تو
دونون تم خلق کے ہو مایۂ آرام و شکیب ∴ گل و شبنم کیطرح ایک سے ہے ایک کو زیب
سرسري فیصلہ تو یہہ ہے اگر تم مانو ∴ اور نہین مانتے گر بات مري تم جانو

IV. Explain in English the following

نامۂ اعمال — کراماً کاتبین — یک نشد دو شد — جیتے جي مر گئے — عادت طبیعت ثاني ہو جاتي ہے — چہرے پر ہوائیان اُڑ رہي تھین — تہذیب وشایستگي — یہہ اُٹھک بیٹھک کرنے سے حمیدہ کو ایسے بہاگ لگ گئے — یہہ وہ نشہ نہین جسے ترشي اُتار دے

V. Give a brief summary in Urdu of the poem on جوانمردي کا کام

VI. Give plurals of:—

عالم — علم — عمل — سلطان — بیگم

Vernacular (Marathi).

(10 marks reserved for Modi manuscript reading.)

I. *Re*-write in prose order and paraphrase:— 12

(*a*) चंद्राला दिवसा प्रकाश नसणे, ये कामिनीला जरा;
पद्मावीण तळे, निरक्षर मुखीं जो साजिरा गोजिरा.
दात्याला धन-लोभ, नित्य वसतें दारिद्र विद्वज्जनी;
दुष्टाचा पगडा महीपति-ग्रहीं, हीं सात शल्यें मनीं.

(*b*) अरे राघवें व्यापिलें लोक सारे । तरी नावरे शोक माझा कसोरे ॥
तृषाक्रांत डोळे घन-श्याम-रामा । पहायासरे सर्व-लोकाभि रामा ॥

(*c*) रंगीं पाहों जातां दिसले चौघेहि ते धवा समजे,
भैमी देव-कृत-च्छल ऐसें चित्तांत ते धवां समजे.

(*d*) वन-चरां सह शैल-वनांतरें । निज सुखे फिरणें तरि तें बरें ॥
जरि घडे सहवासचि पामरीं । निज तरि जळो असणें सुर-मंदिरीं ॥

II. Names and dissolve the compounds underlined in question I. 3

III. Explain with reference to the context:— 10

(*a*) एकच अंतःकरण वृत्ति अवस्था भेदें करुन गुण होते, किंवा दोष होते.

(*b*) पगडी भाऊ.

(*c*) कोणतीही गोष्ट उदाहरणानें जशी मनांत भरते तशी केवळ उपदेशानें भरत नाहीं.

IV. Write a short essay (in Marathi) on:— 5

प्रवासा पासून होणारे नफे.

23rd April, Wednesday—Afternoon.

Translate into Marathi or Urdu.

During a tempest in the West Indies, a ship's boat capsized, and twelve men were thrown into the sea. While they were struggling to make their way to the shore, a negro, regardless of the danger he incurred, rushed through the surge and rescued five of the drowning sailors. As he was about to plunge in a sixth time, the captain of the ship cried, 'you have done enough; you have gained your freedom'. The slave dashed forward, saying, 'I must save another; I will be free an hour later'. He leaped in, seized another, brought him safe to land, and then walked off as a free man.

CHIEFS' COLLEGES.

DIPLOMA EXAMINATION—1913.

Persian.

The figures on the margin indicate full marks.

1. Translate the following passages into your vernacular, adding explanatory notes on the overlined words and phrases:— 15

(*a*) بزرگے را پرسیدم از معني اين حديث—اعدي عدوّك نفسك التي بين جنبيك - گفت - بحكم آنكه هرآن دشمنے كه باوے احسان كني دوست گردد - مگر نفس را چندانكه مداريش كني مخالفت زيادة كند - قطعه

فرشته خوے شود آدمي بكم خوردن ∴ وگر خورد چو بهايم بيوفتد چو جماد
مراد هر كه برآري مطيع أمر تو گشت ∴ خلاف نفس كه فرمان دهد چو يافت مراد

(*b*) سه چيزے سه چيز پائدار نمانده - مال بے تجارت و علم بے بحث و ملك بے سياست - قطعه

وقتے بلطف گوی و مدارا و مردمي ∴ باشد كه درگمنده قبول آوري دلے
وقتے بقهر گوی كه صد كوزهٔ نبات ∴ گه گه چنان بكار نيايد كه حنظلے

2. Translate into English :— 10

شتر آن را دريافت - گفت - وهم من ازين مهمان پوشيده است نه از ميزبان آشكار - و ترس من از زخم دندان مار است نه از زخم پيكان خار - اگر نه اين مهمان بودے ميزبان را يك لقمه كردمے - قطعه

گر از ليئم بترسد كريم نيست عجب ∴ زخبث نفس نه از پشم واستخوان ترسد
كسے كه پا ننهد درميان خاكستر ∴ مقرر است كه از آتش نهان ترسد

3. Re-write the following verses in simple Persian prose, and also point out in what connection does the poet relate the story contained therein:— 8

يكے قطرهٔ باران ز ابرے چكيد ∴ خجل شد چو پهنائے دريا بديد
كه جائيكه درياست من كيستم ∴ گر او هست حقا كه من نيستم

چو خود را بچشم حقارت بديد ∴ صدف در كنارش بجان پروريد
سپهرش بجائے رسانيد كار ∴ كه شد نامور لولوے شاهوار
بلندی بدان يافت كو پست شد ∴ در نيستي كوفت تا هست شد

4. Explain the meaning of the following lines in English:— 12

(*a*) ننگ از فقير اشعث و اغبر مدار زانكه
در وقت مرگ اشعث و در گور اغبري
دامن مكش زصحبت ايشان كه در بهشت
دامن كشان سندس حضرانه و عبقری

(*b*) چرا دانه از مور داری دريغ ∴ نداری مگر شرم از ابرو ميغ
ندانی باين حرص و بخل قوی ∴ كه فردا تو خود رزق مو ران شوی

5. Write a short note in Persian on Agra as it was in the days of Jahangir. 5

6. Define and illustrate the various forms of common noun in Persian grammar. 6

7. Analyse the following according to Persian grammar:— 4

غرض ز خلقت سایه همین بود که کسے ∴ بنورِ حضرتِ خورشید پائے خود ننهد

8. Translate the following passage into idiomatic Persian:— 15

The wedding was to be celebrated on the next day. For more than one reason it was to be a most magnificent thing. It was to be a great feast of peace, by which Ahmed Shah hoped not only to gratify his own wishes, but also to unite in harmony the Hindu and the Moslem, so that he might reign over a United Kingdom. To further this purpose, an amnesty was proclaimed to all the Rajputs who had been in rebellion against him. The marriage was to be arranged as far as possible in accordance with Hindu customs. From all parts of his dominions and from foreign countries, great crowds assembled to be present on the great day, and all were entertained with kingly hospitality.

PHYSICS AND CHEMISTRY.

[*Time 2½ hours.*]

1. Describe any experiment which proves that when anything is weighed in water it will suffer a loss of weight exactly equal to the weight of its own bulk of water.

Why can you hold a boy up in water by placing your hand under his chin, whereas you cannot hold him up in air in this way? How much force must you exert to hold him up in water?

2. A piece of ice whose temperature is 10 degrees below Freezing Point is slowly heated. Describe carefully what takes place as the heating is continued until the ice is completely melted.

3. Describe an experiment which proves that rays of light are bent when they pass from water to air; illustrate your answer by a diagram.

4. You are given three glass jars, pieces of zinc and copper, copper wire, and sulphuric acid. Describe how you would make from these materials an electric battery. Sketch your arrangement.

5. Powdered glass and sugar are shaken in a bottle containing water in which some gas is dissolved. What methods would you adopt to recover the glass, sugar, and gas from the water?

6(*a*) Describe carefully how you would perform an experiment in order to get crystals from powdered washing soda. What shape and colour would you expect the crystals to be?

or

(*b*) Describe carefully how you would prepare Carbonic Acid Gas. Sketch the apparatus you would use. What are the properties of Carbonic Acid Gas?

LAW.

22nd April 1913, Afternoon, 2½ hours.

1. What do you understand by the terms :
   (*a*) Limited Monarchy,
   (*b*) Absolute Monarchy.
2. State the main principle on which the laws of a country are made.
3. Define :
   a. Murder, *b.* grievous hurt, *c.* criminal trespass, *d.* theft, *e.* cheating, *f.* warrant case, and *g.* summons case.
4. Describe the procedure adopted in the Sessions Court, in a sessions case, from the time the accused is placed in the dock to the final stage of the decision.
5. What does the term 'Hearsay evidence' mean? State what you have learnt in this connection.
6. State what you know about 'Iddat'.
7. State what you have learnt about 'Marriage' according to the Mahomedan Law.

POLITICAL ECONOMY.

[*Not more than five questions to be attempted, which should be taken from each section of the paper.*]

A.

1. What is the meaning and importance of the Division of Labour?

2. "A Demand for commodities is not a demand for Labour." Discuss this statement.

B.

3. Consider the arguments for and against Bi-metallism.

4. How far do Demand and Supply determine prices?

C.

5. Explain how it is that Rent does not form a part of the price of Agricultural Produce. How does this fact effect the equity of the existing system of Distribution.

6. What does Walker mean by the "No-profits class of Employers"? Work out the analogy hereby suggested between Profits and Rent.

7. What are the aims of Industrial Co-operation? Indicate the difficulties to be overcome.

LAND REVENUE.

[*Kumars to answer any four of the following questions.*]

1. State why the Government realizes increased Land revenue from lands irrigated by canals and describe the different methods adopted in different provinces for realizing the increased revenue.

2. Describe the principles underlying the methods of assessing Land Revenue and give an account of the main features of a Rayatwari Settlement.

3. Mention the period generally adopted for duration of a settlement and show why it is not thought wise to fix the period either too short or too long.

4. Enumerate the main heads of official duty as regards Land Revenue and describe the circumstances which call for its suspension or remission.

5. Specify some main features of rules governing the disposal of waste lands.

6. Trace the gradual change of realizing Land Revenue from payment of a share in kind into cash payment and compare the relative merits of the latter with those of Bhag-batai.

LAND SURVEY.

23rd April 1913, Wednesday Morning.

1. What is a 'Station' and how is it usually shown in the field book?

2. A cactus hedge 10 feet in breadth separates the fields of Pande and Ragoo. Both disagree regarding the exact boundary line. What is the procedure usually adopted for fixing the boundary line?

3. Any plot of land has to be surveyed. Show by a drawing the method usually employed in chain survey, and explain the manner in which the work is checked.

ANNEXURE K.

Diploma Class.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Compulsory Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Science or Classical Language.	Land, Political Economy, Revenue, Survey, Advanced Mathematics.	Total.
	Full Marks.	225	150	50	50	75	100	650
I	K. S. Abdulkhaliq ...	146	97	46	40	45	70	444
II	„ Ramrao	116	65	23	30	24	46	304
III	„ Jamiyatkhan ...	89	57	33	26	41	42	288

Prize Winners :—

K. S. Abdulkhaliq ... Gondal Prize, Diamond Jubilee Prize, Bhavnagar Prize, Good Conduct Prize, the Mrs. Mayne Swimming Cup, the Akalkot Long Distance Swimming Cup, Digvijaysinhji Lawn Tennis Cup.

„ Jamiyatkhan ... Macnaghten Science Prize, Officers' Cup, Mayne Tent-pegging Challenge Cup, Fitz-Gerald Race Cup, Lakhajiraj Cricket Shield.

„ Ramrao ... ... Fergusson Gold Medal.

Class II.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Science.	Vernacular.	Law or Political Economy.	Total.
	Full Marks.	150	90	75	50	85	50	500
I	K. S. Rukhadvala... ...	83	44	63	43	52	50	335
II	„ Murtuzakhan ...	73	51	51	41	44	30	290
III	„ Harishchandrasinhji..	80	34	40	30	52	18	254
IV	„ Ramsinhji	46	30	38	31	47	30	221
V	„ Prabhatsinhji ...	39	35	35	18	34	30	191
VI	„ Ajitsinhji.	...	Absent		...	...	...	...

Prize Winners :—

K. S. Ajitsinhji ... Cricket Medal.

„ Ramsinhji ... Gordon Athletic Medal, Ranjitsinhji Athletic Challenge Cup, Drawing Prize.

„ Rukhadvala ... Diamond Jubilee Prize, Junior Parade Cup.

Class III.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Science.	Vernacular.	Total.
	Full Marks.	150	100	100	50	100	500
I	K. S. Fatehsinhji	104	64	84	36	62	350
II	,, Desavala	89	53	83	22	65	312
III	,, Pratapsinhji (S) ...	90	48	67	33	58	296
IV	,, Pratapsinhji (L) ...	66	39	43	17	61	226

Prize Winners:—

K. S. Fatehsinhji ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

Class IV.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Arithmetic.	Science or Classical Language.	Gujrati.	Drawing.	Total.
	Full Marks.	150	100	100	...	150	...	500
I	K. S. Ebhalvala	96	83	78	...	109	...	366
II	,, Najavala	81	65	89	...	100	...	335
III	,, Ramsinhji	104	65	57	...	101	...	327
IV	,, Joravarsinhji ...	98	69	50	...	94	...	311
V	,, Muluvala	53	52	61	...	102	...	268
VI	,, Madhavsinhji ...	56	37	41	...	62	...	196

Prize Winners:—

K. S. Ebhalvala ...Diamond Jubilee Prize, Map Drawing Prize.

Class V.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Arithmetic.	Science.	Vernacular.	Drawing.	Total.
	Full Marks.	150	100	100	...	150	...	500
I	K. S. Kishorsinhji ...	107	62	67	...	94	...	330
II	„ Gigavala	78	78	52	...	121	...	329
III	„ Samarsinhji	76	64	90	...	97	...	327
IV	„ Harsurvala	72	84	72	...	92	...	320
V	„ Champaksinhji ...	76	74	56	...	108	...	314
VI	„ Ghanshyamsinhji ...	84	71	59	...	78	...	292
VII	„ Vijaysinhji	60	45	62	...	111	...	278

Prize Winners :—

K. S. Harsurvala ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

„ Champaksinhji ... Extra Prize.

Class VI.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Arithmetic.	Vernacular.	Drawing.	Total.
	Full Marks.	150	100	100	150	...	500
I	K. S. Champrajvala ...	114	45	67	108	...	334
II	„ Jayvantsinhji ...	98	48	55	105	...	306
III	„ Bhimsinhji	88	39	73	87	...	287
IV	„ Devavala	74	48	48	102	...	272

Prize Winners :—

K. S. Champrajvala ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

ANNEXURE L.

GENERAL TIME TABLE OF OUT-DOOR EXERCISES 1912-13—WINTER TERM.

Days.	Morning.		Evening.		Masters in charge.
	Seniors.	Juniors	Seniors.	Juniors.	
Monday	Riding School.		Tennis, Polo and Racquets.	Cricket nets.	Mr. Braithwaite and Daffedar... ... Morning. Messrs Turner, Braithwaite, Vevai, Badiuzaman, Jasvatsinhji and Merubha. Evening.
Tuesday	Foot ball for all.		Cricket nets.	Tennis.	Mr. Hiralal ... ... Morning Messrs Kavi, Ichhashanker, Merubha and Jasvatsinhji ... ... Evening.
Wednesday ..	Riding School.		Foot ball.		Officers and Daffedar ... ... Morning. Messrs Kavi, Hiralal, Badiuzaman, Merubha and Jasvatsinhji ... ... Evening.
Thursday ...	Tent pegging and Riding exercise.		Cricket nets.	Tennis.	Officers and Daffedar ... ... Morning. Messrs Kavi, Vevai, Merubha, and Jasvatsinhji .. .. Evening.
Friday	Foot ball.		Tennis, Polo and Racquets.	Cricket nets.	Mr. Badiuzaman ... ... Morning. Messrs Turner, Braithwaite, Vevai, Hiralal, Jasvatsinhji and Merubha ... Evening.
Saturday... ...	Formation.		Foot ball.		Mr. Braithwaite and Daffedar ... Morning. Messrs Kavi, Badiuzaman, Hiralal, Merubha and Jasvatsinhji ... ... Evening.
Sunday	Voluntary Tennis.		Tennis and Racquets.	Rounders.	Wing Masters ... ... Evening.

ANNEXURE M.

MR. SLADEN, YOUR HIGHNESSES, CHIEFS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

It is more than forty years since the first Gathering of this kind was celebrated at the Rajkumar College, and it may be interesting if I preface my remarks to-day by a reference to the first Prize-giving, which took place in January 1872. On that occasion Colonel Anderson whose portrait hangs just behind where I am now standing, presided The College then consisted of 12 Kumars, 3 only of whom, I regret to say, remain alive at the present day. It has always been a matter of great regret to me that I never knew Mr. Macnaghten, as, though his memory is enshrined in Kathiawar and particularly within these walls, and though those who never knew him, can gauge the manner of man he was by his writings and by the reminiscences of those who had the privilege of his friendship, yet personal contact with a man of his singularly sincere and blameless character would have been helpful in the highest degree to one who is trying to carry on the work which he inaugurated. Mr. Macnaghten's speech at the 1st Prize-giving dealt largely with the difficulties of the then young College, but in no spirit of hopelessness; among other things he said:— "We hope that, in some small degree the scholars in our Rajkumar College may tend towards the poet's ideal, *the mens sana in corpore sano*... we believe that their nature is good and that they are capable of worthily filling the high positions to which they are called. If these boys who surround us now shall use the advantages of their youth, they may hereafter, by a united friendship and faithful administration, give to Kathiawar a light and security such as she has never yet seen, each one of them as a tower of strength to stand four-square to all the winds that blow. "This is what we wish for them all." Whether Mr. Macnaghten, could he stand here to-day, would find his hopes in any measure fulfilled, is a question which I must leave to those who have in their charge the governance of this Province. For myself and my Staff I will say no more than that we are endeavouring as faithfully as we can, to follow the lines laid down by the much-loved first Principal of the College. I believe too that the Kumars are taking advantage of their opportunities here more and more and learning the value of a high standard of conduct. At the first Prize-giving I see there were four English and four Gujrati Recitations: the Head Boy was the late Thakor Saheb of Limbdi. On the principle that a certain amount of retrospection is good for all, institutions no less than individuals, I have ventured to call up the ghost of a scene that was enacted here forty years ago.

Before proceeding to deal with the life of the College during the official year 1911–1912, I must first of all offer a warm welcome to you, Sir, on this first occasion of your presiding at our Annual Prize-giving. During the short time that you have been Agent to the Governor, you have shown a very real interest in our welfare and we already feel that in you we have a wise and sympathetic Counsellor. I need hardly say perhaps that Mrs. Sladen, when she comes back to India, will be no less welcome here, particularly by those who already have the pleasure of knowing her. With regard to the Old Boys, whom it is most gratifying to see in such large numbers here to-day, I will make bold to say that there is no Chiefs' College in the country that has more loyal ones. Hardly a week passes without at least one or two of them revisiting the College and encouraging us, and a reference to our last Report will show in how many practical ways their kindness has enriched the College during the last year. The Past Kumars' Association and Club holds its Annual General Meeting to-night and its first Annual Dinner tomorrow. The Club has up to date more than 70 prospective Members and bids fair to be a success. But its success will not be assured until each Member makes it his business to take a part in popularizing it.

At all events the Club can congratulate itself in having made a very satisfactory start. I need not say what a pleasure it is to us all to welcome H. H. the Rao Saheb of Cutch here to-day. H. H. has come at considerable personal inconvenience to fulfil his duties as President of the Club. As the head of a Rajput Clan that has sent many scions to be educated here his presence does us great honour. That we welcome so many Officers of the Political Department, whose kind support is of such value to the College, goes without saying, while the presence of so many ladies adds the finishing touch to the attractive scene that is spread before me. My wife, who always looks forward to these occasions, has asked me to say how very much she regrets that she is not with us to-day.

I will not weary you by speaking at great length of the Class-work; the list showing the relative rank of the Kumars is in your hands. Out of our 3 Diploma Candidates, two, K. S. AbdulRahimankhan of Savanur and K. S. Pushpsinhji of Sanjeli obtained Diplomas. The Kumar who would have beaten both of them, Digvijaysinhji of Limbdi, was withdrawn from the College some time before the end of the term to proceed to Eton, where I learn he is doing well. By the Examination results AbdulRahimankhan came out Head Boy; in Class II the Prize was won by Abdulkhaliq of Mangrol, though he had only been in the Class for 1 year: in the same class Jamiatkhan showed considerable progress during the year. In Class III Harichandrasinhji of Muli and Rukhadwala of Navania both get prizes, though they were the youngest boys in the Class: Murtujakhan of Ranpur and Ramsinhji of Umeta both did very creditably. In Class IV besides the prize winners, Fatehsinhji of Limbdi and Desawala of Mendarda, Madhavsinhji of Chok and Natwarsinhji of Porbandar did very well, and the same may be said of Mulrajsinhji and the two Pratapsinhjis. In fact on the whole the 4th Class was relatively the best in the College. Class V was an unequal one. Jorawarsinhji of Wadhwan easily got the prize but Najawala, Madhavsinhji and Ramsinhji all did creditably. To come down to Class VI the two Rajpipla Kumars, Champaksinhji and Kishorsinhji, both win prizes, as also does Samarsinhji of Dhrangadhra. The Annual Examination could not be held until June, as, owing to an outbreak of small-pox the College had to be suddenly closed at the end of March. Out of 40 Kumars examined 28 or 70% passed in all heads. The Inspectors of Chiefs' Colleges visited us in March and with reference to their report I should like to say that it is encouraging. They are right in thinking that at least one more class should be constituted, but this is impossible unless the Staff is correspondingly increased. The Science report is rather unfavourable: here again we are in a difficulty as our Science Master cannot give all the time that the subject requires owing to his teaching other subjects as well. Again, the Inspectors themselves have frequently admitted the unsatisfactory nature of the existing Science Course at the Chiefs' Colleges. In order to recast it a Conference of Principals will be necessary. Indeed, such a Conference not having been held since 1907, it is high time that we were permitted to hold another, as there are a number of subjects to discuss in the light of the experience of the last 5 years. We shall endeavour to carry out the suggestions made by the Inspectors as far as we are able. It is very gratifying to note a remark made by them at the end of their Report "We again endorse all that has been said as to the excellent work done by the College influencing for good the boys entrusted to its care." I can only trust that we deserve their praise. The outdoor life of the Kumars having been fully dealt with in the Annual Report, which many present have seen, I will not allude to it again further than by saying that there was no slackening of enthusiasm for games, and that in one game, football, the College, under their Captain Jamiatkhan, had the best XI it has ever produced. Among the prizes that I shall shortly call upon you, Sir, to present, are 6 for the Diploma-winners and others, that call for special mention. I refer to the 6

sets of the College History that H. H. the Maharajah of Bhavnagar, whose absence to-day we much regret, is presenting. I alluded to H. H.'s munificence in compiling and publishing "Forty years of the Rajkumar College" fully in my Annual Report, but the gift to the College is such a very handsome and unprecedented one that further stress must be laid upon it to-day. Any one who has looked into the 7 volumes will bear me out when I say that it is extremely unlikely that a school-history at all on a par with it has ever seen the light. Many papers, from the English "Times" downwards, have reviewed the publication very favourably. But, naturally, the volumes will make the most powerful appeal to those for whom they are intended, the past and present Members of the College, and I hope that the spirit of "esprit de corps" which originated them, will be perpetuated in those who are fortunate enough to possess them. One of the Cups that I shall ask you to present also calls for mention. I refer to the "Point to Point" Cup, presented for the first time by His Highness the Nawab of Radhanpur, whom we all welcome here to-day. In the 4 races that were held, races that all called for a certain amount of nerve and judgment, Abdulkhaliq of Mangrol secured the highest number of points and has the honour of winning the Cup for this year. We all know His Highness's prowess as a horseman—did he not win the Gujrat Cup in 1911 ? and we trust that the Cup which he has most generously presented will help the College to turn out riders almost as good as himself. Last, but not least, among the kindnesses of Past Kumars during the year I must mention the handsome present to the College Library of a set of the last edition of the Encyclopaedia Britannica made by the Chief of Dasada, a most loyal Past Kumar who invariably revisits the College on this occasion, and is only prevented by ill-health from coming to-day. I must draw my remarks to a close, as we have a programme of Recitations to go through before the prizes are presented. I regret to say that two Past Kumars died during the year, Maharaval Shri Pratapsinhji, Raja Saheb of Bansda and K. S. Mokawala of Mendarda. The former of these sent three sons for education here, thus showing his regard for his old College. Three Past Kumars were installed, Thakor Saheb Jaswatsinhji of Wadhwan, Raja Saheb Indrasinhji of Bansda, who is unavoidably absent to-day and the Thakore of Lathi, whom we are very pleased to welcome. The Raj Saheb of Vankaner, a most loyal Old Boy, and His Highness the Maharajah of Rajpipla were honoured by being made K. C. I. E.'s, and His Highness the Jam Saheb received the order of St. John of Jerusalem. We all regret His Highness's absence to-day.

To-day's Prize-giving is noteworthy in being the first since the Past Kumars Association and Club came into being. It augurs well for the future of the movement that so many members have come to Rajkot for the Gathering and I believe that the advantages of membership will become increasingly apparent. But I must not take out of His Highness the Rao Saheb of Cutch's mouth the words which as President he will address to members at the Annual Dinner tomorrow. I will merely say here one thing, and that is that a new institution cannot flourish without the hearty co-operation of its members, officials as well as non-officials. This I am confident it will obtain.

In conclusion I wish to thank Mr. Turner and the Staff very warmly for their loyalty and devotion to duty during the past year. Without their help, and that of the four Kumar Officers, the work of the College could not be carried on for an instant. It is no less a pleasure than a duty to record my grateful appreciation of their services on this occasion.

Ladies and Gentlemen, I am grateful for the patience with which you have listened to my somewhat lengthy remarks. The Recitations will now follow, Sir, after which I shall ask you to present the prizes on the table before you.

Mr. Mayne, Your Highnesses, Chiefs, Ladies and Gentlemen:

He must be a curiously constituted man, indifferent alike to the country, its traditions and to the people with whom his work lies, who does not wish to return to Kathiawar, having once served there. It was very welcome news that reached me in England six months ago, that I was to have the privilege of succeeding the Hon. Mr. Hill in this Province, whom I followed here as a very junior Assistant Political Agent 22 years ago. The loss which Kathiawar sustained by Mr. Hill's promotion has given me the opportunity, which I greatly appreciate, of renewing old friendships and I hope of making new ones. I had the honour, when I came to Rajkot in 1890 in meeting Mr. Chester Macnaghten to whose personality and administration Mr. Mayne has referred in terms, which all present who knew him will cordially endorse, and I little thought that it would ever be my lot to be closely associated with the College, in which his memory is still green. The welfare of this College is one of the most important as well as one of the most attractive interests that the Agent has, and I assure you, I shall endeavour to the best of my ability to live up to the attributes which Mr. Mayne has kindly, but rather prematurely applied to me. I must appreciate also his kind reference to Mrs. Sladen.

One could enlarge upon the subject of the importance of the Rajkumar College, but it is sufficient for me to say that a good Chief means a good State, and a contented people, and that the supreme object of the Council and the Principal and the Staff of the College is to send out Kumars mentally and morally grounded, so as to take their places when their time comes, as rulers or high officials, honourably and efficiently.

The recently issued report shows the amount of success attained during the past year. The report generally is decidedly satisfactory. For this I congratulate Mr. Mayne heartily, and while endorsing his appreciative comments on the assistance received from the Vice-Principal, Mr. Turner and his Staff, I must add that the responsibility of an institution of this kind bears heavily upon the Principal, and it is only fair that we should award to Mr. Mayne the major portion of the praise for the good results to which his earnest and thoughtful supervision have contributed. The number of Kumars in the College at the present moment is 42; one or two more might possibly be accommodated, but the number is almost the maximum, which can be managed. The average age in the various classes is greatly improved. The inspection report received two or three months ago was good in most particulars, but there is one point to which I will allude later. I have no hesitation in expressing my own opinion that the tone of the College is excellent. I have seen most of the Kumars since I came here. I think I have seldom seen a happier and brighter and a more well mannered set of boys anywhere. Mr. Mayne's account of the work in several classes you have heard. I have had the pleasure of presenting the successful boys with their prizes. The result of the recent Diploma Examination shows that there is room for improvement there. Two boys succeeded in obtaining the qualifying marks and of passing in all subjects, but with no great distinction. The third will have another opportunity.

Having referred to their work and general behaviour I should not omit the games at the College. Many of the Kumars play a very good game of tennis. I congratulate the winning pairs on their victory over

the Girasia boys at Wadhwan. For some reason the College does not excel in cricket in spite of the example of the Jam Saheb, who has been winning fresh laurels in England, and Thakor Saheb Lakhajiraj and others, but I must congratulate the Cricket XI on having made a splendid fight in the annual match against the Girasia School. It is a rare thing for the College not to be defeated in this match, and the very even draw 2 weeks ago coupled with capital century of the Captain Prabhatsinhji and good scores by Jamiatkhan and others should stir up every one to try and win next year the Challenge Cup, which the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra has so generously presented. One hopes that the cricket may reach the level of the football for which the boys have displayed a great aptitude.

Mr. Mayne has referred in the report to the probable, in fact inevitable decrease in numbers after a few months; it is unfortunate, but it is one of the vicissitudes which must occur where the field of selection from which the boys can be sent to the College has obvious defined limitations. For the next few years apparently the College will have a comparatively small number of boys. There is nothing in this to create any uneasiness. Under the conditions that exist the maximum is likely to be followed by a period of low fluctuations, and you notice this just as much in the fortunes of a school, as in a chart of the weather or the annual variations of a great river or the operations of a large commercial company. The boys must endeavour by individual effort towards efficiency to make up for the decrease in numbers; the Staff will be able to concentrate their energies on the material which they are handling, and the Chiefs and other friends of the College outside will use their best endeavours to supply more boys and make the period in which the College is below the average in number, as short as possible. The other point to which I said I should allude is this:— The Inspecting Officers have mentioned in the last three years, defects in the Science branch. It is noticeable both in the furniture and apparatus of the Science Class and the results of the teaching. I will add at once that no fault is attributed to the Science Master. But the Rajkumar College seems to have fallen behind other Chiefs' Colleges in this most important subject. The teaching of Science as you have seen one special object of His Excellency the Governor's solicitude during his tenure of office, and I do not think that the College Council will allow this deficiency to continue, when a way towards improvement has been indicated to them, as I hope it will be.

Science teaching has always seem to me a rather formidable expression due to old association of the term with chemical formulæ and dry text books full of hard names, but this is all changed now a days. Science teaching does not mean the stuffing of boys with facts and figures. What you, Kumars, have to learn is the habit of observing intelligently for yourselves all that is around you in nature, and the task for the teacher is to interest his pupils and to guide the inquiring minds, which he has awakened. The habit of observation quickly grows and spreads and if the seed falls on good soil, *i. e.*, if you determine to take a living interest in what is taught you in your lectures, if you study with love and reverence, to quote His Excellency's words uttered at Ahmedabad a few days ago, you will soon discover the particular form of Science that attracts you, and you will acquire an object of study that may serve to help you through years of life, which might otherwise drag on tediously after you have left the College. "A foundation which is not built upon soon becomes loose".

In the College here the foundation is laid or ought to be laid, not only of character, which is most important, but of future work to be done, of interests to be cultivated. I need not enlarge upon the training of character nor on the virtues which all must strive to acquire, habits of obedience, fortitude, and

unselfishness. What I particularly lay stress on, is the preparation of a foundation here, on which can be built something, which will give you mental and physical employment in the after years. Some of you will find work to hand, immediately your school life is over, States and Talukas of your own to administer or employment under other rulers. But it is not generally enough, and comparatively few have this much good fortune; and others may go to their homes with nothing immediate in view. I know several such cases. It is those especially for whom life may be depressing unless they have within themselves the foundation on which to build. Literature, history, theology attract some, and the ordinary school courses all tend to form a ground work for the common business of life, but I feel sure that in the Science course will be found the best opportunities of laying foundations, on which you will be able to build, not only structures for your own enjoyment, but works of usefulness, for the people with whom you are brought in contact, and in exceptional instances achievements beneficial to tho whole of India. Therefore, I say, use your opportunities here, and when you leave the College go on building so that you may keep your time employed and your minds busy.

"Let us then be up and doing,

Still achieving, still pursuing".

As Ruskin said "Doing is the great thing. If a man will resolutely do what is right, he will come to like doing it".

You are all aware that a scheme is under consideration for founding a Chiefs' University at some central place, which Chiefs and Sardars can enter after passing through the curriculum of the Rajkumar College, Mayo College and other such Colleges. I do not think I should close my speech to-day without referring to it. You are aware how keenly such experienced educationalists and staunch friends of the College as the Hon. Mr. Hill and Mr. Waddington have taken up the subject, and the support which Sir Elliot Colvin has given to the proposal. Several of the leading Chiefs of Rajputana have promised valuable assistance, and from the papers which most of you have received, it seems likely that at no distant time, the scheme will take definite shape. Though the College Board were unanimous in passing resolutions last February endorsing the proposals of the Mayo College Council, for the establishment of this College, I confess that I find some lukewarmness in the individual views with which the scheme is regarded. It seems to me that there is a feeling that Kumars, who are Chiefs and are only awaiting their majority to take up the administration and others who are Heirs apparent will not have time to go through the courses in the contemplated University, because their States will require them, and secondly that those, who are not born to that high estate, ought to obtain this higher education at the institutions which are open to every one. As Mr. Maconochie said of himself last year, I am all too much a learner myself, to venture many remarks on this subject; I think I may say this much. The first mentioned criticism should not stand in the way. Even if the difficulty cannot be surmounted of the demands of the States for Kumars who are Chiefs and Heirs-apparent, the number of these cannot at any time be so great as to affect the number of University under-graduates very seriously.

The subject has a special importance for you. Higher Education is cheap and advantage is taken of the various facilities offered to a rapidly increasing extent, so that we shall be left behind in Kathiawar, unless we are determined to push on and keep our place. I commend the subject earnestly to your consideration.

I have come to the end of my remarks without alluding to the Past Kumars' Association. It is not from want of appreciation, but I shall have another opportunity. My predecessor took a very lively interest in it and would be exceedingly pleased to see so many old Kumars here to-day. Their presence on these occasions is most encouraging to the Staff of the College and to the boys. I trust that the opportunities which the Association affords of bringing together the members in friendly union, will be of great advantage to all, and their more frequent visits to Rajkot will strengthen the ties which link them to their old College.

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REPORT

ON THE

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,

RAJKOT

For

1913-1914.

No. 133 of 1914-15.

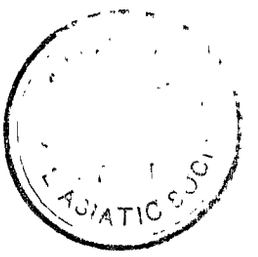
Rajkumar College,

Rajkot, May 6th, 1914.

From,

C. MAYNE, Esquire, M. A.,

Principal, Rajkumar College.



To,

The Agent to the Governor,

Kathiawar.

Sir,

I have the honour to submit the Annual Report on the working of the Rajkumar College for the year 1913-14.

Staff.

2. I returned from furlough and took up my duties as Principal on November 8th, 1913. Mr. P. P. Braithwaite, who acted as Vice-Principal during part of my absence, took leave on "Urgent Private Affairs" for a period of 4 months from July 1st, 1913, and during his absence the post of Vice-Principal remained vacant.

The new post of Additional English Assistant was first filled by Lieutenant I N. Clayton, R. G. A., who held charge of it from July 1st, 1913 to November 9th, 1913, when he was summoned back to his Regiment. He was succeeded by Lieutenant W. M. Tate, 55th Coke's Rifles, who took up his duties on 10-9-1913 and still holds the post.

Mr N. D. Kavi, 2nd Assistant's services were lent to the Rajkot State as Sir Nyayadhish from 1-10-1913 and Mr. B. H. Kazi, 4th Assistant, was transferred to the Bombay Educational Department, as Deputy Educational Inspector of Urdu Schools, from the same date.

As a result of the above-mentioned changes Messrs J. S. Vevai, B. A., H. L. Kaji, M. A., B. Sc., and I. P. Mehta obtained promotions and became respectively sub-protem 2nd, 3rd, and 4th Assistants respectively, while the vacancies of 5th and 6th Assistants thereby created were filled by Mr. R. P. Mehta, M. A., Assistant Professor of Science at St. Xavier's College, Bombay, and Mr. Raziuddinkhan, B. A., of Allahabad University, who had previously had some teaching experience in the Barreilly High School, United Provinces.

Major Hooton, I. M. S., remained in medical charge of the College throughout the year.

Daffedar Surajbalisinh was recalled to his Regiment, the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers, and Daffedar Jitsinh Devisinh of the same Regiment succeeded him as Riding Master on January 1st, 1914.

The College Roll.

Total Number.

3. The number of Kumars on the roll at the beginning of the school year under report, viz., July 1st, 1913, was 22, this low number being due to the fact that no less than 10 Kumars had been withdrawn at the end of the previous year. During the year, 4 new admissions were made, the total at the end of the year under report being 26. But it is not necessary to regard the present smallness of the attendance with anxiety, as this state of things was foreseen some years ago, and is due to dearth of eligible Kumars at present not only in Kathiawar but also in Gujarat and the Dekhan, our other recruiting centres. Up to the present I know of 4 or 5 Kumars who are to join the Rajkumar College during 1914-15, so that, as only 2 are leaving this year, the numbers will show a slight rise during the coming year. But it can be safely stated that there is for some time very little chance of their reaching 40 again, the average attendance for the eight years ending 1909-10. During the year now closing we have had, for the first time for many years, no Kumar on the roll from the Dekhan, but one is to join us in 1914-15. The main cause of this is that there, as also in Kathiawar and Gujarat, a very large number of the principal States are under the rule of young Chiefs who will, we hope, entrust their sons to their old College as soon as they are old enough to join it.

Admissions.

Annexure B. gives the names of Kumars who have joined the College during the year. It is very satisfactory to be able to record the fact that they are all sons of Past Kumars. Indeed we are constantly reminded of the loyal feelings of our Old Boys for the Rajkumar College, the roll as it stands to-day showing more than 50 per cent. of the boys to be sons of Past Kumars.

Withdrawals.

Annexure C. gives the names of the 5 Kumars, 3 of whom have left and 2 of whom are leaving. One of the latter K. S. Murtujakhan of Ranpur, joins the Imperial Cadet Corps next month after a very creditable career at the College, ending in his being Head Boy and Squadron Commander. The other, K. S. Vijaysinhji of Bhavnagar, is much younger. The immediate cause of his leaving is to accompany his father, whose health necessitates a visit to England. This Kumar is a most promising boy, and, as is the case with Murtujakhan also, he will be a great loss to the College. But we trust that we may, perhaps, see him amongst us again as soon as his father's health enables him to return to India. The 3 Limbdi Kumars were withdrawn in September last, the intention of the Thakor Saheb being to send them to England to continue their education. We regret their departure very much as they were promising boys, particularly Fattehsinhji.

Distribution of the College Roll.

The Distribution of the College Roll is as follows :—

(*a*) Kathiawar States and Talukas: –

Junagadh (Ranpur)... ...	1
Bhavnagar	1
Jamnagar	2
Dhrangadhra	2

Porbandar	... 2	
Wadhwan	... 1	
Palitana	... 1	
Muli	... 1	
Mangrol	... 2	
Jetpur	.. 3	
Bilkha	... 2	
Navania	... 1	
Sanala	... 1	
Mendarda	... 2	
		22

(*b*) Rewa Kantha Agency :—

Rajpipla	... 2	
		2

(*c*) Palanpur Agency :—

Tharad	... 1	
		1

(*d*) Talukdari Settlement Office and Court of Wards, Gujarat :—

Sanand	... 1	
		1
Total		...26

Of the total number on the roll 84 per cent. come from Kathiawar.

Average numbers, ages and attendance.

4. The following table gives the average daily number on the rolls, and average daily number present throughout the year :—

	1912-13.	1913-14.
Average Daily number on Roll...	... 36	27
Do. do. present ..	... 33	24

Annexure D. contains a table showing the names of Kumars arranged by classes, with their age, length of residence in the College, and attendance during the year. The maximum, minimum and average ages of each class are also given.

The following table gives the average age of each class as compared with 1912-13 :—

	Diploma Class.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.
1912-13 ...	17·5	16·7	13·10	13·7	11·8	10 5
1913-14 ...		15·6	15·10	12·10	10·5	11·4

It will be noticed that compared with 1912-13 the average age is lower in each class with the exception of Classes III and VI. In Class III two Kumars aged 17 and in Class VI one aged 14 have raised the average. There has been no Diploma Class during the year, but Class II has been divided into two divisions. For the purpose of comparing the average age, however, I have treated the two divisions of Class II as one whole, the result showing that the average age of Class II is a year less now than it was in 1912-13. The above results are very satisfactory, showing, as they do, that one effect of Kumars joining the College young is seen in a steadily lessening average age in the highest classes.

Health.

5 Generally speaking the health has been good, the average daily number sick being 2 against ·3 last year. K. S. Pratapsinhji of Limbdi had rather a serious attack of enteric fever at the end of the Monsoon Term, but I am happy to say he made a complete recovery. In India it is next to impossible to guard completely against this disease, but we have for some time had stringent rules for the boiling of milk and drinking water. During the present term K. S. Jorawarsinhji of Wadhwan had a mild attack of rheumatic fever, from which I am glad to say he has now recovered. Major Hooton has been unremitting in his care of the Kumars' health and he has been ably assisted by Sub-Assistant Surgeon Mr. Shivprasad T. Baxi. The Sanatorium was used by the Wadhwan Kumar, but the enteric case was too serious to enable K. S. Pratapsinhji of Limbdi to be moved there.

Finances.

6. The actuals for the year show that the upkeep of the Rajkumar College cost less than was estimated by Rs. 6,126. The main cause for this is savings under the Head "Salaries to College Staff". For this Head Rs. 57,101 were estimated, whereas the actuals show that only Rs. 48,464 were spent. The savings have been effected owing to my having been on furlough until November 1913 and to the post of the Vice-Principal being vacant from July to November.

Fee receipts amounted to Rs. 2,312 more than was estimated. The Special Fees amounting to Rs. 1,200 formed an entirely new head of income.

The Special Falo recovered from the States to make income balance expenditure for the year amounts according to the actuals to Rs. 27,866-2-1. Of this large sum Rs. 17,215 were spent on re-building the Principal's bungalow. Setting aside this item of extraordinary expenditure the actual contributions made by the States towards the upkeep of the College during the year, therefore, is Rs. 10,651-2-1. This sum is considerably higher than the amount contributed by the States in 1912-13, viz., Rs. 4,760 (setting aside Rs. 10,000 spent on the Principal's bungalow). I very much regret that the College is no longer self-supporting, as it was for a number of years previous to 1912-13, and that our Budget Estimates for the year 1914-15 show that the States will again have to be called upon to meet a deficit. It is to be hoped that for some time to come the College buildings will require no more than ordinary repairs, for which we have an annual grant of Rs. 3,000, and that the special repairs to the roof of the Vice-Principal's bungalow during 1914-15 will be the last item in this category for a considerable period. A good deal of money has been spent in rebuilding and

special repairs during the last ten or twelve years, but it must be borne in mind that the climate is a very trying one for masonry buildings.

With the number on the College Roll as low as it is at present our Fee Receipts are bound to fall. In this respect the actuals for this year show a decrease of Rs. 10,000 as compared with 1912-13. I apprehend a still further decrease during 1914-15. The causes of this serious drop in one of our main items of revenue are dealt with elsewhere in this report.

Expenditure by States.

During the year the States have contributed Rs. 27,866-2-1, towards the upkeep of the College, of which sum Rs. 17,215 have been spent on the new bungalow.

Endowment Fund.

During the year interest to the amount of Rs. 15,000 has been added to the capital sum invested.

Fees.

Fees amounted to Rs. 27,312-8-0 against Rs. 25,000 estimated.

Gifts and Improvements made and projected.

Well.

7. The Ghanshiamsinhji Well should be complete by the end of the year as the construction is fast progressing. H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra has kindly sanctioned an addition of Rs. 450 to his original donation, and the building when complete will be a great ornament to that part of the College grounds. We have lately had grounds for believing that there is a true spring flowing into the well.

His Highness the Raj Saheb again very kindly presented the stakes for the Kumars' Race at the Kathiawar Race Meeting.

Portraits.

The new portraits have been added during the year, those of the late K. S. Amrawala of Bagasra and the late Jhala Shri Merubha of Karmad. The donor of the latter is K. S. Vijayarajji, Heir-Apparent of Cutch, and that of the former has been presented by Darbar Shri Matra Godad of Bagasra and other friends of the late Kumar.

Laboratory.

The States having sanctioned a special grant of Rs. 1,000 for the improvement of the Laboratory, Rs. 500 of this sum have been spent on slightly lengthening the building, and the same amount on the purchase of supplementary equipment. The classes in consequence have more space for experiments and the cupboards containing the appliances are housed in parts of the building where they are less in the way. Mr. Mackenzie, who inspected the College with Mr. Ramsbotham in February, was satisfied with the changes that had been made.

Principal's Bungalow.

The new house was practically finished in time for me to go into it on my return from furlough in November last, and during the year Rs. 17,215 were spent upon it, bringing up the total cost to Rs. 27,213-2-7, excluding the sale proceeds of the original bungalow. Having now lived in the new house for nearly 6 months I am in a position to say that it is in every way an enormous improvement upon its predecessor, and I should like to express my own warm personal

thanks, as well as those of my successors in anticipation, to the States for the beautiful residence they have provided The Agency Engineer, Mr. E. W. Proctor Sims, took great personal trouble in the matter of the design and supervision and he deserves the thanks of the College for the bungalow he has erected, which is at once most comfortable to live in and quite in keeping with the architecture of the rest of the College buildings.

I regret to say that the new floor for the Gymnasium has not yet been added. The funds for it, which, as mentioned in last year's report, were generously given by Darbar Shri Matra Godad of Bagasra in memory of the late K. S. Amrawala of Bagasra, were on deposit with the Indian Specie Bank, Ltd., when it failed. So far we, in company with other depositors, do not know what percentage we shall receive from the Liquidator, but we are hoping that it may turn out that only a small portion of the Rs. 3,500 has been lost.

Library.

A few new books have been added during the year. A large new globe has been bought for the purpose of teaching Political Geography, and some excellent Blank Model Test Maps and Map-building Sheets issued by Messrs Philips have been purchased.

Garden.

The garden is now in better condition than has been the case for many years. This is entirely due to the management of Mr. Cursetji D. Master, who takes a pride in his charge and has succeeded in finding a more efficient Head-Gardener.

Carpentry Class.

This Class, held on Sundays only from 10-30 to 12 noon, continues to flourish under the careful supervision of Mr. Laxman Kanji, and the Kumars attending it have made a number of useful articles, such as deck-chairs, boxes, hanging-stands for flower-pots, &c. The Class is voluntary and those who belong to it appear to enjoy the work. The Inspectors at their last visit, in February last, have recommended that, for the younger Kumars at least, the after-noon class hours should be reduced daily by one period of $\frac{3}{4}$th's hour, and I propose to occupy the free hours thus gained per week in future in Carpentry and Drawing alternately for these little boys. Some form of manual training is productive of excellent educational results, especially in the case of the young.

School Work.

8. The course of studies is shown in Annexure G. and H. together with the Time Table and the number of boys following the different courses. It will be noticed that for the first time we have had no Diploma Class this year, but in July next one will be formed by promotions from Class II. With the exception of Science which is now taught at all the Chiefs' Colleges according to a course specially selected by Doctor Hill of the Muir Central College, Allahabad, the curriculum has undergone no change during the year. Our Senior Science Master, Mr. H. L. Kaji, M. A., B. Sc., went through a special course of training under the personal direction of Mr. A. Mackenzie, one of the Inspectors of Chiefs' Colleges, at Allahabad last rains, with the result that the Inspectors were much more pleased with the results of our Science teaching last February than in previous years. All the classes down to and including the fourth now learn practical theoretical science and the benefit derived is already noticeable in their increased power of observation, method and accuracy. Mr. H. L. Kaji has had the assistance of Mr. Ram-

prasad P. Mehta, a member of the Staff since November last, in the teaching of this important subject. The improvements in the Laboratory have been already dealt with.

With regard to the immediate future we are at present in doubt as to whether we are to continue the existing Diploma Course next year or not. There was a strong majority of opinion at the late Conference at Delhi, held in March last, when the Higher College for Chiefs was again discussed, in favour of substituting the course recommended by the Sub-Committee appointed by the Delhi Conference of 1913 for the Diploma Curriculum followed up to date. This revised Diploma Course omits all the voluntary subjects at present taught, *i. e.*, Political Economy, Law, Revenue and Higher Mathematics, and the result offers a Curriculum, the obtaining of a Diploma in which would be a far better guarantee of a good school education than can be secured by the existing Course. The revised Diploma Curriculum has the additional advange that it will commend itself to the majority of the Indian Universities as the equivalent of their Entrance Examinations, though, as the Course does not enforce a Classical Language, the Bombay University will probably not accept it.

Diploma Examination.

Our Annual Report has always been a year in arrears with regard to Diploma results, as the results of the Examination do not come out early enough to be included in the report of the year for which the Examination was held. For the 1912-13 Diploma Examination we sent up 3 candidates, all of whom passed in the following order :—

K. S. Abdulkhaliq of Mangrol 1st out of 25.

K. S. Ramrao of Ramdurg ... 15th ,,

K. S. Jamiatkhan of Balasinor 16th ,,

The following will, I hope, show that this College has done very satisfactorily in the Diploma Examination since it was instituted in 1904. In the lists of the successful candidates from all the four Chiefs' Colleges our Kumars have been twice 1st, twice 2nd, once 3rd, twice 4th, three times 6th, and twice 7th. The highest number of candidates examined during these years was 31, and the lowest 12, and in all but three cases our Kumars have been in the first ten places.

Inspection.

The College was inspected on April 22nd, 1913, by Mr. A. Mackenzie, Principal of the Government Training College, Allahabad, and Mr. A. C. Sells, Principal of the Government College, Jubbulpore. Their Report is contained in Annexure I. Here again our Report is a year in arrears. The Inspection during the year under survey took place in March last, but the Report will not reach us in time to include it in my account of the year 1913-14.

Results of Examination.

The Terminal Examination was held from 23rd to 28th September 1913. The number of Kumars examined was 23 of whom 16 or 68 per cent. passed in all heads.

The Annual Examination was held from April 23rd to 28th, 1914. The number examined was 25, out of which 19 or 76 per cent. passed in all heads.

Religious and Moral Instruction.

The same arrangements continue as in former years. I believe that the daily prayers, started for the first time in 1910-11, have had the effect of drawing the Kumars' attention to the religious side of their training, though their influence would undoubtedly be greater if the College, like the other Chiefs' Colleges, had its own Temple and Mosque, where daily service could be conducted. The Maneklal Memorial Medal was won by K. S. Harichandrasinhji of Muli, it having been the turn of the Hindu Kumars to compete for it. The senior Kumars continue to derive real benefit from the study of Mr. Macnaghten's "Common Thought on Serious Subjects" a book that familiarity teaches one only to regard more and more highly. It is interesting to note that this work has an annually increasing sale in India, Bengal having absorbed a large number of copies lately, while the Allahabad University has for a long time included it in its syllabus of studies. Dealing as the book does with the moral bases common to all religions it is really the kind of work needed in a country of many Creeds like India.

Out-door Life.

Cricket.

9. Last Monsoon Term the Staff and Kumars played 10 matches, winning 7 and losing the remainder.

Football.

As was the case with Cricket there was no representative team of Kumars owing to our small numbers and the fact that the majority of the boys were very young. Indeed on April 1st, 1914, the average age of the Kumars attending the Rajkumar College was only 13½ years. But both Football and Cricket were played keenly, many of the Staff regularly joining in the games.

Swimming.

There is not a single boy who cannot swim. The Mrs. Mayne Swimming Cup, given annually by the Staff for diving and a sprint, was won by K. S. Harichandrasinhji of Muli, and the same Kumar won the Akalkot Challenge Cup, awarded for long distance swimming. In the latter K. S. Mahomed Badrudin of Mangrol was a very good second. The general level of swimming and diving has much improved.

Tennis.

The Digvijaysinhji Challenge Cup was won by K. S. Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar, K. S. Desawala of Mendarda being the runner-up. The Handicap Doubles were won by Captain J. C. Tate and Jhala Shri Jaswatsinhji of Malvan, the runners-up being Mr. H. L. Kaji and Sub-Assistant Surgeon Baxi.

Squash Racquets.

This game has been popular since Christmas; the Ranjitsinhji Challenge Cup was won by K. S. Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar.

Athletic Sports.

The Annual Sports were held on April 6th, when the South Wing won the Kennedy Challenge Shield. Mrs. Sladen kindly presented the Prizes. In the open competition among the Kathiawar Schools for the Hardinge Challenge Cup, presented for the first time by Thakor Saheb Lakhajiraj of Rajkot, a Past Kumar, the College came third. Considering our numbers this was very satisfactory, and K. S. Desawala of Mendarda is to be congratulated on winning the open Broad Jump and Open Hundred Yards, and K. S. Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar on coming second in the Open Hurdles, Open Broad Jump and Open Half Mile.

Visit to the Daly College, Indore.

In February a party of Kumars accompanied by Captain J. C. Tate and myself, had a very pleasant visit to Indore. For reasons above given, with the exception of Tennis the usual games could not be held, but the Kumars of the Colleges fraternized together very well, and Mr. Hide had kindly arranged boating and riding parties which were much enjoyed. On one after-noon H. H. the Maharajah Holkar's shooting preserves were visited. Thanks to the kind hospitality of Mr. and Mrs. Hide assisted by Messrs Scott and Salter and the Indian Members of the Staff the visit was a great success. Occasions like this when the future Chiefs of widely distant parts of India meet as boys together are by no means the least important result of the Chiefs' Colleges' movement.

Tent-pegging.

The Mayne Tent-pegging Challenge Cup was won in good style by K. S. Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar, who did not miss his peg once. Mr. T. B. Thatcher kindly acted as Judge.

Junior Parade.

The Savanur Junior Parade Cup was won for the second time by K. S. Natwarsinhji of Porbandar, K. S. Champaksinhji of Rajpipla making a good second. Mr. Thatcher kindly judged this annual competition also.

Shooting.

The Wood Challenge Cup was won by K. S. Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar. A few of the older boys have shot-guns and occasionally accompany a member of the English Staff on cold-weather shooting excursions.

Mounted Cadet Corps.

During the Monsoon Term K. S. Ajitsinhji of Varal was Squadron Commander. On his leaving the College in September he was succeeded by K. S. Murtujakhan of Ranpur; the latter was assisted during the remainder of the year by K. S. Desawala of Mendarda and K. S. Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar. The Hide Challenge Cup for smartness and efficiency was awarded to K. S. Murtujakhan of Ranpur.

Conduct.

10. I have good reason for hoping that the tone of the College remains good. We were fortunate in our Officers during the year and in the high standard of conduct that they displayed to our many young boys. The "tone" of a boarding-school is a difficult thing to assess, but a bad standard of conduct is easily recognizable, and I am happy to say that there are many signs showing that our boys are progressing in the right direction.

Imperial Cadet Corps.

11. During the year the College has been represented at Dehra Dun by Kumars Shri Fattehsinhrao of Akalkot, Jamyatkhan of Balasinor, Abdulkhaliq of Mangrol and Ajitsinhji of Varal. The first-named of them has just finished his course and we hope he will obtain an Honorary Commission. Last autumn Kumar Shri Savaisinhji and Dajiraj of Jamnagar both obtained Commissions and were posted in January to Infantry Regiments at Agra and Jubbulpore respectively. The latter has since joined an Indian Cavalry Regiment at Neemuch. K. S. Murtujakhan of Ranpur joins the Imperial Cadet Corps next month.

Annual Prize-giving and Old Boys' Club.

12. The prize-giving was held on December 16th last, the date of the formal opening of the College in 1870. This date has been permanently fixed for this annual function, and is most suitable from every point of view. The Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar, Mr. J. Sladen, I. C. S., presided and about 40 Old Boys were present, including their Highnesses the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar and the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra and the Raj Saheb of Vankaner, K. C. I. E. The Annual Old Boys' Gathering being combined with tke Prize-giving a General Meeting of the Past Kumars' Association and Club was held, at which it was resolved to rent a house for the use of Members, pending the construction of a Club-House which, it is hoped, will be effected as the Association develops during the next year or two. New Club Officers for the year were elected. Since this, thanks to the energy of the Joint Honorary Secretaries, K. S. Bhojrajji, Yuvraj of Gondal, and K. S. Harbhamji of Morvi, a suitable house has been taken on lease and comfortably furnished with all the necessary requirements. On the occasion of the Kathiawar Races in March last the Club-House was used for the first time by Members and since then a few have availed themselves of the advantages it affords as a place to stay at in Rajkot. The Committee hopes that the success of the Club is now assured. The feature of the 1913 Old Boys' Gathering from an out-door point of view was the Cricket Match between Kathiawar and Patiala. This had been kindly arranged by H. H. the Jam Saheb, who captained Kathiawar, H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala, who was visiting the Province for the first time, captaining his own side.

Council.

13. The Council is now constituted as follows:—

PRESIDENT.

1. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

2. The Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

NOMINATED BY CHIEFS.

3. H. H. Ghanshiamsinhji, Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra.
4. H. H. Sir Bhagvatsinhji, G. C. I. E., Thakor Saheb of Gondal.
5. Maharawal Shri Fattehsinhji Motisinhji of Chhota-Udepur.
6. Sir Amarsinhji, K. C. I. E., Raj Saheb of Vankaner.
7. Thakor Saheb Daulatsinhji of Limbdi.
8. Thakor Saheb Lakhajiraj of Rajkot.
9. Vala Shri Bawa Jiwna, Chief of Vadia.
10. Vala Bhaya Nathoo of Sanala (Bhayavadar).
11. Vala Vajsur Valera of Bagasra.
12. Vacant.

NOMINATED BY GOVERNMENT.

13. H. D. Rendall, Esquire, I. C. S., Administrator, Junagadh.
14. Major C. F. Harold, Political Agent, Halar.
15. L. Graham, Esquire, I. C. S., Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar.
16. Captain A. S. Meek, Political Agent, Gohilwad.
17. The Principal, Rajkumar College (*ex-officio*).

There was only one Meeting of the Council during the year, viz., on December 15th, 1913. The most important Resolution dealt with the results of further consideration of the Higher College for Chiefs, and in it the Council reiterated the Resolution in favour of a Chiefs' University passed by them on February 27th, 1912.

Delhi Conference.

The Delhi Conference of 1913 was repeated on March 3rd 1914. Kathiawar was represented by the Agent to the Governor, Their Highnesses the Jam Saheb and the Thakor Saheb of Gondal, and the Principal, Rajkumar College. His Excellency the Viceroy again opened the proceedings with an introductory Speech and the discussion that followed His Excellency's departure was carried on under the presidentship of the Hon. Mr. J. B. Wood, C.I.E., I.C.S., Political Secretary to the Government of India. Up to the present the proceedings of the Conference have not been made public by Government.

Strengthening English Staff.

Pursuant to a Resolution passed at the Council Meeting of March 13th 1913, the appointment of an Additional English Assistant was made at the beginning of the Monsoon Term, when Mr. I. N. Clayton, R. G. A. came into residence in the South Wing with four Kumars under his special charge. Mr. Clayton took very readily to the work of a school-master, and Mr. Turner, who was acting for me at the time, was very sorry when a new Army Order necessitated his returning to his Regiment Mr. Clayton was succeeded in November by Mr. W. M. Tate, 55th Coke's Rifles. The latter has therefore been working for nearly 6 months at the College. Like his predecessor he is keen on his work and is thorough in his methods. He has four boys under his special care, whose quarters are all near his in the College, and who mess with him. All these Kumars are developing well, and Mr. Tate's living actually in the College is a distinct benefit to discipline. The games, too, in which he takes a keen share, are all the better for the presence of another Englishman.

With the numbers as low as they are at present there is no necessity of appointing another Indian Master to make up for the gap in the ranks caused by Mr. Thakor's leaving a year ago. I very much hope, therefore, that, in view of the success of the experiment, the post of Additional English Assistant will be continued, as under the circumstances which led to its creation it involves no extra expense to the College.

Noteworthy Events.

Distinguished Visitors.

14. Many Kathiawar Chiefs including Their Highnesses of Jamnagar, Bhavnagar, and Dhrangadhra, the Thakor Sahebs of Vankaner, Limbdi, Rajkot and Wadhwan have visited the College during the year. His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala also paid us a visit. Lieutenant-Colonel Sir Henry McMahon, G.C.V.O., Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, inspected the College in February last.

Installations.

15. Four Past Kumars have been installed, viz., Talukdar Prabhatsinhji of Shapur, Thakor Pushpsinhji of Sanjeli, Vala Ram Harsur of Khari-Bagasra, and Vala Manasia Nag of Mendarda.

16. I regret to announce the deaths of 5 Past Kumars, K. S. Vijaysinhji of Porbandar, Babi Shri Imamkhan of Pajod, K. S. Parbatsinhji of Dhrangadhra, Rana Jitsinhji of Mandwa and K. S. Harisinhji of Gadhka. The deceased Kumars joined the College respectively in 1872, 1885, 1886, 1891, 1897.

Obituary.

17. I cannot close this report without thanking you, Sir, and the Officers of the Bombay Political Department for the unvarying support which you and they have afforded to the College authorities during the year. The Old Boys, too, deserve my warmest thanks for their unfailing countenance and support at all times. To Mr. Turner, also, who managed the College very successfully in my absence on furlough, my best thanks are due. According to the best of my knowledge Mr. Turner will not return to the Rajkumar College on the expiry of his furlough in December next, as Government desire him to have experience in other educational fields. But in the interests of the College, where he has served with marked success as Vice-Principal for the last 8 years, I trust that it will not be long before he returns to us. Meanwhile, wherever Government are pleased to send him, his high principle, sound common-sense and enthusiasm for his profession will leave their mark. I wish to record my appreciation of the work of Messrs N. D. Kavi and B. H. Kazi who left the College in October last, the former to become Sar Nyayadhish of the Rajkot State, the latter Deputy Educational Inspector, Urdu Schools, Central Division. Both of them joined the Rajkumar College in 1904 when the Staff was reorganized, and they both did good service in the class-room as well as on the play-ground. I am happy to say that they have both secured posts opening up a wider prospect than was possible in a small College like ours. Mr. B. K. Thakore, also, who only left us a few months before them, has in the meantime secured one of the coveted posts of Professor at the Deccan College, Poona. It is very satisfactory to find that our men are so much appreciated as the above appointments gained by them show. I wish to thank Captain J. C. Tate, Tutor and Companion to H. H. the Minor Rana Saheb of Porbandar, also, for his kind help in the Class-work, help that has been voluntarily given, as well as for the encouragement he has given to the games. The Indian Staff, from Mr. J. S. Vevai downwards, has given me very loyal support, and I should like to add my appreciation of the consistently good work of the Clerk and Accountant, Mr. P. J. Parekh, who has now served in this capacity for nearly 8 years.

I hope and believe that the College is in a satisfactory condition at present, a result due in no small measure to the conscientious work of the Staff.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. MAYNE,

Principal, Rajkumar College.

ANNEXURES.

ANNEXURE A :—List of the College Staff on 31st March 1914.

„ B :—Admissions.

„ C :—Withdrawals.

„ D :—List of boys arranged according to classes, age, length of residence and attendance, maximum, minimum and average age of classes.

„ E :—Budget Estimates for 1914-15 and details of establishment.

„ F :—Statement of income and expenditure.

„ G :—Schedule of work done during 1913-14, Class Time Table.

„ H :—Table of boys following different courses.

„ I :—Inspectors' Report.

„ J :—Detailed results of the Annual Examination.

„ K :—Time Table of Out-door exercises.

„ L :—Prize-giving speeches.

ANNEXURE A.

List of the Rajkumar College Staff on 31st March 1914.

C. Mayne, Esquire, M. A.	*Principal.*
J. T. Turner, Esquire, M. A.	*Vice-Principal.*
Lieutenant W. M. Tate	*Additional English Assistant.*

Indian Assistants.

Vacant	*1st Assistant.*
Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Vevai, B. A.	*2nd Do.*
,, Hiralal Lalubhai Kaji, M. A., B. SC. ...	*3rd Do.*
,, Ichhashanker P. Mehta, P. E.	*4th Do.*
,, Ramprasad P. Mehta, M. A.	*5th Do.*
,, Raziuddinkhan, B. A.	*6th Do.*
,, Cursetji Dosabhai Master	*Wing Master.*
Jhala Merubha Mavsinhji	*Sub-pro tem Wing Master.*
Mr. Prabhudas Jethalal Parekh	*Clerk and Accountant.*

Medical Officer.

Major A. Hooton, I. M. S.	*Agency Surgeon.*

Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Mr. Shivprasad T. Baxi.

Drawing and Music Teachers.

Mr. Osman Bachal, 3rd Grade, Bombay School of Art.	*Drawing Master.*
,, Laxmishanker Ranchhodji...	*Music Master.*

Riding Master.

Daffedar Jitsinhji Devisinh	*Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers.*

Cricket Coach.

Jhala Jasvatsinhji Devisinhji.

Drill and Swimming Master.

Havaldar Kasiprasad	*Late 123rd Outram's Rifles.*

Religious Instructors.

Mr. Mangalji Harjivan Oza	*Shastri.*
,, Bawamian A. Kazi	*Kazi.*

ANNEXURE B.

Admissions during the year 1913-14.

No.	Name of boy.	Name of parent.	State from which they come.	Date of joining.	Age at the time of joining.		Remarks.
					Years.	Months.	
1	K. S. Raghurajsinhji	K. S. Vijaysinhji	Palitana ...	8th July 1913	9	8	
2	,, ,, Mahomed Baddrudin ...	Sheikh Jehangirmian	Mangrol ...	17th November 1913 ...	13	1	
3	,, ,, Abdul Aziz...	Sheikh Jehangirmian	Do. ...	Do. ..	9	11	
4	,, ,, Narsinhsinhji	K. S. Parbatsinhji	Dhrangadhra ..	24th February 1914 ...	14	10	

ANNEXURE C.

Withdrawals during the year 1913-1914.

No.	Names of boys.	Ages.		States to which they belong.	Period of their stay at the College.		Remarks.
		Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.	
1	K. S. Abdulkhaliq of Mangrol ...	16	5	Mangrol	3	11	
2	,, ,, Ramrao of Ramdurg	17	7	Ramdurg	5	5½	
3	,, ,, Jamiatkhan of Balasinor ...	18	5	Balasinor	8	5½	
4	,, ,, Murtujakhan of Ranpur ...	18	4	Ranpur	3	8	
5	,, ,, Prabhatsinhji of Shapur ...	18	6	Shapur	7	5	
6	,, ,, Ramsinhji of Umeta	19	0	Umeta	4	9	
7	,, ,, Ajitsinhji of Varal	17	11	Varal	5	0	
8	,, ,, Fattehsinhji of Limbdi ...	13	1	Limbdi	4	7	
9	,, ,, Pratapsinhji of ,, ...	14	3	,, ...	4	7	
10	,, ,, Ghanshiamsinhji ,, ...	10	11	,, ...	2	2½	

ANNEXURE D.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

LIST of Boys arranged according to classes, length of residence, and attendance for the year 1913–1914.

Names.	Age on 31st March 1914.			How long resident in College.			Attendance from 1st April 1913 to 31st March 1914.				Maximum, minimum and average age of classes.	
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Present.	Absent with leave.	Absent without leave.	Total.		
Class II (*a*).											Y.	M.
1. K. S. Rukhadwala ...	14	3	15	5	9	29	239	8	...	247	18	4
2. K. S. Murtuzakhan ...	18	4	9	3	7	29	239	8	...	247	14	8
3. K. S. Harichandrasinhji ..	14	8	15	8	0	16	247	...	...	247	15	10
Class II (*b*).												
1. K. S. Pratapsinhji ...	16	3	11	2	4	26	232	15	...	247	16	10
2. K. S. Desawala ...	16	10	10	5	4	4	239	8	...	247	12	9
3. K. S. Natwarsinhji ...	12	9	1	2	4	26	216	31	...	247	15	3
Class III.												
1. K. S. Ebhalwala ...	17	4	2	6	2	26	185	62	...	247	17	7
2. K. S. Muluwala	17	7	29	5	3	26	240	7	...	247	13	11
3. K. S. Joraversinhji ...	14	8	8	3	9	18	225	22	...	247	15	10½
4. K. S. Narsinhsinhji ...	13	11	...	...	1	4	36	...	...	36		
Class IV.												
1. K. S. Najawala	13	8	23	2	9	15	237	10	...	247	14	10
2. K. S. Champaksinhji ...	13	11	4	2	9	15	240	7	...	247	11	0
3. K. S. Kishoresinhji ...	11	10	16	2	9	15	240	7	...	247	12	10
4. K. S. Madhavsinhji ...	12	11	30	2	9	11	244	3	...	247		
5. K. S. Ramsinhji ...	11	...	13	2	9	11	153	94	...	247		
6. K. S. Gigawala	12	8	4	4	2	25	236	10	1	247		
7. K. S. Samarsinhji ...	11	7	11	2	4	16	236	11	...	247		
8. K. S. Harsurwala ...	14	10	17	5	4	22	219	28	...	247		
Class V.												
1. K. S. Mahomed Baddruddin.	13	5	5	...	4	13	119	...	...	119	13	5
2. K. S. Vijaysinhji ...	12	8	11	2	0	19	246	1	...	247	10	4
3. K. S. Raghurajsinhji ...	10	4	22	...	8	23	210	1	...	211	10	8
4. K. S. Champrajwala ...	10	9	4	2	9	15	231	15	1	247		
Class VI.												
1. K. S. Abdul Aziz ...	10	3	24	...	4	13	119	...	...	119	14	2
2. K. S. Bhimsinhji ...	14	2	3	2	4	13	239	8	...	247	9	5
3. K. S. Jayvantsinhji ...	9	5	14	1	4	2	247	...	...	247	11	4
4. K. S. Devawala	11	4	19	2	1	14	227	20	...	247		

ANNEXURE E.

BUDGET ESTIMATE

of the

Rajkumar College Fund

for the year

1914-1915.

Major Head No.	Particulars of receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1914-15.	Budget Estimate for 1913-14.		Actuals for 1912-13.	Remarks.
			Revised.	Sanctioned.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	RECURRING.					
1	Fees from Kumars	25,000	26,400	25,000	37,116	
2	Special College fees	2,400	1,200	.....	.....	
3	Garden receipts	200	200	200	140	
4	Contribution towards cost of Accountant's salary.	400	400	400	466	
5	Miscellaneous receipts	30	15	30	14	
6	Prize Fund receipts	629	629	629	628	
7	Government Grant-in-aid ...	24,966	24,966	24,966	24,966	
	Total Recurring ...	53,625	53,810	51,225	63,330	
	NON-RECURRING.					
1	Refund	.....	230	.....	10	
2	Do. of unspent balance ...	.....	11	.....	.....	
3	Do. of I. P. Mehta's pension contribution.	.....	35	.....	175	
	Total Non-recurring...	.....	276	.....	185	
	Total Receipts—Recurring and Non-recurring	53,625	54,086	51,225	63,515	
	Carried forward Rs. ...	53,625	54,086	51,225	63,515	

	RECURRING.				
1	Salary to College Staff, as per Appendices A and B.	58,458	48,500	54,518 +2,583	61,734
2	Contingencies	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,500
3	Water charges	900	900	900	1,131
4	Garden Establishment, salary ..	918	918	918	998
5	Do. Contingencies	726	726	726	944
6	Conservancy Establishment, salary	672	672	672	714
7	Do. Contingencies ...	320	320	320	320
8	Play-ground and Gymnasium ...	800	800	800	800
9	Medicines	300	300	300	300
10	Library and Prizes	300	300	300	300
11	Engraving marble slab	50	50	50	50
12	Pension Quota	849	848	848	849
13	Printing charges	500	500	500	500
14	Fire Insurance	400	400	400	400
15	Medals and Prizes...	629	629	629	628
16	Laboratory and Chemicals ...	300	100	100	99
17	Travelling allowances	350	350	350	640
18	Entertainment to visiting teams...	500	500	500	500
19	Repairs to buildings	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000
	Total Recurring ...	71,472	61,313	69,914	75,407
	Carried forward Rs. ...	71,472	61,313	69,914	75,407

	Brought over Rs.....	53,625	54,086	51,225	63,515
	Add—				
	RECOVERIES FOR RECURRING.				
1	Deficit made good from the Reserve Fund.	10,000	....	8,717	11,282
2	Special Falo recovered from the States to meet the deficit in recurring expenditure after taking into account the amount made good from the Reserve Fund and the balance if any.	5,102	17,831	17,831	14,760
	RECOVERIES FOR NON-RECURRING.				
2A	Do. for Non-recurring items Nos. 9 to 12.	4,244	.....	.....	.....
3	Do. arrears	.....	10,906	10,906	.....
	Total ...	19,346	28,737	37,454	26,042
	GRAND TOTAL ...	72,971	82,823	88,679	89,557
	Add—Opening Balance—				
	Cash ... College Fund ...	2,745	.....	.....	.....
	Cash ... Prize Funds ...	574	574	574	574
	Invested ... Endowment Fund..	* 18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
	GRAND TOTAL ...	94,290	1,01,397	1,07,253	1,08,131

* 1. Sir James Fergusson Medal Fund ... Rs. 5,000
2. Gondal Prize Fund ... ... ,, 2,500
3. Bava Vala Jubilee Prize Fund ... ,, 5,000
4. Macnaghten Memorial Medal Fund. ,, 5,000
5. Vajsur Vala Music Prize Fund ... ,, 500

Total... ,, 18,000

	Brought over Rs. ...	71,472	61,313	69,914	75,407
	NON-RECURRING.				
1	Printing charges	.....	300	300	.....
2	Repairs to College furniture ...	.....	.....	.....	300
3	Purchase of a pair of bullocks ...	.....	.....	.....	275
4	Rebuilding stables	.....	.....	.....	1,500
5	Additions, &c., to the Laboratory.	.....	1,000	1,000	.....
6	Repairs to Portraits	.....	.....	.....	650
7	Refund of fees	.....	.....	.....	625
8	Rebuilding the house of the Principal.	.....	17,215	17,215	10,000
9	Coir-matting for rooms	75	250	250	.....
10	Re-making the garden in the Principal's bungalow.	500	.....	.....	.....
11	Providing wire-gauze screens to the doors and windows of the hall	1,134	.....	.....	.....
12	Special repairs to the Vice-Principal's bungalow.	2,535	.....	.....	800
	Total Non-recurring ...	4,244	18,765	18,765	14,150
	Grand Total—Recurring and Non-recurring.	75,716	80,078	88,679	89,557
	Add—Opening Balance—				
	Cash ... College Fund ..	.....	2,745	.....	.....
	Cash ... Prize Fund ...	574	574	574	574
	Invested ... Endowment Funds.	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000
	GRAND TOTAL ...	94,290	1,01,397	1,07,253	1,08,131

	RESERVE FUND.				
1	Donation from Chiefs and Kumars leaving the College.	.....	.....	.....	.....
2	Repayment of investment in Local Fund Loan Fund.	4,600	19,204	.....	14,784
3	Interest on the investment in Government paper.	9,000	7,164	7,400	6,901
4	Do. Local Fund Loan Fund. current... arrears ..	8,600 5,400	17,812	10,000	8,803
5	Do. on loan advanced to Mr. Mayne for purchasing furniture.	60	.....	.....	.....
6	Repayment of loan Do. do.	500	.....	.....	.....
7	Purchase of new notes	13,500	60,500	23,000	.....
8	Refund of money sent for purchasing Government Promissory Notes.	.....	85	.....	.....
	Total ...	41,660	1,04,765	40,400	30,488
	Deduct—Refund of investment in Local Fund Loan Fund.	4,600	19,204	.....	14, 654
	Net Receipts ...	37,060	85,561	40,400	15,834
	Add—Opening Balance—				
	Cash ... 1. Reserve Fund ...	10,000	9,977	9,977	5,679
	Cash ... 2. Amount capable of investment but not so made.	.....	14,654	14,654	.....
	Invested. 1. In Government Promissory Notes	2,58,400	1,97,900	1,97,900	(*a*)1,97,900
	Invested. 2. In Local Fund Loan Fund.	1,74,435	(*b*)1,93,639	1,93,665	2,08,319
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,79,895	5,01,731	4,56,596	4,27,732

(*a*) The figure of total investment was through slip of pen shown at Rs. 1,97,300 instead of at

(*b*) Out of Rs. 14,783-14-1 (in round figures Rs. 14,784) shown as recovered in 1912-13 on in excess. The net repayment therefore amounted to Rs. 14,680-7-1. The balance should now been made.

College Fund for the year 1914–15.

Major Head No.	Particulars of expenditure.	Budget Estimate for 1914-15.	Budget Estimate for 1913-14.		Actuals for 1912-13.	Remarks.
			Actuals.	Sanctioned.		
8	9	10	11	12	13	14
	RESERVE FUND.					
1	Contribution towards cost of Loan clerk, Local Fund Office.	125	117	138	124	
2	Deficit made good in the College Fund.	10,000	.....	8,717	11,282	
3	Refund	.....	.....	.....	130	
4	Purchase of Government Promissory Notes from the amount repaid from the investment in Local Fund Loan.	4,600	14,654 19,204	14,654	.....	
5	Do. out of interest realized on the invested capital.	11,435	24,921	8,522	.....	
6	Advance to Mr. Mayne, the Principal, Rajkumar College, for purchasing furniture.	2,000	.....	.....	.....	
	Total...	28,160	58,896	32,031	11,536	
	Add—Closing Balance—					
	Cash. 1. Reserve Fund ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	9,977	
	Cash. 2. Amount capable of investment but not so done.	.....	.....	.....	14,654	
	Invested 1. In Government Promissory Notes.	2,71,900	2,58,400	2,20,900	1,97,900 (a)	
	Invested 2. In Local Fund Loan Fund.	1,69,835	1,74,435	1,93,665	1,93,665 (b)	
	GRAND TOTAL...	4,79,895	5,01,731	4,56,596	4,27,732	

Rs. 1,97,900 which is now corrected.

account of repayment of principal of Local Fund Loan, Rs. 103-7-0 were refunded, as that sum was paid therefore have been shown at Rs. 1,93,638-10-2 (in round figures Rs. 1,93,639). Necessary corrections have

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

APPENDIX A TO BUDGET FOR 1914–15.

Name.	Period. From	Period. To.	Amount.	Total.
Principal: Salary...	31-12-13	30-11-14 at 1,250	15,000 0 0	
Exchange compensation		on Rs. 15,000 ...	937 8 0	18,937 8 0
Local Allowance at Rs.		250 per mensem.	3,000 0 0	
Vice-Principal's Salary	31-12-13	30-9-14 at 900 ...	9,000 0 0	
Do. do ...	1-10-14	30-11-14 at 950 ...	1,900 0 0	11,581 4 0
Exchange compensation on Rs. 10,900			681 4 0	
Additional English Assistant.	1-3-14	28-2-15 at 500 ...	6,000 0 0	6,000 0 0
				36,518 12 0
1st Indian Assistant ...	Vacant.			
2nd ,, Assistant ...	1-3-14	30-4-14 at 275 ...	550 0 0	3,550 0 0
Do. ...	1-5-14	28-2-15 at 300 ...	3,000 0 0	
3rd ,, Assistant ...	1-3-14	30-6-14 at 180 ...	720 0 0	2,320 0 0
Do. ...	1-7-14	28-2-15 at 200 ...	1,600 0 0	
4th ,, Assistant ...	1-3-14	28-2-15 at 200 ...	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0
5th ,, Assistant ...	1-3-14	30-11-14 at 100 ...	900 0 0	1,260 0 0
Do. ...	1-12-14	28-2-15 at 120 ...	360 0 0	
6th ,, Assistant ...	1-3-14	30-11-14 at 100 ...	900 0 0	1,260 0 0
Do. ...	1-12-14	28-2-15 at 120 ...	360 0 0	
1st Wing Master ...	1-3-14	28-2-15 at 150 ...	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
2nd Wing Master ...	1-3-14	31-1-15 at 110 ...	1,210 0 0	1,330 0 0
Do.	1-2-15	28-2-15 at 120 ...	120 0 0	
Clerk and Accountant...	1-3-14	28-2-15 at 100 ...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
Allowance to Agency Surgeon.	1-3-14	28-2-15 at 100 ...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
		Total Rs. ...	.....	52,838 12 0

B.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, Rajkot, Budget for 1914-15.

Subordinate and Menial Establishment.

No.	Name.	Salary.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Cricket Coach (50-5*-75)... 50 × 9 55 × 3	450 165 } 615	.....	*Biennial increment.
2	Sub-Assistant Surgeon ... 30 × 12	360		
3	Farrier (Fixed) ... .. 25 × 12	300		
4	Riding Master ... ... 15 × 12	180		
5	Shastri ... ... 25 × 12	300		
6	Kazi .. .. 25 × 12	300		
7	Music Master ... ... 20 × 12	240		
8	Drawing Master ... ... 20 × 12	240		
9	Jamadar ... . 15 × 12	180		
10	Muccadam ... ... 12 × 12	144		
11	8 Peons ... { 4 at Rs. 9 & 4 at Rs. 8 } 68 × 12	816		
12	9 Hamals at Rs. 9... ... 81 × 12	972		
13	1 Laboratory Hamal ... 8 × 12	96		
14	5 Pagis ... ... 5 × 8 × 12	480		
15	Gymnastic Teacher ... 30 × 12	360		
16	House-rent to Hospital Assistant at Rs. 3 per mensem	36	5,619	
	Total Rupees ...	.....	5,619	

Statement A. ... 52,839

Statement B. ... 5,619

Grand Total Rs. ... 58,458

ANNEXURE

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT, ACTUAL

No.	Receipts.	Amount. Rs.	as.	ps.
1	College Fees	27,312	8	0
2	Garden Receipts	155	3	3
3	Contribution towards Accountant's pay	373	7	3
4	Miscellaneous Receipts	16	12	9
5	Prize Fund Receipts	628	6	10
6	Government Grant-in-aid	24,966	0	0
7	Refund of Mr. I. P. Mehta's Pension Contribution ...	35	6	11
8	Special Falo recovered from States	27,866	2	1
9	Special College Fees	1,200	0	0
	Total Rs. ...	82,553	15	1

F.

RECEIPTS AND CHARGES FOR 1913-1914.

No.	Charges.	Amount. Rs.	as.	ps.
1	Salary to College Staff	48,464	3	9
2	Contingencies	1,498	11	8
3	Water Cess	900	0	0
4	Garden Establishment	903	6	5
	Do. Contingencies	774	10	9
5	Conservancy Establishment	672	0	0
	Do. Contingencies	243	4	9
6	Library and Prizes	299	13	6
7	Play Ground and Gymnasium	827	3	0
8	Medicines	289	13	6
9	Engraving Marble Slab	20	4	0
10	Medals and Prizes	628	6	10
11	Pension Quota	666	15	7
12	Travelling Allowance	350	0	0
13	Fire Insurance	400	0	0
14	Printing Charges	784	2	5
15	Entertainment to Visiting Teams	321	11	2
16	Additions to Laboratory and Apparatus	1,000	0	0
17	Laboratory Chemicals	99	6	9
18	Coir-matting	250	0	0
19	Rebuilding Principal's Bungalow	17,215	0	0
20	Repairs to Buildings	3,000	0	0
	Closing Balance ..	2,944	13	0
	TOTAL Rs. ...	82,553	15	1

ANNEXURE G.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

PROGRESS OF STUDIES—1913-1914.

CLASS II (*a*).

ENGLISH:—

Prose—Richard Carvel ... ... pp. 1-394.

Poetry—Lancelot and Elaine 11 ... ... 464-1010.

Composition—General subjects (of moderate difficulty).

Grammar—General.

Pathmala—Stray pieces from "Vanraj Chavdo".

Moral Instruction—Macnaghten's "Common Thoughts".

VERNACULAR:—

(1) GUJARATI—

Prose—Iravati ... ... pp. 1-105.

Poetry—Abhimanyu Akhayan—Kadvas... ... ... 1-30.

Grammar—Full parsing.

Composition—Essay.

(2) URDU—

Prose—Siyahate Habib ... ... pp. 38-168.

Poetry—Motiyun ka Har ... ... pp. 1-50.

Composition—Essays.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

History of England—The Empire—James I to William IV.

History of India—By Hakim, from the beginning to Humayun.

Geography by Christian Literature Society ... ... pp. 3-41 and 304-318.

MATHEMATICS:—

Arithmetic—By Workman—to Debentures, Stocks and Shares.

SCIENCE:—

Third year course according to Dr. Hill's scheme up to the preparation of Hydrogen excepting Heat.

ADMINISTRATION OR ADVANCED MATHEMATICS:—

(*a*) *Administration*—

Law—Whitworth's Law Lectures, complete, and two lectures in Notes on Jurisprudence.

Political Economy—Walker's First Lessons in Political Economy. Chapters I to XII.

Land Revenue—Notes from Baden Powell's Revenue in British India—Chapters I-VI.

Surveying—By Baker ... ... pp. 1-30.

(*b*) *Advanced Mathematics*—

Algebra—By Wilkinson—parts I, II, III and IV to chapter 29 and Square root.

Geometry—By Godfrey and Siddons to Book III, 6 theorems.

CLASS II (*b*).

ENGLISH:—

Prose—Tanglewood Tales:—(1) The Minotaur, (2) The Pigmies, (3) The Dragon's Teeth, (4) The Golden Fleece.

Poetry—Rowe and Webb's Selections from Tennyson, "Gareth and Lynette", "Revenge", "Ode on the death of the Duke of Wellington".

Grammar—Parsing, Orthography and Etymology.

Pathmala—Well's Part III ... ... pp. 1-33.

Moral Instruction—Same as Class II (*a*).

VERNACULAR:—

Prose—Iravati ... ... pp. 1-106.

Poetry—Abhymanuya Akhyan—Kadvas ... ... 1-26.

Composition—Essay writing.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

History of England—Fraser's First History of England, Chapters I-XVIII.

MATHEMATICS:—

Arithmetic—Workman's—Chapters XV, XVI and XXV to p. 268.

Geometry—Godfrey and Siddons Book I, 18 Theorems, omitting Theorems 4 and 5 and 6 problems.

SCIENCE:—

First year's course (Dr. Hill's scheme) revised.

Second year's course:—Heat, Area of a circle.

ADMINISTRATION AND ADVANCED MATHEMATICS:—

(*a*) *Administration*—

1. *Law*—Whitworth's Law Lectures—I-V.
2. *Political Economy*—Science Primer by Jevons ... pp. 1 to 24.

(*b*) *Advanced Mathematics*—

1. *Algebra*—Modern Algebra by Wilkinson 1st Book complete and 2nd Book upto page 92.

CLASS III.

ENGLISH:—

Prose—Robinson Crusoe.

Translation—Into Gujarati from Text Book ... ... pp. 28.

Pathmala—Well's Part II, Lessons 1 to XI.

Moral Instruction—Oral subjects treated—Faith, Prayer, Duty, Conscience.

VERNACULAR:—

Prose—Vanraj Chavdo ... ... pp. 101 to 202.

Poetry—Sudama Charitra—Kadvas ... ... 1 to 13.

Grammar—Full parsing.

Composition—Descriptive Essays.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

History of England—Thomas a Becket, Richard Cœur de Lion, Henry II, Stephen Langton, Simon de Montfort, etc.

History of India—Marsden's History of India for Junior Classes, pp. 56 to 112.

Geography—South America, Elements of Tides, &c., and revision.

MATHEMATICS:—

Arithmetic—Upto and including Unitary method.

Geometry—Experimental construction of angles and triangles.

Theoretical—Theorems 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, with necessary definitions, and enunciation and idea of 4th and 5th theorem.

SCIENCE:—

Length, area, volume, weight according to Dr. Hill's 1st year's course.

CLASS IV.

ENGLISH:—

Prose—Nelson's Indian Readers Book III, ... pp. 70 to 110.

Grammar—Simple parsing.

Pathmala—Well's part I, Lessons 1 to 22.

VERNACULAR:—

Prose—Mevad-ni-Jahojalali, ... pp. 48-152.

Poetry—Dalpat Kavya Part I Varsha Rutunu Varnan.

Recitation 125 lines—Poetry 262 lines.

Parsing of simple words.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

Indian History—The Mughul Period.

Geography—Africa, countries, chief rivers, islands, mountains and sketch map and revision.

ARITHMETIC:—

Workman's text. Up to Fractions. (125 pp.)

MORAL INSTRUCTION:—Through illustrative tales.

SCIENCE:—

Length, Area, Volume, Weight according to Dr. Hill's Syllabus in Science. (1st year's course).

CLASS V.

ENGLISH:—

Nelson's Indian Readers Book 2nd ... ... pp. 44.

Pathmala—Well's, Part 1st, 10 lessons.

Copy writing and Dictation.

Grammar—Parts of speech.

VERNACULAR:—

GUJARATI:—

Division A.—

Prose—5th Book.—48 selected lessons.

Poetry—5th Book—Lessons 12, 24, 34 (1, 2), & 38.

GUJARATI :—

Division A.—

Prose—4th Book—23 selected lessons.

Poetry—4th Book—Lessons, 27, 39, 24, 46.

For both divisions.

Dictation and Copy writing and Grammar (Parts of speech).

URDU :—

Prose—4th Book (Lahore Edition) ... ... pp. 143 to 72.

Poetry—4th Book (Lahore Edition) ... ... pp. 271 to 92.

Dictation and Copy writing.

Geography & History—Tales from the History of Kathiawar and Rajputana, India: (not in great details). The globe in outline.

ARITHMETIC :—

Simple sums in prime factors, H. C. F., L. C. M., and reductions (easy).

MORAL INSTRUCTION :—As in Class IV.

CLASS VI.

ENGLISH :—

Direct Method, simple subjects.

VERNACULAR :—

GUJARATI :—

Division A.—

Prose—Fourth Book—from Part I, first 35 lessons.

„ II, 61, 62, 63, 71, 72 and 73 lessons.

„ III, 81, 86 and 91 lessons.

Poetry—Fourth Book (104 lines), Lessons 24, 27, 39 and 46.

Division B.—

Prose—Second Book—First 50 lessons.

Poetry—Second Book—(77 lines), Lessons 2, 10, 25, 34 and 35.

Grammar—Parts of Speech (Nouns, pronouns).

URDU :—

Prose—Book 3rd (Lahore Edition) ... ... pp. 40.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

Indian History—Tales from the History of Kathiawar and Rajputana.

Geography—Kathiawar, meaning of a map, Clay-Modelling, etc.

ARITHMETIC :—

Division A.—To Division.

„ B.—Multiplication.

Arithmetic Tables 16/10.

MORAL INSTRUCTION :—As in Class IV.

COPY WRITING—English, Gujarati and Urdu.

RAJKUMAR

WINTER TERM

CLASS

TIME.	SECOND CLASS A.	SECOND CLASS B.
		MONDAYS AND
10—10-45	Vernacular	Vernacular ... ...
10-45—11-30... ...	Geography, Geometry	Geometry, Science ... ...
11-30—12-15... ...	Geometry, English Prose	Science ... ...
12-15—1	English Prose, English Poetry ...	Science, Arithmetic. ... ...
2—2-45	Science, Arithmetic	Geography ... ...
2-45—3-30	Examination, Science	Examination, Geometry ...
3-30—4-15	Examination, Science	Examination, Indian History...
		THURSDAYS AND
10—10-45	Morals, Indian History	Morals, Geometry ... ...
10-45—11-30... ...	Algebra, Political Economy ...	English Prose ... ...
11-30—12-15... ...	Pathmala, English Prose	English Poetry, Algebra and Economy.
12-15—1	English Poetry, Science	Algebra and Law, English Grammar.
2—2-45	Indian History, Geography ...	Arithmetic, English Poetry ...
2-45—3-30	Survey, English Poetry	Science .. ..
3-30—4-15	English History	Science .. ..
		WEDNESDAYS AND
10—10-45	Algebra, Revenue	Indian History, Vernacular Composition.
10-45—11-30... ...	Vernacular, Arithmetic	Vernacular, Pathmala ... ...
11-30—12-15... ...	English History, Vernacular ...	English Composition, Vernacular.
12-15—1	Science	English History ... ...
1—1-30	Science	English Prose, Arithmetic. ...

COLLEGE.

1913-1914.

TIME TABLE.

Third Class.	Fourth Class.	Fifth Class.	Sixth Class.
THURSDAYS.			
Science, Geometry ..	Arithmetic, Science...	Arithmetic Tables, Mental Arithmetic.	English Prose, Mental Arithmetic.
Science, English Prose	Vernacular, Geography.	English Prose ...	Venacular, English Dictation.
Geometry	.....	.....	.....
Arithmetic	English Prose, Arithmetic.	Vernacular	Arithmetic, English Prose.
Vernacular	English Copy, English Prose.	Pathmala	Conversation, Arithmetic.
Examination, English Composition.	Geography, Pathmala.	Arithmetic	Vernacular ... ...
Examination, Pathmala.	English Grammar, Vernacular.	Vernacular Copy ...	Vernacular Copy ...
FRIDAYS.			
Vernacular	Science	Pathmala, Indian History.	Arithmetic, Indian History.
English Prose, Science	Science, English Prose	English Prose ...	Vernacular ... ...
Science	.....	.....	.....
Geometry, Translation	Arithmetic, English Dictation.	Vernacular	English Prose ...
Vernacular, Pathmala.	Conversation, Indian History.	English Copy, Vernacular.	English Copy, Geography.
Arithmetic	Vernacular	Geography	Vernacular, Arithmetic.
English History, Vernacular.	Pathmala, Arithmetic.	Map-drawing, English Copy.	Map-drawing, English Copy.
SATURDAYS.			
English Dictation, Indian History.	Vernacular, Geography.	Arithmetic, Vernacular Grammar.	English Dictation, Vernacular Grammar.
English History, Pathmala.	English Prose ...	English Prose, Morals.	Geography, Morals ...
English Prose, English Grammar.	Arithmetic, Morals ...	.....	.....
Geometry, Morals ...	Indian History, Arithmetic.	Venacular	English Prose ...
Indian History, Conversation.	Pathmala, Vernacular.	Conversation, Arithmetic.	Arithmetic ... ...

ANNEXURE H.

STATEMENT showing the number of boys following the different courses.—1913-1914.

Class.	Number of Boys.	Science or Classical Language.			Vernacular.			Law, Political Economy, Land Surveying or Advanced Mathematics.		Remarks.
		Science.	Classical Language.		Gujarati.	Marathi.	Urdu.	Law, Political Economy, Revenue and Politics.	Advanced Mathematics.	
			Sanskrit.	Persian.						
Class II (*a*)	3	3	.....	.....	2	.....	1	2	1	
Class II (*b*)	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	2	1	
Class III	4	4	.....	.....	4	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Class IV	8	8	.....	.....	8	.....	.....	.....	.....	
Class V	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	
Class VI	4	.....	.....	.....	3	.....	1	.....	.....	

ANNEXURE I.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

We inspected this College from April 1st to April 4th 1913.

Enrolment.—The number of boys at present on the Roll is 31 as against 40 at the beginning of the year. Three Kumars have gone to England to continue their education It is expected that the numbers will not drop further and that a slight increase will take place after about two years.

Staff.—We endorse what has been said in previous Reports regarding the inadequacy of the present staff. We are of opinion that the main factor which should determine the strength of the staff is not the number of the pupils in the College but the number of classes required for efficient working. In our opinion it is not possible to cover the Diploma course in less than eight years: yet, owing to weakness in staff, this College is compelled to spread the curriculum over only six classes. It is true that, owing to strictness in promotion, most of the boys take eight years to work up to the Diploma, and also that they receive more individual attention in such small classes, but this is not the same thing as working steadily through eight carefully graded classes. Unavoidably, boys of very unequal attainments are found working in the same class: this is specially noticeable in classes 2 and 4. We venture to say that, unless the scheme of classification can be altered to one of eight classes, the standard of education given at Rajkot must inevitably fall short of that attained in the other Chiefs' Colleges. Mr. Mayne is at present absent on furlough, and Mr. Turner has officiated as Principal during the year. Mr. Braithwaite is acting as Vice-Principal, and it is proposed to add another European next session, who will not be a member of the I. E. S. but will be selected by the Agent to the Governor of Bombay, and will have special charge of some of the smaller Kumars, and will also assist in teaching and general College work. This plan should prove useful to the College in many ways, if a suitable man can be found.

Buildings and grounds.—The Principal's bungalow is being rebuilt, and should be ready before Mr. Mayne returns from leave. As suggested in last year's report the windows of the kitchens that face the stables have been provided with wire-gauze as a protection against flies. Owing to the popularity of the mess system in Rajkot, very few of these kitchens are actually used for cooking purposes. The former Racquet-Court has been converted into two very excellent "squash" courts, and the game seems to be popular with the senior boys. We think that this College might well emulate the Aitchison College by acquiring land for the purpose of a Model Farm, which would give practical instruction to the Kumars, most of whom are potential land owners, on the growing of crops and the breeding of cattle, and incidentally provide the College with its own milk supply: but we regret to learn from the Principal that, so far, attempts to acquire land for this purpose have failed.

Discipline.—The College has deservedly high reputation for its tone and corporate life. Nowhere have we been more impressed by the value of the type of education given at the Chiefs' Colleges: the gentlemanly bearing of the boys both in and out of class, the spirit and manliness shown in games, the pleasant relations existing between the staff and pupils, were all signs of an education which is lasting in its influence on character.

English.—It is a point of special interest that, in this College, the teaching of English by the direct method has been introduced by Mr. Braithwaite. The value of this in the lower classes is at once apparent. Even the youngest of the Kumars take a keen interest in their English lessons, and their attention is kept from flagging by the changes which it is possible to introduce. In class 5 we saw a small play, which the boys carried through with great spirit.

The English Text-books are well taught throughout, but we consider that Ivanhoe is not very suitable for class 2. The difficulties of the language, and consequent pauses for necessary explanations, distract the boys' attention and interest from the plot of the story. The extra English book in the Diploma Class this year is "Our Wonderful Century" which contains a great deal of interesting information: it would be better if the Kumars were able to devote rather more time to their "extra" book, even at the expense of some of the set work.

There is a very marked difference in the quality of the Hand-writing in Copy-books and in ordinary work: scribbling should be discouraged, and more stress laid on neatness of hand-writing in all written work. Some time should be devoted to Dictation and Composition in Class 2. Grammar is fairly taught, and the parsing is better than in the other Colleges.

History.—The History taught to the boys is known, and an attempt has been made to render it more interesting by introducing McKilliam's "Makers of History", and also a very nice little book on Sir Walter Raleigh, written in simple language. For teaching the younger classes Historical Pictures are freely used and this should make the descriptive history easier to the boys when they come to read it.

Mathematics.—As tested by problems to be worked out on paper all Classes gave evidence of earnest painstaking teaching Pupils, however, were easily upset by a question, which although simple in itself, was not recognised as coming under some mechanical rule. This weakness we traced to a lack of practice in Mental Arithmetic, and accordingly we recommend that in all classes principles be illustrated and fixed in the mind by oral problems involving numbers easily grasped.

We suggest that in the written work there be more variety in the nature of problems, and less time spent over the solution of questions involving complicated numbers: this is specially necessary in the teaching of Fractions. We think also that more stress should be laid on neatness in written work: in the note books the teacher has at hand one of the most effective means of interpreting to his pupils the meaning of the words "care" and "thoroughness", words to which Indian boys attach a very loose meaning. Geometry has been well taught: pupils have been trained to think clearly and accurately: the only criticism we have to make is that in practical geometry the value of neatness and accuracy was not sufficiently emphasised. The few boys who study Algebra had made creditable progress.

Geography —The work in Geography commences in class 6, where pupils learn definitions of terms, and make a detailed study of the maps of Kathiawar and the Bombay Presidency. The boys were very skilful at pointing out

places on the map. We think, however that "map-pointing" is an artificial and valueless form of exercise, unless preceded by a careful explanation of the meaning of a map. We accordingly recommend that the approach to the systematic study of geography be made through simple practical lessons designed to give pupils a clear understanding of what a map is. In this connection we recommend that Frew's "Object Lessons in Geography and Science" (Blackie & Sons) be consulted.

In the higher classes also we think that the syllabus might be improved. The subject-matter is not taken in order of difficulty: thus, Europe, which is complex both in configuration and economic conditions, is taken before South America, which is comparatively simple. Again, unnecessary details are taught, especially in the highest classes, in which the text-book used is a manual crowded with facts: on the other hand, what is important, as, for instance, the effects of climate on vegetation, is not sufficiently emphasised.

We suggest the following order of treatment as an improvement on that now adopted :—

(1) Meaning of a map, and Geography of Kathiawar in outline.

(2) The Globe in broad outline.

(3) India in outline.

(4) The Southern Continents.

(5) The Northern Continents.

(6) India in detail.

As an indication of the essential facts which pupils may be expected to know by the time they reach the Diploma Class, we recommend as class text-books, Book 1 of Longman's Geographical Series, for India, and Morrison's Junior Geography of India (Nelson and Son), and, as a guide to the teacher as to treatment of the subject, we suggest Herbertson "Preliminary Geography" (Oxford Press). The above criticisms are direct against the syllabus. We had no fault to find with the teaching: what was prescribed was well taught and thoroughly learnt.

Considerable attention is given to map-drawing and the standard of care and neatness in this work is very high. Too much attention, however, is given to colouring, and we suggest that the time at present spent on drawing elaborate maps could be used to better advantage in drawing sketch-maps, illustrating points dealt with in the Geography lessons.

The College is not well supplied with equipment for the teaching of Geography. The following additions are urgently required :—

(1) Map-Building Sheets, published by G. Philip.

(2) Geographical Pictures Ditto.

(3) A good Globe.

Science.—Plans have been made for carrying out alterations to make provision for practical work. We think that these will be satisfactory, provided that balance tables be fixed at the sides of the Laboratory, a new top be fixed to the table, and water be laid on.

The stock of apparatus is not sufficient to enable boys to work individually. We recommend that a lump sum be provided for the purchase of at least eight sets of apparatus required for all essential experiments of the course: what is wanted is apparatus of a simple elementary type. In addition to this a recurring grant of Rs. 250 per annum should be given for the purchase of consumable material and for adding to the equipment.

Science is taught only in the three highest classes. The College attempts to cover in three years what other Colleges are spreading over four years. The result is that the work is superficial, and pupils are not being trained to think for themselves. We are of opinion that a careful selection of subject-matter will have to be made if pupils are to be taught to work accurately and independently. We have suggested to the Principal what we think are the essentials, and we recommend that, until the College has had a few years' experience in teaching Science on experimental lines, work should be confined to these. If care be taken not to attempt too much the course might commence in Class 4.

We think that the Science scheme is unsatisfactory in so far that there is nothing in the curriculum in the nature of object-lessons for the junior classes. We think that this is a serious omission and recommended that at least one period per week be given to object lessons in classes 6 and 5. In this connection we recommend for the teacher's use Frow's "Object Lessons in geography and science".

The teacher is obviously keen on his work and has a good knowledge of science. He has, however, has no previous experience, either as a student or as a teacher, of elementary science-teaching on experimental lines. There are many indications that he has much to learn before his work can be regarded as satisfactory; his handling of a theoretical lesson, the form of notes kept by pupils, the methods adopted in particular experiments, all pointed to the necessity of training. We accordingly think that the College will benefit enormously if the teacher be sent for at least three months to some Training-College which gives special attention to the training of Science Teachers.

Sd. ARTHUR C. SELLS.

Sd. A. H. MACKENZIE.

ANNEXURE J.

DETAILED Results of the Annual Examination.

CLASS II (*a*).

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Science.	Vernacular.	Voluntary Subjects.	Total.
	Full Marks.	150	150	100	100	100	100	700
1	K. S. Rukhadwala ..	82	105	79	55	72	97	490
2	,, Harichandrasinhji ...	90	81	14	43	58	61	348
3	,, Murtujakhan			Absent.				

Prize Winners:—

K. S. Rukhadwala ... Gondal Prize, Diamond Jubilee Prize, Bhavnagar Prize, Macnaghten Science Medal.

,, Harichandrasinhji ... Fergusson Gold Medal, Mrs. Mayne Swimming Cup, Akalkot Long Distance Swimming Cup.

,, Murtujakhan ... Officers' Challenge Cup.

CLASS II (*b*).

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Science.	Vernacular.	Voluntary Subjects.	Total.
	Full Marks.	150	150	100	100	100	100	700
1	K. S. Desawala ...	77	73	69	56	75	66	416
2	,, Pratapsinhji ...	89	89	47	54	56	62	397
3	,, Natwarsinhji ...	91	77	55	60	45	51	379

Prize Winners:—

K. S. Desawala ... Diamond Jubilee Prize, Dajiraj—Amrawala Good Conduct Medal, FitzGerald Race Cup.

,, Pratapsinhji ... Extra Class Prize, Mayne Tent-pegging Cup, Digvijaysinhji Tennis Cup, Ranjitsinhji Racquet Cup, Ranjitsinhji Athletic Challenge Cup.

,, Natwarsinhji... Mayne Junior Parade Cup.

CLASS III.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Science.	Total.
	Full Marks.	150	150	100	100	100	600
1	K. S. Ebhalwala	55	70	48	66	46	285
2	,, Muluwala	50	70	55	59	38	272
3	,, Jorawarsinhji	69	47	28	49	34	227
4	,, Narsinhsinhji	19	15	22	39	26	121

Prize Winners:—

K. S. Muluwala ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.
,, Jorawarsinhji ... Macnaghten Music Prize.

CLASS IV.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Arithmetic.	Science.	Gujarati.	Total.
	Full Marks.	150	150	100	100	100	600
1	K. S. Najawala	110	118	69	69	78	441
2	,, Champaksinhji ...	106	104	62	64	68	404
3	,, Kishorsinhji ...	109	90	74	57	39	369
4	,, Ramsinhji	103	78	34	78	69	362
5	,, Samarsinhji... ...	81	63	100	59	48	351
6	,, Madhavsinhji ...	102	75	37	43	60	317
7	,, Gigawala	86	74	45	50	48	303
8	,, Harsurwala	54	64	38	44	44	244

Prize Winners:—

K. S. Najawala ... Diamond Jubilee Prize, Map-Drawing Prize.
,, Champaksinhji... Extra Class Prize.
,, Ramsinhji ... Drawing Prize.

Class V.

No.	Subjects.	English.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Vernacular.	Total.
	Full Marks.	150	150	100	100	500
1	K. S. Mahomed Badruddin.	109	126	84	91	410
2	,, Vijaysinhji	84	97½	100	77	358½
3	,, Raghurajsinh ...	73	93	47	60	273
4	,, Champrajwala ...	52	22½	25	63	162½

Prize Winners :—

K. S. Mahomed Badruddin ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

Class VI.

No.	Subjects.	English.	Vernacular.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Total.
	Full Marks.	150	150	100	100	500
1	K. S. Abdul Aziz	96	113	70	64	343
2	,, Jaivantsinhji ...	93	83	66	92	334
3	,, Bhimsinhji	85	75	66	100	326
4	,, Devawala	68	82	77	82	309

Prize Winners :—

K. S. Abdul Aziz ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

ANNEXURE K.

GENERAL TIME TABLE OF OUT-DOOR EXERCISES—WINTER TERM, 1913-14.

Days.	MORNING.	EVENING.	Masters in charge.
	Seniors and Juniors.	Seniors and Juniors	
Monday	Riding School.	Tennis, Polo and Cricket	Messrs J. T. Turner, Merubha, Jasvatsinh and Daffedar.
Tuesday	Football.	Cricket nets and Tennis.	,, W. M. Tate, H. L. Kaji, Vevai, Raziuddinkhan and Jasvatsinh.
Wednesday ...	Riding.	Football.	,, J. T. Turner, W. M. Tate, H. L. Kaji, Merubha and Daffedar.
Thursday ...	Tent-pegging and Riding exercise.	Tennis, Polo and Rounders	,, J. T. Turner, Vevai, Ramprasad, Raziuddinkhan and Daffedar.
Friday ...	Football.	Cricket and Tennis.	,, W. M. Tate, Vevai, Jasvatsinh and Merubha.
Saturday ...	Riding.	Football.	,, J. T. Turner, W. M. Tate, H. L. Kaji, Jasvatsinh and Daffedar.
Sunday	Voluntary Tennis.	Tennis and Rounders.	Wing Masters.

ANNEXURE L.

Mr. SLADEN, YOUR HIGHNESSES, CHIEFS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

Having been in charge of the College during the past year, at Mr. Mayne's desire I rise to give an account of my stewardship. When I took over charge of the College in November 1912, there were on the roll 34 Kumars, of whom 10 have for various reasons left during the year. There were only two recruits and I have to regret the net result is a decrease of 8. It seems that we are now to go through a cycle of lean years, there being a paucity of eligible Kumars, but such a cycle is no new experience, and we shall later have the pleasure of welcoming at the College, as in the past, the sons of many Chiefs who have themselves been here and been installed in the last 8 years.

The year under review has been full of incident and change. The Government of India sent Mr. P. P. Braithwaite here in January to act as Vice-Principal but unfortunately he was compelled to take leave during the Summer Vacation, and did not return to India till November. Mr. Harbord also took leave in February, and Messrs Thakore, Kavi and Kazi have left the College. We are sorry to part with them all, after so many years of work and play together. It must be recognised, however, that we cannot stand in the way if, after a certain length of service here, a master has a chance of doing better for himself elsewhere. At the same time we can, I think, justly take credit to ourselves for the fact that our men are thus appreciated.

There has been one more great change in the Staff during the year. You, Sir, came to the conclusion that the Chiefs of the Province would welcome an addition to the English Staff of the College, and acting on your suggestion I proposed as an experiment the appointment of an officer from the British or Indian Army in the place of the 1st Assistant, Mr. Thakore. This experiment was possible in view of the reduced numbers, but should the numbers increase to the maximum of late years the matter would have to be reconsidered. Mr. I. N. Clayton, R. G. A., was appointed in July and had under his special charge 4 Kumars, who lived with him in the South Wing A new Army Order, however, necessitated his resignation of the post and Mr. W. M. Tate of the 55th Coke's Rifles has succeeded him. I am glad to say that in my view the experiment has proved a complete success. and I trust that the arrangement may be continued. No extra cost is incurred by the College, as the Kumars who profit by being under Mr. Tate have to pay an additional fee.

The inspection of the College was carried out in April by Messrs Sells and Mackenzie who also conducted the Diploma Examination. The report severely criticised the Science-teaching and made several helpful suggestions, which have been acted upon, and I hope there will be no fault to be found in that respect in future. The remarks on the general tone of the College and the type of Kumar were extremely appreciative In the Diploma also the results were excellent. All our three candidates passed, and K. S. Abdul Khaliq of Mangrol won distinction for himself and the College by gaining the first place. This is the second time in a few years that one of our candidates has headed the list and, when the small number of Kumars appearing from here is remembered, this may be considered satisfactory.

Games have been rather a problem during the year. The Staff have had to help the Kumars in all the Cricket Matches, of which 7 were won against 3 defeats. We were unable to play any football matches except against the Staff and the Daly College. This latter ended in defeat but our Kumars played a good losing game against a heavier team. Mr. Hide brought the Daly College representatives for a three days' visit. As was fully expected they won all the matches except Tent-pegging. We had a very pleasant visit to Junagadh for Cricket last term when Mr. Rendall very kindly invited the whole College and took infinite trouble to see that we all enjoyed ourselves.

His Highness the Maharajah of Bhavnagar also entertained all the Kumars at Bhavnagar on the occasion of his daughter's wedding in December last, and personally supervised all arrangements for their happiness. Acts of kindness of this nature are, I feel sure, deeply appreciated by the boys themselves as well as the College authorities.

I have now the sad duty of recording the death of K. S. Amrawala of Bagasra, who died, to the deep regret of all who knew him, at his home in the Autumn of 1912. He was a dear little fellow, full of life and brightness, and we deeply mourn his loss. Then K. S. Natwarsinhji of Bansda, who had only recently left the College, died of cholera in Bombay just before sailing for England. He also was a Kumar full of promise and his death came as a shock to us all. Jhala Shri Merubha of Karmad who was Wing Master in the North Wing died of pneumonia in the West Hospital just before Christmas last year. He contracted the disease through playing football for the Staff vs. Kumars before he had fully recovered from fever, and thus in a way was a martyr to duty. I should like to express my deep regret for his death and to record my appreciation of the good work he did here. The Thakor Saheb of Kotda-Sangani and K. S. Harisinhji of Gadhka have also been taken away from us during the past year. I deeply regret having such a mournful list of casualties to report, but we must be thankful for the recovery of the Minor Rana Saheb of Porbandar and K. S. Pratapsinhji of Limbdi from severe attacks of enteric: they were both dangerously ill and caused us great anxiety, but I am happy to say were spared to us.

The only addition to the College Buildings during the year was the new Squash Racquet Courts, for which the funds were generously provided by His Highness the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra. The Courts were completed about this time last year and you, Sir, kindly consented to perform the opening ceremony which was attended by the donor and other Past Kumars. The Courts are a handsome addition to the College premises and have proved very useful, especially in the monsoon term.

Finally, Sir, I must thank you in the first place for the generous support and helpful advice you have extended to me without fail during my acting period; nor can I conclude without expressing my gratitude to all those in the College who have helped to lighten my burden. Mr. J. C. Tate and Mr. Harbord both generously volunteered to take class work, and the Indian Staff have backed me up in every possible way.

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MR. SLADEN, YOUR HIGHNESSES, CHIEFS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN.

After Mr. Turner's full report on the history of the College during the past year very little remains for me to say. But there is one very pleasant duty, of which you may have noticed that Mr. Turner's speech contained no mention; namely that of offering our visitors a very hearty welcome. All who are present know Mr. Turner well enough to be sure that he did not forget to do this, and we both felt that we knew our visitors well enough to be certain that they would not object to be welcomed a little later than usual in the speechifying. In bidding you a hearty welcome to-day, Sir, on the second occasion of your Chairmanship, we wish to extend a no less cordial greeting to Mrs. Sladen, who is our guest for the first time to-day. The sympathy of the Head of the Agency is vital to our well-being, and we know, Sir, that we can count upon yours as long as we continue to deserve it. It is almost a truism to say that we are glad to welcome our Old Boys at all times, but especially at this function, which in future will always form part and parcel of the Annual Old Boys' Gathering. You will agree with me, Sir, I am sure, that the co-operation of the Past Kumars of this College is a sine-qua-non of our existence. Your Highnesses, Chiefs, and Past Kumars, you have never failed us in the past, and for this we are deeply grateful. We do not claim to be perfect, but we are striving to place a high ideal before ourselves and we have every hope that, with your continued support, this College, that, judged by European standards, is still a young one, will in future be the means of supplying more and more enlightened Chiefs to the Province and Presidency. I want particularly to associate His Highness the Jam Saheb in our welcome to-day, as but for him the present Old Boys' Gathering would have been rather a flat one, seeing that the present Kumars are too young to compete with the Past in games this year; and in thanking His Highness the Jam Saheb for providing amusement for Past and Present in the Cricket Match between Kathiawar and Patiala that is going on, I should be remiss if I did not extend a very cordial welcome to His Highness the Maharajah of Patiala who but for indisposition would have been present to-day. Our welfare so much depends upon the support the College always obtains from the Officers of the Political Department that they are always sure of a hearty welcome here. Finally, it is a pleasure to see so many Agency Officials and others, who are our friends, here to-day, and last of all, but by no means least, such a charming gathering of ladies. One is at a loss which to admire most, the ladies' hats or the Past and Present Kumars' turbans!

Mr. Turner has alluded to the considerable fall in our numbers at the College. In a place like this, that recruits from one class only, occasional fluctuations are inevitable. There is therefore no cause for alarm. In the meantime more individual attention is possible, and in the course of a few years we may hope to see the numbers restored to their usual average.

I should like, if I may be allowed, to say a few words about the Past Kumars' Association and Club which came into existence rather more than two years ago. It will be remembered that during the Rains of 1912 the first of the Annual Dinners of the Association took place under the Presidentship of His Highness the Rao Saheb of Cutch. It was then thought that the omens for the success of the Club were very favourable and that it might

in time become a potent factor towards the further welding together of the body corporate of the College. Since that date, though donations and subscriptions to the amount of nearly Rs. 40,000 have come in, the life of the Club in all other respects has languished. No solution of the site question has been arrived at; there has been a difficulty about finding a President, and I am very much afraid that unless some galvanising agency can be found the Club will die from the lack of the support of those by whom and for whose benefit it was founded. It would be a pity if the Past Kumars of this College, which has always and rightly been regarded as the pioneer of the other Chiefs' Colleges, should appear to the outside world as lacking in the organizing power necessary to develop the movement. Many Members are agreed that the present situation is very unsatisfactory, but it rests with them, and no one else, to revise the lagging interest. I feel somewhat diffident in criticizing the condition of the Club at all, as I am not, indeed cannot be, in the position of an ordinary Member. That I have ventured to do so will, I trust, be set down by Members to my long connection with the College and to my intense desire for its good. If the Club was worth starting it surely is worth supporting, and those who were at the original Meeting will recall the enthusiasm with which His Highness the Jam Saheb's proposal to found the Association was received. The Club wants one or two keen, active supporters, Past Kumars who have time enough to go about among their fellows explaining its advantages and asking their active co-operation. Members, I think, will not expect important Ruling Chiefs to do this, but it is to be hoped that one of the latter will be willing to accept the Presidentship. Lastly in this connection, it is very probable that when Members are provided with a Club-House, for which there are ample funds, there will be a great recrudescence of enthusiasm, and it appears that the only obstacle to this is that so far no site has been chosen.

I must not close without paying a tribute of praise to Mr. Turner for his management of the College during the last year. There were considerable changes during the time but his experience enabled him to steer past them all and it is very satisfactory to him to know that his administration commended itself to Government and the College Council. Three of the Staff, Messrs Thakore, Kavi and Kazi severed their connection with the College, much to our regret, but it is very satisfactory to be able to say that they have all secured good posts having a wider scope and prospect than obtains here. I have also to thank Mr. J. C. Tate for so kindly offering his services for some of the class-work. Mr. Clayton appears to have been very successful as Additional English Assistant, and what I have seen of Mr. W. M. Tate, his successor's, work leads me to think that in him we shall find a most useful colleague.

Finally, may I say what pleasure it gives me to be here again after my furlough in England and to be welcoming this distinguished company, many of them personal friends of long standing, to the College. My wife asks me to say how very much she regrets that she is unable to join in this réunion.

The Recitations will come now, after which, Sir, I shall request you to present the Prizes on the table before you.

The AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR THEN ADDRESSED THE ASSEMBLY AS FOLLOWS:—

Mr. Mayne and Mr. Turner have given a brief account of the year's events at the Rajkumar College, the losses in Masters which the College has sustained, the acquisition of an English Officer who takes a share of the tuition and general supervision besides having a special responsibility with regard to particular boys, the visit of our old friend and former Vice-Principal, Mr. Hide, with a number of boys from the Daly College at Indore, and the handsome entertainment to which His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar treated the whole College at Bhavnagar just a year ago. They have also told you of the three Diplomas gained, and of the particular honour achieved by Kumar Abdul Khaliq of Mangrol who came out first of the candidates in all the Chiefs' Colleges. I should like to add my congratulations to theirs and I have every hope that he will earn fresh laurels in the Cadet Corps. But there is one sentence in Mr. Turner's speech which I should like to repeat, as it has a special importance for the members of the College Council and for those Chiefs who have boys at the College or are about to send them. Referring to the inspection of the College by Messrs Sells and Mackenzie in last April, Mr. Turner said :—

"The remarks of the Inspectors on the general tone of the College and the type of Kumars were extremely appreciative."

Knowing how all important is the rôle of the College in the formation of character, and feeling sure of your being in agreement with me that it is the character-training which will most influence a Kumar's usefulness after he has left school, I will go further than Mr. Turner and read you the following sentence from the Inspection Report:—

"No where have we been more impressed by the value of the type of education given at the Chiefs' Colleges; the gentlemanly bearing of the boys in and out of the class, the spirit and manliness shown in games, were all signs of an education which is lasting in its influence on character." I congratulate Mr. Mayne, Mr. Turner, and their Staff on this encouraging recognition of their labours.

I have laid stress on these observations for another reason. The efforts that are made in the Rajkumar College to turn out boys with high moral ideals are from time to time decried as unsuccessful, because now and then when boys have grown to be men and gone off into the world some of those ideals are forgotten or cast aside.

You all know that when a horse or athlete is in constant exercise and training the body is in health, the muscles are strong and can stand a great strain; if the regular exercise and regular habits are given up and a period of idleness is permitted the body becomes soft and easily tired and the limbs and muscles slack and wanting in vigour. I ask you to apply this simile for yourselves with reference to the moral side of education. The Kumars while at the College are, so to speak, always in training and are constantly, so far as the College régime admits of this, in touch with what is stimulating and good for their moral health. They leave the hands of their trainers three times a year, and finally when they have finished their terms here. You know best whether the regularity, the moral exercise and discipline are maintained at those times, or if the moral fibre is allowed to become slack and easily warped in directions which have been patiently and sternly prevented at the

College. Those same detractors say that during the years a boy has spent at College his system should be so braced and firm as to be proof against moral diseases. It is of course the hope of all interested in education that during the years spent at school the best that is in every boy's nature has been brought out and encouraged to expand and that body and mind have become healthy and hardy. But neither body or mind can remain so without constant vigilance and avoidance so far as may be of exposure to obviously adverse influences.

This is the aniversary, gentlemen, of the formal opening of the Rajkumar College in 1870 by His Excellency Sir Seymor FitzGerald, Governor of Bombay, and, as it fits in well with what I have been saying, it is not inappropriate to quote two of the sentences in his speech on that occasion.

"The object of the Institution is not merely that the sons of the Chiefs of Kathiawar should have the means of acquiring a certain amount of knowledge, but they should acquire it in the most valuable form in which it can be attained, in a manner that shall train and discipline the character as well as the head, and strengthen them for the duties they will be called upon hereafter to fulfil", and he lays stress on the education to be obtained by Kumars at this College as being "removed from the evil influence which might counteract the benefits they would otherwise receive".

It is now 43 years since the Rajkumar College was opened, the first of the Chiefs' Colleges in India; 286 boys have passed through it and there are few important States in Kathiawar in which the rulers were not educated here. Now a further development to which I alluded last year is being discussed, the higher education of boys who have studied at Chiefs' Colleges.

The progress of education in India has been exceedingly rapid in this period and it is inevitable that in the Courts of the Ruling Chiefs there should be a keen desire to keep abreast of the times. The subject was warmly discussed at the Conference at Delhi last March at which it was unanimously resolved that

"This Conference considers it desirable to establish an Institution for the higher education of boys from the Chiefs' Colleges and that a separate College be founded which will seek the privilege of a degree-giving institution."

I have been conferring recently with the College Council and other Chiefs in Kathiawar on the subject. The details are difficult, not the least difficult is the question of funds, although money has been promised on a generous scale by Chiefs in Rajputana and elsewhere, among whom His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala is a liberal donor. I much regret that indisposition has prevented him from being here this afternoon.

Assuming that in course of time the resolution passed at the Conference will bear fruit, it seems to me that we ought to consider here whether we cannot in the Rajkumar College prepare for it. Clearly a high standard of proficiency will be required on entering the new College, not only in the English Language but in other subjects. Are the Kumars of the Rajkumar College likely to be able to take full advantage of the new institution? It must be admitted, I fear that, to use an agricultural metaphor, the College does not reap as fine a crop from its teaching as it might do.

Again and again the Inspectors insist that the classes are not sufficiently numerous. Too often boys of unequal mental calibre have to be taught together, with the resultant waste of power. The numbers in the College being so few at the present moment the fault is not so apparent; and it has been decided at present not to suggest more teachers, which will be needed if more classes are formed. We have, too, at the present time 2 English Officers who are helping the Principal and Vice-Principal with the tuition. The matter will certainly be brought to notice again and will have to be faced when the numbers again begin to expand, and when there are more big boys than there are now. I hope the Members of the Council and others who are interested will go to see the alterations made in the Laboratory, for which funds were sanctioned last year by the Council. We hope to attain a marked improvement in Science-teaching.

His Highness the Jam Saheb, whom we are glad to see again at this function, deserves the thanks of all for the entertainment he has arranged with His Highness the Maharaja of Patiala. I hope the Maharaja of Patiala will find an opportunity of looking at the College closely. I should not like to say which has attracted so large a Gathering of Old Boys, the cricket match or this annual event. It is very pleasant to see them here. I understand advantage is to be taken of their presence to move a step further on and to come to some decision regarding the funds promised and paid for the Old Boys' Association, and I am asked to announce that a Meeting will be held in the College at 10 A. M to-morrow. I cannot see why some temporary club-building should not be acquired, if there is any desire for it, reserving the funds till opinions and plans are more matured. Two of the Old Boys, Kumars Savaising and Dajiraj of Jamnagar, have recently been informed of the coveted prize of Commissions in His Majesty's Army which they have won, and I congratulate them warmly.

I feel I have rather taxed your patience this evening with my remarks; my excuse must be that the subject of the upbringing of Kumars is of the deepest interest and ever before one. In both the Rajkumar College and the Wadhwan Girassia School, which also owes its existence to the liberality of Chiefs of Kathiawar and from which the first Superintendent after 32 years of meritorious service retired yesterday, changes are possible, which, in my opinion, would not only assist in the development of independence in the boys but would effect a reduction in their expenses. But old habits die hard and shades of opinion are very various; changes seem desirable to an outsider for years before the feeling in favour of them is sufficiently matured. Similarly, in reference to the education of Chiefs' sons, in one direction the feeling is all in favour of an education in an English school followed by an English College. In another a boy's departure from India is apathema. One favours a larger school in India, no matter if it is distant, to another the school must be near at hand. Expense too bears with different weight on different persons. No wonder that any fresh departure finds strong forces of variant opinions ranged around it.

But though it may take a long time to decide what is the best line, there is no small satisfaction to be derived from the fact that the delay in doing so is not due to an immobile unadaptable indifference, but to a general and warm interest of the Chiefs in education, each and all searching for the direction best suited to their own circumstances.

I have only now to congratulate the prize-winners and those boys who have entertained us with recitations, and to thank Mr. Mayne for his kind reference to Mrs. Sladen and express a hope that he has returned to his post here with renewed energy and that the College will continue to flourish under his and Mr. Turner's sympathetic administration.

REPORT

ON THE

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,

RAJKOT

For

1914-1915.

No. 112 of 1915-16.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE,
Rajkot, May 10th, 1915.

From,

C. MAYNE, Esquire, M. A.,
Principal, Rajkumar College.

To,

THE AGENT TO THE GOVERNOR,
Kathiawar.

SIR,

I have the honour to submit my Annual Report on the working of the Rajkumar College for the year 1914-15.

Staff.

2. Throughout the year I was in charge of the College. Mr. J. T. Turner, late Vice-Principal, went on 5 months' furlough combined with 2 months' vacation from 1-5-1914, and Mr. A. C. Miller, Head Master, Sardars' High School, Belgaum, acted as Vice-Principal from 29-6-1914 to 29-11-1914, from which date, as Mr. J. T. Turner had, on his return from furlough, been posted to the Elphinstone High School, Bombay, Lieutenant W. M. Tate, Additional English Assistant, officiated as Vice-Principal, in addition to his other duties, till 19-12-1914, when he was recalled to his Regiment. There was no Vice-Principal from 20-12-1914 to 3-1-1915, but Mr. C. R. W. Griffith, I. E. S., took up the duties of the post on 4-1-1915, and fulfilled them to the end of the year under report.

The post of Additional English Assistant was held by Lieutenant W. M. Tate, 55th Coke's Rifles, till 19th December 1914, when on account of the War he was summoned back to military duty.

Owing to the post of 1st Assistant being still kept in abeyance, another Indian Assistant was necessary on Mr. Miller's departure. Accordingly Mr. Maganlal M. Doshi, B. A., was appointed Temporary Indian Assistant on Rs. 75 per mensem, from 1-12-1914. Lieutenant W. M. Tate's leaving made the retention of the Temporary Assistant necessary, as the former was a whole-time teaching Master. Accordingly sanction has been given to Mr. Maganlal M. Doshi's holding the appointment of Temporary Assistant until the end of August next, by which time it may be possible to have Lieutenant Tate back or obtain another young Military Officer as Additional English Assistant. I hope very much that sooner or later we shall be enabled to fill this post again, as the presence of an Englishman resident in one of the Wings had a most beneficial effect on the Kumars.

The services of a Marathi Teacher, Mr. V. B. Godbole, Assistant Master in the Alfred High School were sanctioned by the Council from 1-7-1914 to 31-3-1915 for the purpose of instructing the Phaltan Kumar in his Vernacular. I regret to say that the appointment is to be discontinued, although

in the meantime another Kumar from the Dekhan has joined the College. The instruction of both these Kumars in Marathi will have to be arranged for privately.

Major A. Hooton, I. M. S., was in medical charge until 12-12-1914, Dr. P. T. Kothari from 13-12-1914 until 28-1-1915, since which date Lieut.-Colonel P. P. Kilkelly has been incharge.

Sub-Assistant Surgeon, S. T. Baxi has been in charge of the College Dispensary throughout the year.

Daffedar Jitsinhji Devisinhji was recalled to his Regiment, the Bhavnagar Imperial Service Lancers, on 28th October 1914, and since 1-11-1914 his place has been taken by Naik Sheikh Abdul Rahiman of the Kathiawar Agency Mounted Police.

Jhala Shri Jasvatsinhji of Malvan remained incharge of the post of Cricket Coach until 30-6-1914, when he went on 6 months' leave without pay. On his resigning the post Jhala Shri Merubha Mavsinhji of Adval, North Wing Master, became Acting Cricket Coach from 1-7-1914 and held the appointment until the end of the year.

There was no other change on the staff during the year under report.

The College Roll.

Total Number.

3. The number of Kumars on the Roll at the beginning of the school-year under report, viz., July 1st 1914, was 25. During the year 7 new admissions were made and on April 30th, 1915 we had lost 4 Kumars during the year by withdrawal. At present I know of no certain new admissions on July 1st, 1915, but there are two or three probable ones, and there may be more later on in the year. At any rate we hope to commence the new school-year with 28 Kumars, *i. e.*, 3 more than on the corresponding date in 1914, and 2 more than on July 31st 1913. During the year 1915-16 we shall, I hope, lose only 2 Kumars, so that we may hope for a larger attendance during that period. But as I said in my report for 1913-14, at the present rate of progress it will be some years before we reach 40 again, our average for the 8 years ending with 1909-10. The College is suffering probably from the longest period of depression with regard to numbers in its history, whereof the lowest point appears to have been reached in 1913-14. But the reasons for this depression are, I think, clear. They are, firstly, the dearth of eligible Kumars throughout the Presidency, largely the result of the youth of many of the Chiefs, secondly, the smallness of our recruiting-ground compared with the other Colleges, a fact which is mainly due to the height of our Fees. A third cause is the tendency now-a-days to send Kumars to England for education, which has been the means of depriving us of a considerable number of boys during the last few years.

The following comparative table, showing the attendance on March 31st between the years 1906-07 and 1914-15, will be of interest:—

1906-07...	...	...	40
1907-08...	...	...	39
1908-09...	...	...	41

1909-10...	...	... 41
1910-11...	...	... 34
1911-12...	...	... 42
1912-13...	...	... 31
1913-14...	...	... 26
1914-15...	...	... 30

Small numbers undoubtedly affect the efficiency of the College, implying, as they do, diminution of the spirit of competition. But I hope and believe that in course of time the evil will rectify itself and that we shall before very long have a large access of young Kumars, who are at present not old enough to leave their homes.

Admissions.

Annexure B gives the names of Kumars who have joined the College during the year. Two of them are sons of Old Boys. Only one of them, the Phaltan Kumar, comes from a State that had hitherto had no connection with the College. Two of the new admissions hail from the Dekhan, with which part of the Presidency we are very glad, after the lapse of a year, to renew our relations.

Withdrawals.

Annexure C gives the names of 4 Kumars, 2 of whom have left and 2 are leaving at the end of the term. Of these K. S. Ebhalwala of Jetpur left in September 1914, in order to learn to manage his Estate. K. S. Desawala of Mendarda and K. S. Muluwala of Bilkha are now leaving for the same reason. K. S. Vijaysinhji of Bhavnagar left to continue his education in England. The latter was a most promising boy.

Distribution of the College Roll.

The distribution of the College Roll is as under:—

(*a*) Kathiawar States and Talukas:—

Jamnagar...	...	... 3
Dhrangadhra	...	... 2
Porbandar	...	... 2
Palitana ...	...	... 1
Wadhwan	...	... 1
Muli ...	...	... 1
Mangrol ...	...	... 2
Jetpur ...	...	... 3
Bilkha ...	...	... 3
Navania ...	...	... 1
Mendarda	...	... 2
Sanala ...	...	... 1
		22

(*b*) Kolhapur Agency:—

Kapshi ...	...	... 1
		1

(*c*) Rewakantha Agency:—

Rajpipla	... 2	
Chhota-Udepur ...	... 1	
	——	3

(*d*) Palanpur Agency:—

Tharad	... 1	
	——	1

(*e*) Broach Agency:—

Kerwada	... 1	
	——	1

(*f*) Talukdari Settlement Office and Court of Wards, Gujarat:—

Sanand	... 1	
	——	1

(*g*) Satara Agency:—

Phaltan	... 1	
	——	1
Total	...	30

Of the total number on the Roll 73 per cent. come from Kathiawar, as against 84 per cent. in the year 1913-14.

Average numbers, ages and attendance.

4. The following table gives the average daily numbers on the roll, and the average daily number present throughout the year:—

		1913-14.	1914-15.
Average daily number on roll	...	27	27·1
Do. present	...	24	26

Annexure D contains a table showing the names of Kumars arranged according to classes, with their age, length of residence in the College, and attendance during the year. The maximum, minimum, and average ages of each class are also given.

The following table gives the average age of each class as compared with 1913-14:—

	Diploma Class.	II.	III.	IV.	V.	VI.	VII.
1913-14...	None.	15·6	15·10	12·10	10·5	11·4	None.
1914-15...	16·6	16·3	17·2	13·11	12·1	9·10	9·6

It will be noticed that in deference to the wishes of the Inspectors we have added a 7th Class during the year. In course of time, therefore, the standard of the classes above the 7th will be raised, provided, that is, that a majority of Kumars join young and are fitted educationally only for the 7th Class. With 6 classes it was possible for a boy of good ability, who won promotion every year, to reach the Diploma Class after being 5 years in

the College. The Inspectors reasoned that, if this happened, it did so at the cost of the general ground-work of such a Kumar's education. And they are undoubtedly right. At the beginning of the year under report we therefore made very few promotions. The consequence is that in Classes II, III, IV and V, the average age is higher than was the case in 1913-14. There is another reason why this is so in Classes III and IV, viz, that an oldish boy was put back from Class III to Class IV, while another boy of over 15 joined Class IV, late in the year.

The Inspectors are anxious for us to start an 8th Class. But with our small Staff this will be very difficult.

Health.

5. The general health has been very good, there having been no serious illness. The average daily number sick was ·05 against ·2 last year. Sub-Assistant Surgeon S. T. Baxi has shown himself very reliable in his responsible duties, and the occasions when it has been necessary to call in the Agency Surgeon have been, save for one or two riding accidents, very few. We have, of course, a few weakly boys, but they one and all seem to improve by the life they lead at the College.

Finances.

6. The actuals for the year under report show that the up-keep of the College amounted to Rs. 75,474-9-6, as against actuals for the preceding year amounting to Rs. 80,045. Non-recurring expenses during 1914-15 amounted to Rs. 4,168-13-4, as against Rs. 18,465 in 1913-14. On the other hand Salaries to Staff in 1914-15 reached the sum of Rs. 58,081-11-7, whereas in 1913-14 the expenditure under this head only amounted to Rs. 48,464, there being a large saving owing to my absence on furlough and the temporary suspension of the post of Vice-Principal during the latter year. Had the expenditure on salaries in 1913-14 been proportionate to the average annual cost under this head, the total up-keep of the College during 1913-14 would have amounted to nearly 90,000, the difference between this sum and Rs. 75,474, cost of up-keep for 1914-15, being more or less what was spent on re-building the Principal's bungalow in the year 1913-14. The ordinary (*i. e*, recurring) expenditure during 1914-15 amounted to Rs. 71,305-12-2, this sum being obtained by deducting non-recurring charges to the amount of Rs. 4,168-13-4, from the total cost of the up-keep, viz., Rs. 75,474-9-6. As above stated, of this sum Rs. 75,474-9-6 the cost of Salaries to Staff amounted to Rs. 58,081-11-7. There would have been a saving under this head had not the Accountant General made recoveries for the Principal and Vice-Principal's pay for 15 months, whereas we had estimated for 12 months only. In future recoveries will be made for the latter period only.

An item on the debit side which calls for remark is the Travelling grant, which shows an excess over the sanctioned sum of Rs. 205-15-0. This excess is due to the Principal's journey to Delhi in December last to attend a Principals' Conference, and is being paid by Government. On receipt it will be credited to College Funds. The other item which shows an excess is Garden contingencies, where the expenditure exceeds the sanctioned grant by Rs. 159, due to expenses incurred in repairing the garden bullock carts. On the other hand there was a saving under the head Play-ground and Gymnasium of nearly Rs. 200.

Expenditure by States.

The Special Falo recovered from the States to make income and expenditure balance amounted to Rs. 10,539-11-10. Of this sum Rs. 4,168-13-4 represents special non-recurring charges. The actual sum, therefore, contributed by the States towards the ordinary up-keep of the College amounted to Rs. 5,870-14-6. For the last three years, therefore, the College has not been self-supporting. The main reasons for this state of things are two, first, the falling off in the Fee-receipts, second, the special expenditure on re-building the Principal's bungalow. I append a table of Fee-receipts during the last four years:—

1911–1912	...	Rs. 32,692-0-0.
1912–1913	...	Rs. 37,115-13-4.
1913–1914	...	Rs. 27,312-8-0.
1914–1915	...	Rs. 25,137-8-0.

It is to be borne in mind also that during the past year the cost of Salaries to Staff was Rs. 3,513 more than the average of expenditure during the last 5 years, for which the chief reason was the Local Allowance of Rs. 250 per mensem granted to the Principal.

As the number of Kumars attending the College, and with them the Fee-receipts, rise, we may hope in time the College will again become self-supporting.

Endowment Fund.

During the year interest to the amount of Rs. 18,396-1-2 has been added to the sum invested. An instalment of Rs. 46,274-13-2 towards repayment of a loan made to Local Funds has been paid back to the Endowment Fund, and a purchase of 3½ per cent. Government Paper to the amount of Rs. 65,079 has been made.

Fees.

Fees amounted to Rs. 25,137-8-0 against Rs. 25,000 estimated.

Special Fees amounted to Rs. 1,450 against Rs. 2,400 estimated, the same not having been levied since December last when the Additional English Assistant, in return for whose services they were paid by certain Kumars, left the College.

Gifts made and improvements projected.

Wells.

7. The Ghanshyamsinhji well was completed during the year. It appears to hold a plentiful supply of water; and is already very useful. An inscription has been affixed to the masonry of the Mandan.

The States have kindly sanctioned, at the Agency Surgeon's suggestion, Rs. 394 to provide coverings for all the College wells. This will prevent leaves and refuse from falling into them and mosquitoes from using them as breeding grounds.

Petty Works.

Rs. 540 have been provided by the States for petty works, notably the replacing of the unsightly and unhealthy hedge to the west of the main block of stables by a masonry wall, and the constructing of a better system of draining off of stable water into the garden with the object of obviating the stagnation which occurs there through the faultiness of the levels.

Garden. The garden belonging to the Principal's bungalow has been almost entirely remade, the States very generously contributing Rs. 500 to the cost of this. The old garden had been almost entirely destroyed during the building of the new bungalow.

A large number of badly-grown trees in the College gardens has been cut down.

The Bhavsinhji Hall. The doors and windows have been provided with fine wire gauze coverings (on springs in the case of doors), whereby the pictures, &c., have been rendered secure from damage by birds.

New Prizes. His Highness the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra has generously expressed the wish to provide Rs. 300 annually to be spent on prizes for work and sport. The matter is now before the Council who have been asked for their permission to accept His Highness' kind offer, and the money will be spent in accordance with the wishes of the donor with whom the College authorities have been in communication on the matter. A portion of the money will be spent on Cups for Squash Racquets, His Highness, as will be remembered, having generously presented the Courts in 1913.

Portrait. The Right Honourable Lord Curzon of Kedleston has presented the College with an engraving of the portrait of himself that was painted by the late Sir George Reid. The late Viceroy is wearing his robes as Chancellor of the Calcutta University. The portrait has been suitably framed and hung in the College building.

Vice-Principal's bungalow. The roof has been provided with Manglore tiles.

Laboratory. The laboratory has been provided with shelves for the balances used by the Kumars in their practical work and the large experiment table has been supplied with a new top. Mr. Mackenzie, who inspected our Science in March, expressed himself as on the whole pleased with the condition of the laboratory.

Library. A few new books have been added during the year.

Carpentry Class. The voluntary Sunday Class continues to be popular. In accordance with the Inspectors' suggestion in February 1914 the boys in the 3 lowest classes are taught carpentry once a week in school hours. The work done by all the Kumars who learn the subject is steadily improving.

School Work.

8. The course of studies is shown in Annexures G and H together with the Time Table. Since the report for 1913-1914 was submitted a change has been sanctioned by the Council in the curriculum for the Diploma Examination, whereby all our candidates for the Diploma take Mathematics upto the Matriculation Standard, instead of, as before, having a choice between Higher Mathematics and Administration subjects, *i. e.*, Law, Land Revenue and Political Economy. The subject of the Revised Diploma Course is dealt with on page 7 of my Annual Report for 1913-14. All that need be added here is that, in prescribing Mathematics upto the Matricula-

tion Standard for all and doing away with Law, Land Revenue, and Political Economy, a subject of general educational usefulness has been selected in place of a group of administration subjects such as can be studied better in later years, and whose study at school is often a mere waste of valuable time.

There have been three Kumars in the Diploma Class this year, of whom two would have presented at the 1915 Diploma Examination. Unfortunately one of them, Rukhadvala of Navania, broke his right wrist in a riding accident a few weeks ago, and, acting under medical advice, his name was withdrawn. The other, Harichandrasinhji of Muli, who, with Rukhadwala, is still under 16, and, like him, will in any case remain at the College for some time, was withdrawn with the approval of the Inspectors. Had he gone in for the Examination and passed, which was by no means certain, what to do with him after July next would have been a difficulty. Our small Staff, especially now that a 7th Class has been formed, could not have undertaken to teach him for the Higher Diploma. As it is, all the three Kumars who have been reading for a year will do so for a second, and will, we hope, take higher places in the 1916 Examination than they would have done in 1915.

As before mentioned a 7th Class has been added during the year. All the other Colleges have not less than 8 Classes, including the Diploma Class, and the Inspectors are anxious for us to have the same number. But the smallness of our Teaching Staff makes this very difficult. As it is, we are attempting to do in a seven years' course what other Colleges do in eight years. Further, in comparison with the other Colleges, the Inspectors find here more inequality in the standard of education reached by the Kumars forming the same class. These are real objections. A further one is that owing to our having fewer classes there is a fairly wide gap between each, a result sometimes being that a boy, who elsewhere would have gained promotion, has to be kept back in the same class for another year. However, with our present small numbers I hesitate to apply to the Council for an increase in the Teaching Staff. Should the attendance, however, increase in time to over 35, as I hope it will, it would then be reasonable to ask for an increase of the Staff, to enable us to add to the number of our Classes.

Diploma Examination.

For reasons given in the last paragraph we are sending in no candidates for the 1914–15 Diploma Examination. In the previous year also none were sent in, as during 1913–14 we had no Kumar sufficiently advanced to form a Diploma Class. Two out of the three members of the present Class are under 16 : the third, who is 18½, only joined the College a year ago.

The College was inspected on March 8th, 9th and 10th, 1914 by Mr. A. Mackenzie, I. E. S., Principal of the Government Training College, Allahabad and Mr. R. B. Ramsbotham, I. E. S., of the Patna College. Their report is contained in Annexure I. The inspection for the year under survey took place in March last, but the Inspectors' remarks will not reach me in time to be incorporated in this report.

Result of Examinations.

The Terminal Examination took place between 26-11-1914 and 29-11-1914. The number of Kumars examined was 27, of whom 18 passed in all heads.

The Annual Examination was held from 23-4-1915. The number examined was 26, out of whom 16 passed in all heads.

The Maneklal Memorial Medal was won by K. S. Rukhadwala of Navania.

Religious and Moral Instruction.

The Medal should have been competed for among Mahomedan Kumars this year, but the latter are so few in numbers just now and so young that it was thought better by H. H. the Maharaja of Bhavnagar, the originator of the medal, and myself to let the Hindu Kumars compete for it for the second year in succession. During the greater part of the year the Hindu Kumars have been visiting a Temple in the vicinity, recently built by K. S. Harbhamji of Morvi, daily at 9-45 A. M. in company with the Shashtri for DARSHAN, after which prayers have been held in the Hall as usual.

Out-door Life.

Cricket.

9. Last Monsoon Term 7 matches were played, out of which 2 were won, 2 drawn, and 3 lost. K. S. Harichandrasinhji of Muli was Captain. The Lakhaji Raj Challenge Shield was won by the South Wing.

The Juniors had several matches with local schools, with varying success. They were beaten by the Daly College Juniors. In the latter Harichandrasinhji of Muli batted very well.

Football.

There was, as in Cricket, no representative XI owing to the small number of Senior Kumars, but the Juniors played a good many matches with local schools and succeeded in beating the Juniors of the T. G. School, Wadhwan. K. S. Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar was Captain. Our Juniors were beaten by a heavier and faster team of Juniors from the Daly College, but they played a plucky game. Football remains very popular and some of the Juniors are very promising.

Hockey.

The game was revived at the College during the last month of the cold weather and, under Mr. Griffith's coaching, the Kumars developed a good deal of skill in playing it, their knowledge of the principles of Football no doubt helping them.

Swimming.

All the Kumars, with the exception of two or three of the new ones, can swim and diving has considerably improved. The Mrs. Mayne Swimming Cup, presented annually by the Staff for diving and a sprint, was won by Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar after a keen competition with Mahomed-Badrudin of Mangrol. The Akalkot Long Distance Swimming Challenge Cup was won for the second year in succession by Harichandrasinhji of Muli.

Tennis.

The Digvijaysinhji Challenge Cup was won by K. S. Natwarsinhji of Porbandar, K. S. Pratapsinhji being the runner-up. The Handicap Doubles were won by Mr. Raziuddin-khan and K. S. Champaksinhji of Rajpipla, who beat K. S. Muluwala of Bilkha and K. S. Gigawala of Sanala in the finals. The Junior Tennis Singles was won by K. S. Dhulipsinhji of Jamnagar.

Squash Racquets.

This game has been very popular throughout the year. There are several promising players amongst the Seniors. The Ranjitsinhji Challenge Cup was won by K. S. Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar. The individual Cup, kindly presented by H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, the donor of the Courts, was won by K. S. Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar (singles), and the Cup for the doubles, also presented by His Highness, by K. S. Malojirao of Phaltan and K. S. Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar.

Athletic Sports.

This Annual fixture took place on April 17th last. Mrs. Harold very kindly presented the prizes, which had been subscribed for by several friends of the College, Past Kumars and Agency Officers. The Kennedy Challenge Shield was again won by the South Wing. Among the Seniors K. S. Pratapsinhji and K. S. Desawala did very well. Amongst the Juniors K. S. Natwarsinhji of Porbandar.

Visit of the Daly College Juniors.

In February a party of Kumars from the Daly College, accompanied by Mr. Scott, Senior English Assistant, visited us and played our Juniors at Cricket, Football, and Tennis. We were successful in the latter game, but suffered defeats in the other two. Considering that our field for selection is so much smaller than that of our opponents we were fortunate to win one event. The intervals between the games were spent in drives to the Lakes, a picnic, and a visit to the Museum. We hope our guests enjoyed their visit as much as we did. These inter-collegiate Meetings are now become an annual event that is much looked forward to. The spirit of healthy rivalry which they promote cannot but be beneficial to both Colleges, whose members must have their outlook in life widened by this meeting on common ground of Rajput, Kathi, Maratha and Mahomedan.

Tent-pegging.

The Mayne Tent-pegging Cup (Challenge) was won by K. S. Natwarsinhji of Porbandar. Lieut.-Colonel Kilkelly, I. M. S., kindly acted as Judge. The individual Cup, kindly presented for the first time by H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, went to the same Kumar, *ipso facto*.

Junior Parade Cup.

The Mayne Junior Parade Cup was won by K. S. Raghurajsinhji of Palitana, K. S. Kishorsinhji only losing through hurry in the bending test.

Mounted Cadet Corps.

K. S. Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar has been Squadron Commandar; he has been assisted in his work by K. S. Desawala of Mendarda and K. S. Muluwala of Bilkha. The Hide Challenge Cup for smartness and efficiency has been awarded to K. S. Pratapsinhji.

Conduct.

10. I believe the general standard of individual conduct to be satisfactory. Collectively, too, there is evidence of a healthy public opinion in the College, which acts as a check on wrong-doing. A bad tone in a school can easily be detected, even by the casual observer. The opinions of those who visit the College at intervals, such as Past Kumars and Inspectors, coupled with the results of my own observation, lead me to hope that the general tone of the College is such as to justify confidence.

Imperial Cadet Corps.

11. During the year the following have been our representatives at Dehra Dun:—Kumars Shri Jamiatkhanji of Balasinor, Abdulkhaliq of Mangrol, Digvijaysinhji of Limbdi, Ajitsinhji of Varal, and Murtujakhan of Ranpur. I have had encouraging reports on all of them from the Commandant, Major Ricketts. Abdulkhaliq has had the honour of being Senior Cadet.

Annual Prize-giving and Old Boys' Club.

12. The Annual Prize-giving was held on December 16th, 1914, the function forming part of the Annual Old Boys' Gathering which was held on

December 15th, 16th and 17th. The Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar presided and about 26 Past Kumars attended, including H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, the Raja Saheb of Bansda, the Raj Saheb of Wankaner and the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot. At the Gathering the usual matches between Past and Present were played. The number of Old Boys present was rather fewer than usual, some of them being absent at the Front, *e. g.*, Major H. H. the Jam Saheb, Captain K. S. Jorawarsinhji of Bhavnagar, Lieutenant K. S. Savaisinhji of Jamnagar and others, while a good many others were kept away by the recent death of K. S. Mangalsinhji of Bhavnagar.

Council.

13. The Council is now constituted as follows :—

PRESIDENT.

1. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.

VICE-PRESIDENT.

2. The Agent to the Governor in Kathiawar.

ELECTED BY CHIEFS OF CLASSES I TO IV.

3. H. H. Jam Shri Ranjitsinhji, Jam Saheb of Nawanagar.
4. H. H. Ghanshiamsinhji, Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra.
5. H. H. Sir Bhagvatsinhji, G. C. I. E., Thakor Saheb of Gondal.
6. Sir Amarsinhji, K. C. I. E., Raj Saheb of Wankaner,
7. Thakor Saheb Daulatsinhji of Limbdi.
8. Thakor Saheb Lakhajiraj of Rajkot.
9. Khan Shri Fatehdinkhanji of Manavadar.
10. Vala Shri Bawa Jivna, Chief of Vadia.
11. Vala Vajsur Valera of Bagasra.
12. K. S. Harbhamji of Morvi.

NOMINATED BY GOVERNMENT.

13. H. D. Rendall, Esquire, I. C. S., Administrator, Junagadh.
14. Major C. F. Harold, Political Agent, Halar Prant.
15. L. Graham, Esquire, I. C. S., Judicial Assistant, Kathiawar.
16. W. Tudor-Owen, Esquire, I.C.S., Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant.
17. The Principal, Rajkumar College (*ex-officio*).

There were two Meetings of the Council during the year, viz., on November 14th, 1914, and on March 15th, 1915. The most important Resolutions were connected with the development of the class of education imparted at the Imperial Cadet Corps, and with the placing of the Principal and Vice-Principal of the Rajkumar College on the cadre of the Bombay Educational Department, whereby it appeared to the Council that its range of selection in filling these appointments will be seriously restricted. The last-named Resolution contained an expression of the Council's hope that Mr. Turner may be permitted to return to the College as Vice-Principal as soon as possible.

Conference of Principals.

By order of the Government of India the Principals of the four Chiefs' Colleges met in conference at Delhi in December last. Among other subjects the curriculum of the Diploma

Examination was discussed and certain changes were suggested with a view to meeting the wishes of the Allahabad University. It is much to be hoped that such a Meeting may be permitted annually in future.

Additional English Assistant.

As mentioned earlier in the report, Lieutenant W. M. Tate was recalled to military duty in December 1914. Further experience has only served to strengthen my belief in the utility of the appointment and to confirm the opinion that was expressed in my report for 1913-14. I look forward to having Mr. Tate back again in his old post as soon as he can be spared from his Regiment, or, in case he is not available, another young Military Officer in his place.

Noteworthy Events.

Distinguished Visitors.

We have had visits during the year from many Chiefs including Their Highnesses of Jamnagar and Dhrangadhra, the Raja Saheb of Bansda, the Raj Saheb of Wankaner, the Thakor Sahebs of Limbdi, Rajkot, Wadhwan, the Chief of Mansa and others. Among high Government officials the Honourable Mr. J. B. Wood, C. I. E., Secretary to the Government of India in the Political Department and Mr. Michael Kennedy, C. S. I., late Inspector General of Police, Bombay Presidency, have visited the College.

Installations.

Two Past Kumars have been installed, viz., Thakor Saheb Daulatsinhji Harisinhji of Dhrol, and Meherban Ramrao Bhave, Chief of Ramdurg.

Obituary.

I regret to say that four Past Kumars have died, K. S. Samatsinhji of Dhrol, K. S. Ramkhachar of Jasdan, K. S. Mangalsinhji of Bhavnagar, and K. S. Valerawala of Bilkha. The deceased Kumars joined the College in 1882, 1883, 1890 and 1891.

The War.

Considering the size of the College a good number of Past Kumars are serving at the Front in various capacities. The following are on active service:—Major H. H. the Jam Saheb of Jamnagar, Captain K. S. Jorawarsinhji of Bhavnagar, the Raja Saheb of Baria, Lieutenant the Nawab of Savanur, and Lieutenant K. S. Savaisinhji of Jamnagar. The latter was wounded in East Africa early in the War, but has completely recovered. The Nawab of Sachin was invalided back to India for sun-stroke at the end of 1914.

In conclusion, Sir, I wish to thank you and the other Officers of the Bombay Political Department for your kind countenance and support during the past year. My thanks are also due to the Officers who have held the post of Vice-Principal in the last twelve months. There have been many changes in the incumbent of this post owing to Mr. Turner's leaving us. It is in no sense ingratitude for their kind assistance to say that, in the work of carrying on the College, I miss Mr. Turner's ripe experience of the place, and that I shall welcome his return, when Government think fit to send him back to us. Finally, I have to thank Mr. Vevai and the other Indian Assistants for their loyal help and co-operation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

C. MAYNE,

Principal, Rajkumar College.

ANNEXURES.

ANNEXURE A :—List of the College Staff on 31st March, 1915.

" B :—Admissions.

" C :—Withdrawals.

" D :—List of boys arranged according to classes, age, length of residence and attendance, maximum, minimum and average age of classes.

" E :—Budget Estimates for 1915-16 and details of establishment.

" F :—Statement of income and expenditure.

" G :—Schedule of work done during 1914-15, Class Time Table.

" H :—Table of boys following different courses.

" I :—Inspectors' Report.

" J :—Detailed results of the Annual Examination.

" K :—Time Table of Out-door exercises.

" L :—Prize-giving speeches.

ANNEXURE A.

List of the Rajkumar College Staff on 31st March, 1915.

C. Mayne, Esquire, M. A. ... ... *Principal.*
C. R. W. Griffith, Esquire, M. A. ... ... *Vice-Principal.*
Vacant ... ... *Additional English Assistant.*

Indian Assistants.

Vacant ... ... *1st Assistant.*
Mr. Jehangir Sorabji Vevai, B. A. ... ... *2nd Do.*
,, Hiralal Lalubhai Kaji, M. A., B. SC. ... *3rd Do.*
,, Ichhashanker P. Mehta, P. E. ... ... *4th Do.*
,, Ramprasad P. Mehta, M. A. ... ... *5th Do.*
,, Raziuddinkhan, B. A. ... ... *6th Do.*
,, Cursetji Dosabhai Master ... ... *Wing Master.*
,, Merubha Mavsinhji Jhala ... ... *Do.*
,, Prabhudas Jethalal Parekh ... ... *Clerk and Accountant.*
,, Maganlal M. Doshi, B. A. ... ... *Temporary Assistant.*

Medical Officer.

Lt.-Colonel P. P. Kilkelly, I. M. S.... ... *Agency Surgeon.*

Sub-Assistant Surgeon.

Mr. Shivprasad T. Baxi.

Drawing and Music Teachers.

Mr. Osman Bachal, 3rd Grade, School of Arts, Bombay. *Drawing Master.*
,, Laxmishanker Ranchhodji ... ... *Music Teacher.*

Riding Master.

Naik Sheikh Abdul Rahiman ... ... *Agency Mounted Police.*

Cricket Coach.

Jhala Merubha Mavsinhji ... ... *Ag. Cricket Coach.*

Drill and Swimming Master.

Havaldar Kashiprasad .. .. *Late 123rd Outram's Rifles.*

Religious Instructors.

Mr. Mangalji H. Oza ... ... *Shastri.*
,, Bavamian A. Kazi ... ... *Kazi.*

Carpentry Instructor.

Mr. Laxman Kanji ... ... *Carpentry Instructor.*

ANNEXURE B.

Admissions during the year 1914–15.

No.	Name of boy.	Name of parent.	State from which they come.	Date of joining.	Age at the time of joining.		Remarks.
					Years.	Months.	
1	K. S. Malojirao ...	Mudhojirao Naik Nimbalkar.	Phaltan ...	29th June 1914 ...	17	9	
2	„ „ Dulipsinhji..	K. S. Juwansinhji...	Jamnagar ...	1st July 1914 ...	...	...	
3	„ „ Mansinhji...	Hon. Thakor Bhasaheb.	Kerwada ...	6th November 1914	10	8	
4	„ „ Laxmanwala	Godadwala ...	Jetpur ...	9th November 1914.	9	5	
5	„ „ Ravatwala...	D. S. Ramwala ...	Bilkha ...	9th November 1914.	8	10	
6	„ „ Santajirao...	Jaysingrao... ...	Kapshi ...	21st March 1915 ...	12	3	
7	„ „ Gajendrasinhji.	Khumansinhji ...	Chhota-Udepur.	21st March 1915 ...	14	10	

ANNEXURE C.

Withdrawals during the year 1914–15.

No.	Names of boys.	Ages.		States to which they belong.	Period of their stay at the College.		Remarks.
		Years.	Months.		Years.	Months.	
1	K. S. Ebhalwala ...	17	9	Jetpur	6	8	
2	„ „ Vijaysinhji ...	12	9	Bhavnagar ...	2	1	
3	„ „ Desavala ...	17	11	Mendarda ...	6	5	
4	„ „ Muluvala ...	18	9	Bilkha	6	5	

ANNEXURE D.

LIST of Boys arranged according to Classes, length of residence, and attendance for the year 1914-15.

Names.	Age on 31st March 1915.			How long resident in College.			Attendance from 1-4-1914 to 31-3-1915.				Maximum, minimum and average age of Classes.	
	Years.	Months.	Days.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Present.	Absent with leave.	Absent without leave.	Total.	Y.	M.
Class I.												
1. K. S. Rukhadwala ...	15	3	15	6	9	29	244	6	...	250	18	6
2. ,, ,, Harichandrasinhji.	15	8	15	9	...	16	246	4	...	250	15	3
3. ,, ,, Maloji Rao ...	18	6	20	...	9	2	230	...	...	230	16	6
Class II.												
1. K. S. Pratapsinhji ...	17	3	11	3	4	26	235	15	...	250	17	10
2. ,, ,, Desawala ...	17	10	10	6	4	4	240	10	...	250	13	9
3. ,, ,, Natwarsinhji ...	13	9	1	3	4	26	250	...	...	250	16	3
Class III.												
1. K. S. Jorawarsinhji ...	15	8	8	4	9	18	248	2	...	250	18	7
2. ,, ,, Muluwala ...	18	7	29	6	3	26	204	46	...	250	15	8
											17	2
Class IV.												
1. K. S. Najawala ...	14	8	23	3	9	15	234	16	...	250		
2. ,, ,, Md. Badrudin ...	14	5	5	1	4	13	238	12	...	250		
3. ,, ,, Champaksinhji ...	14	11	4	3	9	15	234	16	...	250		
4. ,, ,, Kishorsinhji ...	12	10	16	3	9	15	234	16	...	250		
5. ,, ,, Ramsinhji ...	12	...	13	3	9	11	248	2	...	250	15	10
6. ,, ,, Madhavsinhji ...	13	11	30	3	9	11	248	2	...	250	12	0
7. ,, ,, Samarsinhji ...	12	7	11	3	4	16	248	2	...	250	13	11
8. ,, ,, Narsisinhji ...	14	11	...	1	1	4	248	2	...	250		
9. ,, ,, Gigawala ...	13	8	4	5	2	25	250	...	...	250		
10. ,, ,, Harsurwala ...	15	10	17	6	4	22	240	10	...	250		
11. ,, ,, Santaji Rao ...	12	3	15	...	...	11	11	...	...	11		
12. ,, ,, Gajendrasinhji ...	14	10	8	...	...	11	11	...	...	11		
Class V.												
1. K. S. Raghurajsinhji ...	11	4	22	1	8	23	244	6	...	250		
2. ,, ,, Jayvantsinhji ...	10	5	14	2	4	2	250	0	...	250	15	2
3. ,, ,, AbdulAziz ...	11	3	24	1	4	13	243	7	...	250		
4. ,, ,, Champrajwala ...	11	9	4	3	9	15	245	5	...	250	10	5
5. ,, ,, Devawala ...	12	4	19	3	1	14	240	10	...	250	12	1
6. ,, ,, Bhimsinhji ...	15	2	3	3	4	13	250	...	...	250		
Class VI.												
1. K. S. Dulipsinhji ...	...	...	...	...	9	...	218	2	...	220		
2. ,, ,, Mansinhji ...	10	...	20	...	4	24	62	69	...	131	10	0
Class VII.												
1. K. S. Laxmanwala ...	9	9	17	...	4	22	128	...	...	128	9	9
2. ,, ,, Ravatwala ...	9	2	14	...	4	22	125	...	...	125	9	2
											9	6

ANNEXURE E.

BUDGET ESTIMATE

of the

Rajkumar College Fund

for

1915-1916.

Major Head No.	Particulars of Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate for 1914-1915. Revised.	Budget Estimate for 1914-1915. Sanctioned.	Actuals for 1913-14.	Remarks.
	RECURRING.					
1	Fees from Kumars	25,000	25,000	25,000	27,313	
2	Special College Fees	2,400	2,400	2,400	1,200	
3	Garden Receipts	200	200	200	155	
4	Contribution towards Accountant's Salary.	300	400	400	373	
5	Miscellaneous Receipts	20	30	30	17	
6	Prize Fund Receipts	629	629	629	629	
7	Government Grant-in-aid	24,966	24,966	24,966	24,966	
	Total Recurring ...	53,515	53,625	53,625	54,653	
	NON-RECURRING.					
1	Refund of Travelling Allowance drawn by Mr. Mayne.	.....	.....	.....	231	
2	Do. unspent balance	.....	20	.....	.....	
3	Do. do. of the amount of improvement of Laboratory.	.....	.....	.....	446	
4	Revenue realized from the sale of old roof of Vice-Principal's Bungalow.	.....	138	.....	.....	
5	Interest of arrears of pension contribution of Mr. I. P. Mehta.	.....	.....	.....	35	
	Total Non-recurring ...	.....	158	.....	712	
	Total Receipts—Recurring and Non-recurring.	53,515	53,783	53,625	55,365	
	Add—					
	RECOVERIES FOR RECURRING.					
1	Deficit made good from the Reserve Fund.	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	
2	Special falo recovered from the States to meet the deficit in recurring expenditure after taking into account the amount made good from the Reserve Fund and the balance if any.	5,639	9,500	5,102	16,960	
	RECOVERIES FOR NON-RECURRING.					
3	Do. for Non-recurring items ...	1,959		4,244		
4	Do. arrears	.....	1,040	.....	10,906	
	Total ...	17,598	20,540	19,346	27,866	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	71,113	74,323	72,971	83,231	
	Add—Opening Balance—					
	Cash ... College Fund ...	1,251	3,186	2,745	.....	
	Cash ... Prize Fund... ...	574	574	574	574	
	Investment—Endowment Funds ...	18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	90,938	96,083	94,290	1,01,805	

Fund for the year 1915-1916.

Major Head No.	Particulars of charges.	Budget Estimate for 1915–1916.	Budget Estimate for 1914-1915.		Actuals for 1913–14.	Remarks.
			Revised.	Sanctioned.		
	RECURRING.					
1	Salary to College Staff as per Appendices A & B.	57,391	58,501	58,458	48,464	
2	Contingencies	1,500	1,500	1,500	1,499	
3	Water charges	900	900	900	900	
4	Garden Establishment Salary	918	918	918	903	
5	Do. contingencies	726	726	726	775	
6	Conservancy Establishment Salary ...	672	672	672	672	
7	Do. contingencies	320	320	320	243	
8	Play ground and Gymnasium	800	800	800	827	
9	Medicines	300	300	300	290	
10	Library and Prizes	300	300	300	300	
11	Engraving Marble Slab	50	50	50	20	
12	Pension quota	849	848	849	667	
13	Printing charges	500	500	500	784	
14	Fire Insurance	400	400	400	400	
15	Medals and Prizes	629	629	629	629	
16	Laboratory and Chemicals	300	300	300	535	
17	Travelling Allowances	350	350	350	350	
18	Entertainment to Visiting Teams ...	500	500	500	322	
19	Repairs to Buildings	3,000	3,000	3,000	3,000	
	Total Recurring...	70,405	71,514	71,472	61,580	
	NON-RECURRING.					
1	Additions and alterations to the Laboratory.	.....	.....	.....	1,000	
2	Coir-matting for rooms	125	75	75	250	
3	Re-making the garden for Principal's Bungalow.	.....	1,000	500	.....	
4	Providing wire-gauze screens to the windows of the Hall.	.....	1,134	1,134	.....	
5	Special repairs to the Vice-Principal's Bungalow.	.....	2,535	2,535	.....	
6	Re-construction of the house of the Principal.	.....	.....	.....	17,215	
7	Petty works in the Rajkumar College..	*540	.....	.....	.....	
8	Covering of the well in Do. ...	394	.....	.....	.....	
9	Refund of fee to Limbdi Kumars ...	900	.....	.....	.....	
	Total Non-recurring ...	1,959	4,744	4,244	18,465	
	Grand Total Recurring and Non-recurring.	72,364	76,258	75,716	80,045	
	Add—Closing Balance—					
	Cash ... College Fund	.....	1,251	.....	3,186	
	Cash ... Prize Fund	574	574	574	574	
	Invested—Endowment Fund ...	‡18,000	18,000	18,000	18,000	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	90,938	96,083	94,290	1,01,805	

*To be spent after the States have given sanction on receipt of details asked for (Resolution No VI (*g*) of the Karbharis' Proceedings).

‡(*a*) Sir James Fergusson Medal Fund ... ... Rs. 5,000
(*b*) Gondal Prize Fund ... ... „ 2,500
(*c*) Bawa Vala Jubilee Prize Fund ... ... „ 5,000
(*d*) Macnaughten Memorial Medal Fund... ... „ 5,000
(*e*) Vajsur Vala Music Prize Fund ... ... „ 500
18,000

Major Head No.	Particulars of Receipts.	Budget Estimate for 1915-1916.	Budget Estimate for 1914-1915.		Actuals for 1913-14.	Remarks.
			Revised.	Sanctioned.		
	RESERVE FUND.					
1	Donation from Chiefs and Kumars leaving the College.	.....	.....	.....	.....	
2	Repayment of investment of Local Fund Loan Fund.	9,000	46,275	4,600	21,039	
3	Interest on the investment of Government paper.	11,000	8,616	9,000	7,164	
4	Do. Local Fund Loan... current...	5,000	9,780	8,600	18,271	
	arrears...	4,292		5,400		
5	Do. on loan advanced to Mr. Mayne.	600	500	60	.....	
6	Repayment of loan Do. do. ...			500	.....	
7	Purchase of Government Promissory Notes.	19,000	1,01,800	13,500	15,000	
8	Refund of money sent for purchasing Government Promissory Notes.	.....	4	.....	85	
9	Refund	.....	.....	.....	2	
	Total ...	48,892	1,67,025	41,660	61,561	
	Deduct—Refund of investment in Local Fund Loan Fund.	9,000	46,275	4,600	21,039	
	Net Receipts ...	39,892	1,20,750	37,060	40,522	
	Add—Opening Balance—					
	Cash ... 1. Reserve Fund ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
	2. Amount capable of investment but not so done.	460	46,422	.....	14,631	
	Invested... 1. In Government Promissory Notes.	3,14,700	2,12,900	2,58,400	1,97,900	
	2. In Local Fund Loan Fund.	1,26,324	1,72,599	1,74,435	1,93,639	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,91,376	5,62,671	4,79,895	4,56,692	

Fund for the year 1915-1916.

Major Head No.	Particulars of charges.	Budget Estimate for 1915–1916.	Budget Estimate for 1914-1915.		Actuals for 1913–14.	Remarks
			Revised.	Sanctioned.		
	RESERVE FUND.					
1	Contribution towards cost of Loan clerk, Local Fund Office.	125	108	125	117	
2	Deficit made good in the College Fund.	10,000	10,000	10,000	.....	
3	Refund	.....	.....	.....	.....	
4	Purchase of G. P. Notes from the amount repaid from Local Fund Loan	9,000	91,000	4,600	14,654	
5	Do. out of interest on do. capital.	10,000	8,079	11,435		
6	Advance to Mr. Mayne for purchasing furniture.	.....	2,000	2,000	.....	
	Total ...	29,125	1,11,187	28,160	14,771	
	Add—Closing Balance—					
	Cash ... 1. Reserve Fund ...	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	
	Cash ... 2. Amount capable of investment but not so done.	1,227	460	.....	46,422	
	Invested ... 1. In Government Promissory Notes.	3,33,700	3,14,700	2,71,900	2,12,900	
	Invested ... 2. In Local Fund Loan Fund.	1,17,324	1,26,324	1,69,835	1,72,599	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	4,91,376	5,62,671	4,79,895	4,56,692	

APPENDIX A.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT, BUDGET for 1915-16.

Name.	Period. From.	Period. To.	Amount.	Remarks.
Principal	1-3-15...	29-2-16 at Rs. 1,250..	15,000 0 0	
Exchange	Compensation at 6¼%		937 8 0	18,937 8 0
	Local Allowance at Rs. 250 p. m.		3,000 0 0	
Vice-Principal ...	1-3-15...	21-12-15 at Rs. 650...	6,290 5 2	
	22-12-15	29-2-16 at Rs. 700 ...	1,625 12 11	8,410 14 1
Exchange	Compensation at 6¼%		494 12 0	
Additional English Assistant.	1-9-15..	29-2-16 at Rs. 500 ...	3,000 0 0	3,000 0 0
Arrears of pay for Do. Government.	for 1914-15 to be paid to		3,696 0 0	3,696 0 0
Temporary Native Assistant.	1-3-15..	31-8-15 at Rs. 75 p. m.	450 0 0	450 0 0
				34,494 6 1
1st Native Assistant ...	Vacant.			
2nd Do. ...	1-3-15..	29-2-16 at Rs. 300 ...	3,600 0 0	3,600 0 0
3rd Do. ...	1-3-15..	4 6-15 at Rs. 200 ...	626 10 8	2,621 8 5
	5-6-15...	29-2-16 at Rs. 225 ...	1,994 13 9	
4th Do. ...	1-3-15..	29-2-16 at Rs. 200 ...	2,400 0 0	2,400 0 0
5th Do. ...	1-3-15..	9-11-15 at Rs. 120 ...	996 0 0	1,514 0 0
	10-11-15	29-2-16 at Rs. 140 ...	518 0 0	
6th Do. ...	1-3-15..	19-11-15 at Rs. 120 ..	1,036 0 0	1,507 5 4
	20-11-15	29-2-16 at Rs. 140 ...	471 5 4	
Wing Master ...	1-3-15...	29-2-16 at Rs. 150 ...	1,800 0 0	1,800 0 0
2nd Wing Master ...	1-3-15...	31-1-16 at Rs. 120 ...	1,320 0 0	1,450 0 0
	1-2-16...	29-2-16 at Rs. 130 ...	130 0 0	
Clerk and Accountant...	1-3-15...	29-2-16 at Rs. 100 ...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
				16,092 13 9
Allowance to Agency Surgeon.	1-3-15...	29-2-16 at Rs. 100 ...	1,200 0 0	1,200 0 0
		Grand Total Rs. ...		51,787 3 10

APPENDIX B.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT, BUDGET for 1915-16.

Subordinate and Menial Establishment.

No.	Name.	Salary.	Total.	Remarks.
1	Cricket Coach ... ...50×12	600		
2	Sub-Assistant Surgeon ...30×12	360		
3	Farrier ... ...25×12	300		
4	Riding Master ... ...15×12	180		
5	Shastri ... ...25×12	300		
6	Kazi .. ..25×12	300		
7	Drawing Master ... ...20×12	240		
8	Music Master ... ...20×12	240		
9	Jamadar ... ...15×12	180		
10	Muccadam ... ...12×12	144		
11	8 Peons, 4 at Rs. 9 and 4 at Rs. 8. ... ...68×12	816		
12	9 Hamals at Rs. 9 ... ...81×12	972		
13	1 Laboratory Hamal ... 8×12	96		
14	5 Pagees at Rs. 8 each ...40×12	480		
15	Gymnastic Teacher... ...30×12	360		
16	House rent to Sub-Assistant Surgeon at Rs. 3 per mensem.	36		
		Total Rs.	5,604 0 0	

Statement A. ...	51,787	3	10
„ B. ...	5,604	0	0
Grand Total Rs. ...	57,391	3	10

ANNEXURE F.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT, ACTUAL RECEIPTS AND CHARGES FOR 1914-15.

No.	Receipts.	Amount.	No.	Charges.	Amount.
	Opening Balance	2,745 0 0	1	Salary to Staff	58,081 11 7
1	Fees from Kumars	25,137 8 0	2	Contingencies	1,499 15 2
2	Special Fees	1,450 0 0	3	Water cess	900 0 0
3	Garden Receipts	75 0 0	4	Garden Salaries	910 3 2
4	Contribution towards Accountant's pay	382 8 2		Do. Contingencies	885 3 10
5	Miscellaneous Receipts	12 9 0	5	Conservancy Salaries	672 0 0
6	Prize Fund Receipts	628 6 10		Do. Contingencies	320 0 0
7	Government Grant-in-aid	24,966 0 0	6	Play Ground and Gymnasium	618 15 3
8	Sale of old roof of Vice-Principal's Bungalow ...	138 1 8	7	Medicines	300 0 0
9	Refund of unspent balance by the Agency Engineer ..	19 8 11	8	Library and Prizes	300 0 0
10	Deficit met from Reserve Fund	10,000 0 0	9	Marble Slab	34 14 0
11	Special Falo from States.	10,539 11 10	10	Pension Quota	849 4 8
			11	Printing Charges...	474 2 8
			12	Fire Insurance	400 0 0
			13	Medals and Prizes	628 6 10
			14	Laboratory Chemicals	300 0 0
			15	Travelling Allowance	555 15 0
			16	Entertainment	500 0 0
			17	Remaking garden in the compound of the Principal's Bungalow.	499 13 4
			18	Coir-matting	75 0 0
			19	Repairs to Buildings	3,000 0 0
			20	Wire gauze screens to doors of the Hall	1,134 0 0
			21	Special Repairs to Vice-Principal's Bungalow	2,535 0 0
					75,474 9 6
				Closing Balance ...	619 12 11
	TOTAL Rs ...	76,094 6 5		TOTAL Rs...	76,094 6 5

ANNEXURE G.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

PROGRESS OF STUDIES, 1914-15.

Class I.

ENGLISH :—

Prose—The Talisman by Sir W. Scott.
Poetry—Shakespeare's Macbeth.
Composition—General Subjects.
Grammar—General.
Moral Instruction—Macnaghten's " Common Thoughts ".

VERNACULAR :—

(*a*) GUJARATI—

Prose— } Shakuntala Acts I to VII.
Poetry— }
Petition Reading.

(*b*) MARATHI—

Prose—Sansar Asar by Gurjar, complete.
Poetry—Godbole's Navnit, selected pieces.
Petition Reading.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

History of England—By Oman, William I to Victoria.
History of India—By A. Karim and Ghose—the Moslem, Maharatta and English Periods.
Geography—India in detail, and main features of Europe, and revision.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Workman's, complete.
Algebra—By Wilkinson, four parts complete.
Geometry—By Godfrey and Siddons, three books complete.

SCIENCE :—

The special course prescribed by the Government for Chiefs' Colleges.

Class II.

ENGLISH :—

Prose—Hawthorne's Tanglewood Tales—the last 6 stories and Hereward the Wake ... ... pp. 17-112.
Poetry—Enoch Arden, complete.
Grammar—Syntax.
Composition—Essays.
Pathmala—Select passages.
Moral Instruction—Macnaghten's " Common Thoughts ".

VERNACULAR :—

GUJARATI—

Prose—Iravati ... ... pp. 140-254.
Poetry—Nalakhyan—Kadvans 1 to 14.
Grammar—Full Parsing.
Composition—Essay writing.

MATHEMATICS :—

Arithmetic—Workman's, Simple and Compound Interest and Present worth and Discount.
Algebra—Wilkinson's Part III to factors—to ... ... p. 128.
Geometry—By Godfrey Siddons, to Book II, 6 Theorems.

SCIENCE:—

The prescribed course upto the examinations of lime.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

History of England—By J. Nelson Fraser—James I to Victoria.
History of India—By A. Karim and Ghose—Mahomed-bin Kasim to Aurengzebe.
Geography—Europe in detail and revision.

Class III.

ENGLISH:—

Prose—Robinson Crusoe, ... pp. 47 to 120.
Tanglewood Tales, ... pp. 8 to 27.
Grammar—Parsing and Syntax.
Pathmala—Part II. Lessons 2 to 23.
Composition—Easy Essays.
Moral Instruction—Macnaghten's "Common Thoughts".

VERNACULAR:—

GUJARATI.—

Prose—Karan Ghelo ... ... pp. 88.
Poetry—Premanand-ni-Prasadi ... pp. 1-2; 5-20; 65-80; 104-112.
Grammar—Full Parsing.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

History of England—From Makers of History—Thomas a Becket to Christopher Columbus.
History of India—By Marsden, ... pp. 120-178.
Geography—South America, Australia and Asia in outline, and revision.

MATHEMATICS:—

Arithmetic—Workman's, Decimals, simple fractions, practice, ratio and proportion, profit and loss.
Algebra—By Wilkinson, Part I, to division.
Geometry—By Godfrey and Siddons, Theorems 11 to 18, 21, 22, with 6 constructions on the 15th Theorem.

SCIENCE:—

The prescribed course from Physics and Chemistry by Hill and Mackenzie.

Class IV.

ENGLISH:—

Prose—Robinson Crusoe ... ... pp. 1-90.
Composition—Simple subjects and letter-writing.
Grammar—Parsing and simple analysis.
Pathmala—Part I, lessons 20-33 and Part II, lessons 1-7.

VERNACULAR:—

(*a*) GUJARATI:—

Prose—Rasmala, Jagdev-Parmar, Rakhengar, and Vanraj.
Poetry—Dalpat Kavya, Sampa-Lakshmi Samvad, 11·1-222 and Raj Vidyabhyas, 11·1-426.
Recitation—140 lines from the above poems.
Composition—Letter-writing.
Grammar—Simple Parsing.

(*b*) URDU—

Prose—Baharistan-i-Urdu ... ... pp. 1-4.
Poetry—Amir Minai pp. 135-142; Sehra by Galib pp. 150-152; Sehra by Laoq p. 157; Mir Dard 175-178; Rafi-us-Sauda 178-180; Nasim 197-198; Nairang 198-200; Hali 200 to 203.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

History of India—Marsden's—from Baber up to Aurangzebe.
Geography—Africa and South America, and rivision.

MATHEMATICS:—

Arithmetic—Fractions; Terminal decimals and simple proportion. Workman's text.
Geometry—Measurement of St. Lines into inches and Centi-meters and construction and measurement of angles.

SCIENCE:—

Dr. Hill's course of 1st year upto Density.
MORAL INSTRUCTION:—Through illustrative tales.

Class V.

ENGLISH:—

Prose—"The Second and Third Terms in English".
Grammar—Simple parsing.
Composition—Simple letter-writing.
Pathmala—Well's Part I—Lessons 1 to 16.
Copy writing and Dictation.

VERNACULAR:—

(*a*) GUJARATI—

Prose—V Book—28 selected lessons.
Poetry—4 poems making in all 100 lines from the Gujarati V Book.
Grammar—Parts of speech, full parsing of nouns, pronouns and adjectives.
Dictation, Composition and letter-writing.
Moral Instruction.

(*b*) URDU—

Third Reader ... ... pp. 1 to 87.

ARITHMETIC:—

Reduction, Compound Addition to Division, Prime Factors, H. C. F.; and L. C. M., by factors and Divisions.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY :—

History of India—First five stories from Marsden's "Easy Stories", and four stories from the History of Kathiawar.

Geography—Broad features of the general geography of the Indian Empire with map-pointing, map-drawing and clay-modelling.

Class VI.

ENGLISH :—

Fraser's "Second Term" in English and Nelson's "Indian Readers" Book I, 22 Lessons (omitting poems).

VERNACULAR:—

GUJARATI—

Prose—IV Book, 41 lessons.

Poetry—Gujarati IV Book, 6 lessons.

Grammar—Parts of Speech and full parsing of nouns.

Moral Instruction.

ARITHMETIC:—

Up to Compound Division.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

History of India—First four stories from Marsden's "Easy Stories" (translated), and four stories connected with the history of Kathiawar.

Geography—General geography, map-pointing, map-drawing, clay-modelling of Kathiawar and the Bombay Presidency.

Class VII.

ENGLISH :—

Printed and Written characters; Indian Reader's Primer, Lessons 1 to 12.

VERNACULAR :—

Division A—

Prose—Gujarati Book II, lessons 1 to 20.

Poetry—Gujarati Book II, lessons 2, 10, 25.

Division B—

Prose—Gujarati Book I, lessons 1 to 28.

Poetry— Do. do. lessons 4, 21, 25.

Moral Instruction.

ARITHMETIC:—

Simple additions, subtractions and multiplications, tables upto 16 × 10.

HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY:—

History of India—Two stories from Marsden's "Easy Stories".

Geography—Principal geographical terms and general geography of Kathiawar.

TIME TABLE.

RAJKUMAR

WINTER TERM

CLASS

Time.	Diploma.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
			MONDAYS AND
10—10-45 ...	Geometry	Science, Pathmala ...	Vernacular ... ..
10-45—11-30 ...	English Prose, English Poetry.	Science	English History ... ...
11-30—12-15 ...	Algebra	.....	....
12-15—1 ...	Extra English, Morals ...	Geometry, Morals... ...	English Grammar, Morals.
2—2-45 ...	Algebra, Vernacular ...	English Prose, Arithmetic..	English Prose, Indian History.
2-45—3-30 ...	Science	Vernacular, Algebra ..	Arithmetic, Geometry ...
3-30—4 ...	Science	English History	Pathmala, Arithmetic ...
			TUESDAYS AND
10—10-45 ..	Algebra	English Prose, English History.	English Prose, Pathmala...
10-45—11-30 ...	English Poetry, English Prose.	Geography...	Vernacular ... ...
11-30—12-15 ...	.....	.....	.....
12-15—1 ...	Arithmetic	English Poetry	English Composition, Algebra.
2—2-45 ...	Indian History, Vernacular.	Geometry	Geometry, Indian History..
2-45—3-30 ...	Science, Indian History...	Vernacular, Science ...	Geography, Translation ...
3-30—4 ...	Science, English History..	Arithmetic, Science ...	Algebra, English Prose ...
			WEDNESDAYS AND
10--10-45 ...	Geometry	Vernacular, English Grammar.	Science, Vernacular ...
10-45—11-30 ...	English Prose, Geography..	Translation, Arithmetic ...	Geography, Science ...
11-30—12-15 ...	English History	English Prose, Vernacular.	Science ... ...
12-15—1 ...	Vernacular, English Dictation.	Algebra	English Dictation, Arithmetic.
1—1-30 ...	Geography, Vernacular ...	Indian History	Vernacular, Geometry ...

COLLEGE.

914-15.

TIME TABLE.

4TH CLASS.	5TH CLASS.	6TH CLASS.	7TH CLASS.
THURSDAYS.			
English Prose, Arithmetic.	English Copy	English Copy	English Copy.
Pathmala	Pathmala	English Prose	Vernacular.
.....	.....	.....	.....
Vernacular	Vernacular	Vernacular	English Prose.
Arithmetic, English Prose	Arithmetic	Vernacular, Arithmetic..	English Dictation, Arithmetic.
Geometry, English Dictation.	English Prose, English Dictation.	Arithmetic, Vernacular...	Arithmetic, Geography.
Map-drawing, Vernacular	Gujarati Copy	Gujarati Copy ...	Gujarati Copy.
FRIDAYS.			
Arithmetic	Geography, Map-drawing	Vernacular, Map-drawing	Geography, Map-drawing
Vernacular	Vernacular	English Prose	Vernacular.
.....	.....	.....	.....
Pathmala, Indian History	Pathmala, Geography ...	Arithmetic, Vernacular...	Arithmetic, English Prose.
English Prose	Arithmetic, Conversation	Vernacular, Geography...	English Prose, Arithmetic.
Indian History, Geography.	English Dictation, Arithmetic.	Examination, Arithmetic	Vernacular.
Geography, Composition.	Drawing, Carpentry ..	Drawing, Carpentry ...	Drawing, Carpentry.
SATURDAYS.			
English Copy, Science and Persian.	Indian History, Morals...	Indian History, Morals...	Indian History, Morals.
Vernacular, Morals ...	Vernacular, English Prose	English Prose, Arithmetic.	Vernacular.
.....	.....	.....	.....
Science and Persian, Vernacular.	English Prose, Vernacular.	Geography, Vernacular...	Arithmetic, English Prose.
Arithmetic, English Composition.	Mental Arithmetic, Arithmetic.	Mental Arithmetic, English Dictation.	Vernacular, Mental Arithmetic.

ANNEXURE H.

STATEMENT showing the number of boys following the different courses, 1914–15.

Class.	Number of boys.	Science or Classical Language.			Vernacular.			Advanced Mathematics.	Remarks.
		Science.	Classical Language.		Gujarati.	Marathi.	Urdu.		
			Sanskrit.	Persian.					
Class I	3	3	.....	.....	2	1	.....	3	
„ II	3	3	.....	.....	3	.....	.....	3	
„ III	2	2	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
„ IV	12	12	.....	.....	10	1	1	.....	
„ V	6	.....	.....	.....	5	.....	1	.....	
„ VI	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	
„ VII	2	.....	.....	.....	2	.....	.....	.....	

ANNEXURE I.

RAJKUMAR COLLEGE, RAJKOT.

We inspected this College on the 8th, 9th and 10th March 1914.

Enrolment.—The number on the roll was 28, as against 31 on the 1st April 1913, and 42 on the 1st April 1912. The fall in numbers is the natural consequence of the exclusive character of the institution. There are, however, no signs of diminishing support from the class for whom the College was founded. On the contrary, the Chiefs of Kathiawar are proud of their College, and take a real interest in its welfare. The affection and *esprit de corps* of old pupils is evident in their splendid generosity to their College, and in the flourishing Association of Past Kumars. The latter attend the Annual Reunion in large numbers, and now have their own Club in Rajkot; contributions to the new Club House amount to over Rs. 1,00,000, of which Rs. 35,000 have been collected. The active interest thus taken by Old Boys in the College is clear proof that the present fall in numbers is only a temporary fluctuation.

Discipline.—One compensation for the smallness in numbers is the individual attention given to the Kumars. The staff has completely won the confidence of the boys, and, knowing them individually, develop the best in each. As a consequence the boys are manly, keen on every thing they do, and as happy a lot as one could wish to see; in fact the tone, as far as we are in a position to judge, is excellent.

It was typical of the spirit of the place to find that on Sunday the majority of the boys were engaged in the forenoon in some interesting hobby—some at carpentry some at drawing or painting, and some at music. There is no doubt that, in thus cultivating interests for the employment of leisure hours, the College is giving a training no less valuable than that acquired through ordinary school studies.

Moral Instruction.—Incidentally in class-room and on the playing fields the College inculcates a high sense of duty and right conduct. There is, in addition, religious instruction given by the Shastri and Kazi; while the Principal gives lessons to the upper classes basing them on "Common Thoughts on Serious Subjects" by the first Principal of Rajkot College. We had the pleasure of being present at one of Mr. Mayne's lessons, and it left no doubt in our minds as to the value of direct moral instruction by a teacher of strong personality.

Athletics.—Great attention is paid to riding. The boys turned out smartly on parade and the officers knew their drill. The wrestling would have done credit to the best of English public schools; the good temper and gameness displayed was very marked. Polo, cricket and tennis also have an important place in the scheme of organised recreation; we were glad to notice also that prominence is given to Swedish drill.

Buildings.—The main improvement since the last inspection has been the erection of a bungalow for the Principal. This bungalow is the generous gift of the States, and is a fitting recognition by them of the great work done by Mr. Mayne for the College. It is substantial, commodious and excellently designed.

Regarding other buildings we have little to add to what has been said in previous reports. The main buildings appeared to us excellently planned for the comfort of pupils, and lend themselves to effective control by the staff. We inspected the rooms of the Boarding House and found them comfortably but not luxuriously furnished, clean and well ventilated. The kitchens and stables were in good repair, and the latter in excellent order. The Principal, attended by a senior officer of the Cadet Corps, has a formal inspection of the stables every morning, and consequently the condition of the animals, the cleanliness of the stables, and the discipline of the syces are most satisfactory: we consider that such a routine is very valuable in the education of young Chiefs.

Staff.—The staff has been strengthened by the appointment of Mr. W. Tate (55th Rifles F. F.). He helps in the general class-work, but is also tutor and companion to four of the Kumars. It is hoped in time to increase the number entrusted to his care. To meet the extra cost involved in this scheme each Kumar who specially benefits by it is charged an extra fee of Rs. 50 per mensem. The success of the scheme mainly depends on whether the officer appointed has a natural gift for teaching, as he replaces an Indian assistant on Rs. 300 per mensem; so far the experiment promises well. The work of the Principal and Mr. Turner is too well known for us to do more than echo all that has been said, and to note with great appreciation that the rest of the staff loyally support and assist the Principal and Vice-Principal in their work.

Classification.—As pointed out in previous reports, there are in the College only six classes, as against eight in the other Colleges which work through precisely the same curriculum. The result is that boys of unequal ages and attainments are found in the same class, and work in some classes suffers from being unduly compressed. It has been suggested in previous years that the staff should be strengthened in order to increase the number of classes. We agree that this is the price which the College should pay for its exclusiveness; but we are unwilling to press this point at a time when the enrolment is at its minimum, and suggest an alternative, though less satisfactory remedy; at present the four highest classes work for 38 periods of $\frac{3}{4}$ hour per week, the fifth class for 34 periods, and the lowest class for 32 periods. We think that this is an excessive amount of school work. When the new curriculum—with law, &c., omitted—comes into force, it should be possible to reduce the number of periods per week to 32 in the higher classes and 28 in the lower, and to have at least seven classes even with the existing staff.

English.

The English, with the exception of one class, was distinctly satisfactory. The two lowest classes, containing very young boys, had an exceptionally good knowledge of the language, and their work was marked by a most exhilarating keenness and attention. The conversation lessons were the strongest, and with very few exceptions a conversation on practically any ordinary subject was maintained with intelligence and vivacity. The direct method seems to have had a most beneficial effect in this respect, and we suggest that it should be adopted as the normal method of teaching English. The composition was fairly satisfactory, but was more uneven; in the senior classes, however, it was (with the exception of one class) satisfactory. Great weakness was shown throughout in spelling and in handwriting, and we are inclined to think that more care might be exercised over

the spelling during the dictation and copy-writing lessons. Another item of some importance is the choice of a nib when writing; most of the boys used very unsuitable ones. Excellent nibs for school use can be obtained from Messrs. Gillott; at any rate we think that the choice of nibs might be placed in the hands of the teacher and not of the learner. The reading, like the conversation, was very satisfactory. The higher classes not only read with expression but showed that they understood what they were reading; this was especially marked in the passages selected from Tennyson, where a high standard was reached. We suggest that "Richard Carvel" is an unsatisfactory book for the senior class to use. The plot is unfortunate and the language is purposely archaic and idiomatic to a degree; in our opinion, the book is beyond the comprehension of almost any Indian student below the M. A. degree.

In conclusion, the teaching of English was, in our opinion, systematic and thorough; the smallness of the classes results in very close individual attention being given to each pupil, and the result is eminently satisfactory.

History.

In the top class considerable proficiency was shown; the question asked by the Inspector were intelligently answered, and the class gave ample evidence of understanding the period selected and of appreciating the continuity of History. The difficulty in teaching any period of History lies in placing before the pupils the dependence of all historical events on each other. The teachers of the upper classes had evidently grasped this fact, and the pupils satisfied us that they had a sound and intelligent appreciation of the connecting events. The work of the junior classes was in the vernacular, and was marked by alacrity and intelligence; the use of the map was noticeable and the lessons were vivacious and seemed popular.

We think that in all classes there was too great a tendency to confine instruction to the text-book. In our opinion, no teacher can be expected to teach History satisfactory unless he reads widely in the subject and supplements, illuminates, and explains the matter of the text by material drawn from other sources.

Secondly, we think that at present the student is apt to busy himself with useless details of English History, and to neglect entirely the broader movements; this becomes very noticeable in dealing with the History of British India, where little knowledge exists among the pupils of the ambitions of other European nations, and of the importance of the Sea-power on Indian History in the 18th century. A History of England specially written for Indian students is about to be published by Professor Tout, and is in the Press; till this is published the same books might be used, but they are not, in our opinion, satisfactory. This is especially the case with the English History book used by class III.

We were much impressed with the care and pains taken in the three junior forms and with the great interest which was elicited by Messrs. Vevai and R. P. Meheta: the subject seemed, in practically every case, very popular and the methods were highly satisfactory: a word of warning may perhaps be given on the tendency on the part of the teachers in these, as in the higher, classes to enter into too much detail; excess of detail in History obscures the main issues, and tends to confuse the pupils.

Regarding other buildings we have little to add to what has been said in previous reports. The main buildings appeared to us excellently planned for the comfort of pupils, and lend themselves to effective control by the staff. We inspected the rooms of the Boarding House and found them comfortably but not luxuriously furnished, clean and well ventilated. The kitchens and stables were in good repair, and the latter in excellent order. The Principal, attended by a senior officer of the Cadet Corps, has a formal inspection of the stables every morning, and consequently the condition of the animals, the cleanliness of the stables, and the discipline of the syces are most satisfactory: we consider that such a routine is very valuable in the education of young Chiefs.

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History.

In the top class considerable proficiency was shown; the question asked by the Inspector were intelligently answered, and the class gave ample evidence of understanding the period selected and of appreciating the continuity of History. The difficulty in teaching any period of History lies in placing before the pupils the dependence of all historical events on each other. The teachers of the upper classes had evidently grasped this fact, and the pupils satisfied us that they had a sound and intelligent appreciation of the connecting events. The work of the junior classes was in the vernacular, and was marked by alacrity and intelligence; the use of the map was noticeable and the lessons were vivacious and seemed popular.

We think that in all classes there was too great a tendency to confine instruction to the text-book. In our opinion, no teacher can be expected to teach History satisfactory unless he reads widely in the subject and supplements, illuminates, and explains the matter of the text by material drawn from other sources.

Secondly, we think that at present the student is apt to busy himself with useless details of English History, and to neglect entirely the broader movements; this becomes very noticeable in dealing with the History of British India, where little knowledge exists among the pupils of the ambitions of other European nations, and of the importance of the Sea-power on Indian History in the 18th century. A History of England specially written for Indian students is about to be published by Professor Tout, and is in the Press; till this is published the same books might be used, but they are not, in our opinion, satisfactory. This is especially the case with the English History book used by class III.

We were much impressed with the care and pains taken in the three junior forms and with the great interest which was elicited by Messrs. Vevai and R. P. Meheta: the subject seemed, in practically every case, very popular and the methods were highly satisfactory: a word of warning may perhaps be given on the tendency on the part of the teachers in these, as in the higher, classes to enter into too much detail; excess of detail in History obscures the main issues, and tends to confuse the pupils.

In conclusion, we think that additions should be made to the Historical Library for the benefit of those engaged in teaching History. Excellent maps have been provided, and these with additional books of reference should meet every requirement needed for teaching History in the College.

Mathematics.

The course in this subject is at present defined with reference only to a text-book. The disadvantage of this is that teachers are inclined to teach the book prescribed rather than the subject; they exhaust each topic, even when it is desirable to postpone its more difficult applications. We think that advantage should be taken of the introduction of the new course of the Chiefs' Colleges to frame in mathematics a detailed syllabus of work. A text-book must of course be used. The one at present in use is written for schools in England, and has no reference to Indian money; we recommend in its place the Arithmetic for Indian Schools by Hall, Stevens, and Sims (Macmillan & Co.).

These criticisms refer only to the syllabus. Of the teaching we formed, on the whole, a very favourable opinion. We think, however, that some attempt should be made, especially in the lower classes, to make ideas regarding weights and measures real by means of simple practical work in weighing and measuring. For this reason also work in decimals—which is a weak part in the teaching at present—might well be handed over to the Science Master, and taught in connection with elementary measurements in the Metric System.

Except in class II (b) the written work is more neat and careful than last year; but there is still much room for improvement.

The College staff is strong on the mathematical side; in particular we formed a high opinion of the work of Mr. J. S. Vevai in the lower classes, and of Mr. W. M. Tate in class II.

Geography.

Since the last inspection the Principal has introduced important improvements in the syllabus. The subject-matter is now studied in order of difficulty and its systematic treatment is based on observational work in the lowest classes. We were particularly pleased with the manner in which Mr. H. L. Kaji used simple plans and models—made by the boys themselves—to make intelligible the meaning and use of a map.

His work in class V—the Geography of India in outline—also was good, in so far that it laid emphasis on essentials; but even in this class some attempt might be made to bring out causal relationships of the more obvious kind; in this connection we recommend for the *teachers'* use Morrison's "Junior Geography of India" (Nelson).

In class V, in addition to the outline study of India, there is a preliminary survey of the world. We suggest that advantage be taken of the natural desire of pupils at this stage for descriptions of what is new and wonderful in the life and scenery of "places far away". A basis for this descriptive work the teacher might refer to "World Pictures" by Reynolds (A. and C. Black), supplemented by lantern slides. There is at present a lantern in the College, but it requires a more powerful illuminant. The College possesses some slides also, but these should be increased annually until there is a representative set for each continent; the Diagram Company, New Malden, Surrey, makes a

speciality of these slides. We recommend also the purchase of geographical pictures of typical land forms, sold by Messrs. A. and C. Black and Messrs. Geo. Philip and Son. We think it essential, however, that these slides and pictures should be used in close connection with the ordinary lessons, not as lectures isolated from the class work.

In class III and IV, Mr. W. M. Tate has succeeded in arousing considerable interest in the work. In these and in the higher classes, however, the teacher is handicapped by the text-book in use; it is little more than a catalogue of names. We suggest in its place "The British Empire in its World Setting" by Reynolds (A. and C. Black), a book which does not contain too much matter and helps pupils to appreciate geographical relations. There are no maps in the book, but this is more a merit than a fault if pupils are trained to use their atlases, and if sketch maps (with outlines provided) are made a feature of the teaching.

Science.

Since the last inspection the laboratory has been much improved by an extension which provides additional store-room, and by the provision of a good table for experimental work. The latter is rather high for the younger Kumars; we suggest that a few platforms $4\frac{1}{2}'' \times 2\frac{1}{2}' \times 6'$ be provided to enable them to work in comfort. Additional apparatus costing about Rs. 600 has been ordered; this will provide for the more pressing needs, but in order to make the equipment adequate for individual experimental work, we strongly recommend a recurring grant of Rs. 200 per annum (in addition to the existing grant of Rs. 100 for chemicals).

We are glad to record a considerable improvement in the teaching, which is now conducted on very sound lines. Messrs. H. L. Kaji and R. P. Meheta spare no pains to make the subject of educative value. Great stress is laid on accuracy and care in experimental work and the results are recorded in note-books, which, except as regards writing, are all that could be desired. We are glad to note that the pendulum is not swinging from "all theory" to "no theory"; general principles are applied to the solution of problems, which are worked in a separate "theory book."

We saw each of the teachers give a Science lesson; the only suggestion we have to make in this connection is that in Science the vernacular be used in preference to English in the explanation of difficult points.

A. H. Mackenzie.

R. B. Ramsbotham.

ANNEXURE J.

DETAILED Results of the Annual Examination.

CLASS I.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Science.	Vernacular.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Full Marks.	200	150	100	100	100	650	
1	K. S. Rukhadwala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Did not appear
2	,, Harischandrasinhji ...	95	98	26	33	44	326	
3	,, Malojirao	88	84	60	36	62	330	

Prize Winners :—

K. S. Rukhadwala ... Maneklal Memorial Medal, Fergusson Gold Medal, the Mayne Prize for practical science.

,, Harischandrasinhji ... Dhrangadhra Prize for proficiency in English, Akalkot Long Distance Swimming Challenge Cup.

,, Malojirao ... ... Gondal Prize, Diamond Jubilee Prize, Bhavnagar Prize, Dajiraj Amrawala Gold Medal, Dhrangadhra Racquet Cup (Doubles).

CLASS II.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Science.	Vernacular.	Total.	REMARKS.
	Full Marks.	150	150	100	100	100	650	
1	K. S. Desawala ...	68	66	85	57	60	336	
2	,, Natwarsinhji ...	94	93	105	63	43	398	
3	,, Pratapsinhji ...	87	87	62	49	46	338	

Prize Winners:—

K. S. Natwarsinhji ... Diamond Jubilee Prize, Macnaghten Science Medal, The Mayne Tent-pegging Challenge Cup, The Dhrangadhra Tent-pegging Cup, and the Digvijaysinhji Tennis Challenge Cup.

,, Pratapsinhji ... The Ranjitsinhji Racquets Challenge Cup, Dhrangadhra Racquets Cup, The Hide Officers' Challenge Cup, The Ranjitsinhji Athletic Challenge Cup, The Mrs. Mayne Swimming Cup, and Dhrangadhra Racquet Cup (Doubles).

Class III.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Mathematics.	Vernacular.	Science.	Total.	Remarks.
	Full Marks.	150	150	150	100	100	650	
1	K. S. Jorawarsinhji ...	68	66	72	38	23	267	
2	,, Muluwala ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Absent during examination.

Prize Winner:—

K. S. Joravarsinhji ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

Class IV.

No.	Subjects.	English.	History and Geography.	Arithmetic.	Science or Persian.	Vernacular.	Total.	Remarks.
	Full marks.	150	150	100	100	100	600	
1	K. S. Najawala ...	101	95	87	50	79	412	
2	,, Mahmud Badruddin.	106	92	62	64	74	398	
3	,, Kishorsinhji ...	93	71	49	25	67	305	
4	,, Narsisinhji ...	73	29	93	27	46	268	
5	,, Champaksinhji...	100	80	82	59	58	379	
6	,, Ramsinhji ...	90	68	68	39	64	329	
7	,, Madhavsinhji ...	79	65	40	33	59	276	
8	,, Samarsinhji ...	66	56	56	23	40	241	
9	,, Gigawala ...	54	50	34	53	37	238	
10	,, Harsurwala ...	40	43	29	27	36	175	
11	,, Gajendrasinhji...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Only joined the College at the end of March.
12	,, Santajirao ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	

Prize Winners:—

K. S. Najawala... ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

,, Mahmud Badruddin. Extra Class Prize, Map-drawing Prize, Macnaghten Music Prize and Drawing Prize.

,, Champaksinhji ... Extra Class Prize.

Class V.

No.	Subjects.	English.	Vernacular.	History and Geography.	Arithmetic.	Total.
	Full Marks.	150	150	100	100	500
1	K. S. Abdul Aziz ...	98	96	60	48	302
2	,, Raghurajsinhji ...	92	89	58	33	272
3	,, Jaywantsinhji ...	98	73	62	38	271
4	,, Champrajwala ...	78	77	38	28	220
5	,, Bhimsinhji ...	64	44	30	19	157
6	,, Devawala	43½	24	18	23	108½

Prize Winners:—

K. S. Abdul Aziz ... ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

,, Raghurajsinhji ... Extra Class Prize and Mayne Junior Parade Cup.

Class VI.

No.	Subjects.	English.	Vernacular.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Total.
	Full Marks.	150	150	100	100	500
1	K. S. Dulipsinhji	118	85	82	92	377
2	,, Mansinhji	108	56	61	43	268

Prize Winner:—

K. S. Dulipsinhji ... ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

Class VII.

No.	Subjects.	English.	Vernacular.	Geography.	Arithmetic.	Total.
	Full Marks.	150	150	100	100	500
1	K. S. Laxmanvala ...	106	75	47	75	303
2	,, Rawatvala	82	72	50	58	262

Prize Winner:—

K. S. Laxmanvala ... Diamond Jubilee Prize.

ANNEXURE K.

General Time Table of Out-Door Exercises—Winter Term, 1914-15.

Days.	Morning.	Evening.		Masters in charge.
	Seniors and Juniors.	Seniors.	Juniors.	
Monday	Riding School.	Tennis.	Cricket Nets.	Messrs Griffith, Kaji, Jasvatsinhji, Merubha and Doshi and Daffedar.
Tuesday	Football.	Cricket Nets.	Tennis.	,, Griffith, Hiralal, Raziuddinkhan, Jasvatsinhji, Merubha, Doshi and Ramprasad.
Wednesday ...	Riding.	Football.	Football.	,, Griffith, Hiralal, Doshi, Raziuddinkhan and Daffedar.
Thursday ...	Tent-pegging.	Tennis.	Rounders.	,, Vevai, Ramprasad, Cursetji, Jasvatsinhji and Daffedar.
Friday	Football.	Cricket Nets.	Tennis.	,, Griffith, Hiralal, Raziuddinkhan, Jasvatsinhji, Merubha, Vevai and Ramprasad.
Saturday... ...	Riding.	Football.	Football.	,, Hiralal, Raziuddinkhan, Ramprasad, Doshi and Daffedar.
Sunday	Voluntary Tennis.	Tennis.	Rounders.	Mr. Doshi and Wing Masters.

ANNEXURE L.

MR. SLADEN, YOUR HIGHNESSES, CHIEFS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,

In welcoming you all to-day, I must express the hope that you will forgive any shortcomings in our reception and entertainment of you. As you are all aware His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Willingdon were expected in Kathiawar in February next and His Excellency had graciously consented to preside at our 44th Annual Prize-giving. Their visit has been indefinitely postponed, but we may hope perhaps to welcome them here next year. Acting upon the advice of Mr. Sladen, however, we have endeavoured at very short notice to hold our Prize-giving to-day and our audience will, I trust, overlook any apparent lack of preparations. There is no doubt about the fitness of holding this function to-day, as the 16th of December was the day when, 44 years ago, the College was opened. Further, the Annual Old Boys' Gathering is in progress and we naturally like to have the encouragement of their presence on this occasion.

In welcoming you, Sir, and Mrs. Sladen, we have to thank you for consenting to preside at such short notice. This is the third occasion on which you have occupied the chair at this function, thus giving further practical proof of the constant sympathy and encouragement the College has met at your hands since you have been Agent. A good many reasons have conspired to make the attendance of Old Boys lower than usual on this occasion. The sad death of K. S. Mangalsinhji of Bhavnagar, which we all regret, has caused the absence of several, including His Highness the Maharaja of Bhavnagar. More than one Old Boy is prevented by sickness from being here to-day. Again some of our Kathi Past Kumars, who invariably revisit the College on this occasion, are unable to come to-day as the Political Agent is in their Taluka. However we welcome those who are here very warmly, notably H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangadhra, to whom we owe so much, the Raj Saheb of Wankaner, a most constant supporter, our old friend the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot and many others. Nor must I forget to mention that we have to-day three representatives from Gujarat, the Raja Saheb of Bansda and his brother, and K. S. Narsinhdevji of Dharampur. The numbers of our English friends here to-day are rather fewer than usual, but we welcome them none the less warmly.

You find us, Sir, to-day at rather a low ebb as regards numbers. But we believe that the drop is only a temporary one and one for which the reasons are clear. This College recruits from a very small class, far smaller than any of the other 3 Chiefs' Colleges, which charge much lower fees than we do and admit a poorer class of landowners. It happens at the present time that there is a great dearth of eligible boys in the Bombay Presidency, and this is particularly due to the facts that many of the States are in the hands of young Chiefs, whose sons are still in their infancy, and that some of the leading States are under administration owing to minority of their Chiefs. A reference to our register shows that about every ten years we have to face a considerable drop in our numbers, and on one occasion during Mr. Macnaughten's time in the eighties the attendance was similar to what it is now. There is no reason to despair, therefore. In the meantime we can give more individual attention to the Kumars, and the future is full of hope. It is true that the tendency to send Kumars to England for education is on the increase, but there is a large body of opinion to the effect that there are very grave drawbacks against sending boys of this class so far away from their homes,

before they are old enough to face the change. It is probable, therefore, in the future that some Kumars, who will eventually go to England, will come to us first. We educate a certain number of younger sons at the College. With regard to the futures of such Kumars we are seeing a great change, in that many of the modern Chiefs are anxious that their cadets shall make careers for themselves, instead of returning to live on their lands. To some such Darbars the College does not appear to offer a sufficiently wide education, *i. e.*, an education that leads to a public examination. While allowing that this College is primary intended for future Chiefs, I can assure our friends that with its recent change in our course we can cater for the young sons of big States in the sense that we are prepared to get a boy of ordinary ability through the Matriculation Examination of more than one Indian University, provided he comes to us fairly early and with some grounding in education.

It is very encouraging to note that Kumars in general join the College at an earlier age than used to be the case. At present the average age of our boys is under fourteen years. The College is thus able to impress its character on minds that are still pliant, a most important thing from an educational point of view.

One effect of our small numbers in comparison with those of the other Chiefs' Colleges is that we are unable to compete with them in games with much chance of success. In work, I am happy to say, we have, in proportion to our numbers, more than held our own, as a reference to the results of the Diploma Examination will show. Another disadvantage of small numbers is that less of the principle of "give and take", which is so good for boys, is possible. Large numbers, too, promote *esprit-de-corps* more than small. But there are many good judges who think that under the present social conditions in India our Chiefs are right to preserve the exclusiveness of their College; the College is their own child, and they have undertaken that financially it shall have no anxieties, and they have a right to do what they will with their own.

There is another question upon which I feel I must touch to-day. I do so with some diffidence, relying upon its obvious importance. That question is the education of Kumaris. The Kathiawar Chiefs led the van in the matter of the education of their sons, but another Province, the Panjab, has been the first to start a College for daughters of Chiefs called the "Queen Mary College". The movement is still in its infancy but the omens for its success are favourable. I know that many of our leading Darbars are in favour of education in the Zenana, and in this connection particular mention should be made of Their Highnesses of Jamnagar, Bhavnagar and Gondal, but I appeal to the Kathiawar Chiefs in a body to-day to go a step farther, and to set on foot a Collegiate Institution for their daughters. Such a College is the only possible corollary to the Rajkumar College, now nearing its Jubilee, for if, while educating the future master of the house, we neglect the future mistress, that house stands in danger of being divided against itself through its foundations being only half laid. Whether during the last 44 years this College has been an influence for good is for others than myself to decide. If it has, I have no hesitation in saying that a College for Kumaris, being the complement of this one, and working with it towards a common goal, will in time prove an instrument of greater good than it is possible to contemplate.

I shall not detain you, Sir and our other visitors much longer, but a few words must be said about the chief events of the year now closing.

Last April we had no candidates for the Diploma Examination, but we are preparing some now for 1915. The Inspectors, Messrs Mackenzie and Ramsbotham, visited us in March last and we may regard their Report as satisfactory. I am particularly glad to say that they expressed themselves pleased with Science, which for some years had come in for rather adverse criticism. Their remarks on the general tone of the College are once more very encouraging.

In March last a second Conference was held at Delhi when it was finally decided to institute a Higher College for Chiefs and their kinsmen, which, it is hoped, will eventually acquire the dignity of a degree-giving institution. In these days when many Cadets of ruling families are on the look-out for service the importance of an institution that will supplement the training given at Chiefs' Colleges cannot be overestimated.

The Old Boys' Club is going ahead fast, thanks to the energy of the Honorary Secretaries. The house that has been rented and furnished in Rajkot is proving in every way suitable for the requirements of Members. The Old Boys' Gathering was attended by 40 Past Kumars. As was the case last year it has been difficult with our small numbers to arrange Cricket and Football Matches; but games have been played keenly, and in the sports instituted by an Old Boy, the Thakor Saheb of Rajkot, among the Kathiawar Schools for the Hardinge Cup, the College came third. This was mainly due to the success of two Kumars, Desawala of Mendarda and Pratapsinhji of Sindhavadar.

A few remarks are necessary about to-day's Prize-winners. There was no Diploma Class last year; but Class II was divided into two divisions. In (*a*) Division Rukhadwala of Navania swept the board; he is a hard-working and persevering boy, and particularly good in Mathematics. I wish he had met more competition. Desawala and Pratapsinhji both deserve the Prizes that they won in Class II (*b*), and the same remark applies to Muluwala for his work in Class III. Najawala wins the Class Prize in Class IV: he is one of those modest boys who quickly find their way to the top of every Class to which they are promoted. Champaksinhji and Kishorsinhji thoroughly deserve the Extra Class Prizes they win in Class IV, which was on the whole the brightest in the College during the year, as it was the largest. Numbers invariably breed emulation. In Classes V and IV the Prizes go to the two Mangrol brothers, Mahomed Badruddin and Abdul Aziz, who are thus following in the footsteps of their elder brother Abdulkhaliq. Prizes for special subjects are won by Jorawarsinhji, Najawala and Ramsinhji.

There are at present 5 Old Boys at the Imperial Cadet Corps, *i. e.*, Digvijaysinhji of Limbdi, Abdulkhaliq of Mangrol, Jamiatkhan of Balasinor, Ajitsinhji of Varal and Murtujakhan of Ranpur, and in Abdulkhaliq we have the honour of possessing the Senior Cadet.

During the year I regret to say that the deaths of four Past Kumars had to be recorded, those of Parbatsinhji of Dhrangadhra, Raja Bahadur Ram Samant, Sir Desai of Sawantwadi, Ram Khachar of Jasdan and Samatsinhji of Dhrol. Three of them belonged to families that have always been loyal supporters of the College, and we deplore their loss.

There have been four Installations, those of Thakor Saheb Dolatsinhji of Dhrol, Azam Vala Manasia Nag of Mendarda, Azam Vala Ram Harsur of Bagasra, and Azam Vala Jasa Rukhad of Jetpur.

Finally I wish to thank the English and Indian Staff very warmly for their co-operation during the year. Mr. Turner is well known to most of us, and it is a source of great regret to all connected with the College that he has not returned to us at the end of his furlough, but I trust that Government will enable him to return to us before long, and in saying this I know I am voicing the opinion of the Council also.

Mr. Miller, though new to a Chiefs' College, has been of great assistance owing to his thoroughness and dependability, and his skill in all games and patience as a coach have made their mark. I have again to thank Captain Tate for much help, and I much regret that he and Mrs. Tate have left us.

Mr. W. M. Tate is fulfilling the promise with which he started and the Kumars under his special care have one and all steadily improved. His Kumars lead a more corporate life than the others and the results are evident in superior *esprit-de-corps*, manliness and independence. I very much regret that, owing to the war, Mr. Tate is under orders to return to military duty.

The Indian Staff from Mr. Vevai downwards have worked willingly and successfully, and in Mr. Raziuddinkhan we have secured a capital cricketer and tennis player.

We are very proud of the part of our College is playing in the present war. H. H. the Jam Saheb, whom we miss sadly here to-day, is at the Front and has been gazetted Hon. Major. Captain K. S. Jorawarsinhji and Lieut. the Nawab of Sachin and K. S. Ahmed Khan of Sachin are also there. Hon. Lieut. Raje Saheb Fattehsinhrao of Akalkot is taking part, and I understand that Hon. Lieut. the Nawab of Savanur is shortly to proceed on service. Last but not least Lieut. K. S. Savaisinhji of Jamnagar has been wounded in action in East Africa, but he is now said to be well enough to take his place once more in the fighting lines. I venture to think this a fine record for a small College.

It only remains for me now to thank you, Sir, and our distinguished visitors for the patient hearing you have given me, and to say that the Recitations will now follow. I will then call upon you to present the Prizes.

Agent to the Governor, Kathiawar's speech delivered at the Annual Prize-giving at the Rajkumar College held on the 16th December, 1914.

I must add my regrets to Mr. Mayne's for the death of Kumar Mangalsinhji of Bhavnagar; that and the avoidably short notice of this annual function, I fancy, have diminished the number of the Old Boys attending it. I am very glad personally to see several members of the College Council among those present. These reunions are valuable opportunities for personal enquiries and exchange of ideas. The small number of boys in the College was anticipated, and it need cause no misgiving. There is reason to hope that the minimum has been reached, and it is unlikely for a time that the tendency which I am inclined to deprecate of removing young boys to English schools will affect the College. If the Chiefs like the English methods, especially those which tend to the development of independence and self-confidence, it is in their own hands to further their introduction here, and the Principal and I would welcome any movement in that direction.

Mr. Mayne has advocated strongly a College for Kunvaris. The education of Kunvaris is receiving attention from Chiefs individually. An Englishman is a great believer in the influence of school-life, and I certainly share that belief.

The briefness of Mr. Mayne's allusion to the report of the Inspecting Officers is due, I think, to modesty on his part. The word "Satisfactory" he has applied to it should be qualified. It appears to me highly satisfactory and complimentary to the Principal and all his staff: particular stress is laid on the capacity which was noticed of attracting the attention of the boys in their lessons. The Inspecting Officers were also struck by the encouragement of interesting hobbies among the boys, and their remark on this point I think is worth mentioning. "There is no doubt that in thus cultivating interests for the employment of leisure hours, the College is giving a training no less valuable than that acquired through ordinary school studies." Parents should take these words to heart and encourage the boys in their holidays to the utmost in the persuit of their hobbies.

Mr. Mayne has referred to the absence of Mr. Turner who has been Vice-Principal here for many years. I cordially endorse his expressions of regret that Mr. Turner has left the College and the Chiefs on the Council, I know, share the feeling and hope that he will return before long. Mr. Miller who came to officiate for him for 6 months and whose thoroughness won our respect has just left. I see that the Scout scheme he introduced at the High School at Belgaum to which he has returned has won special commendation from Government. Captain Tate who voluntarily gave much valuable assistance both in the school-room and in out-door exercises and sports has given up his political post and gone back to military duty for a time. Mrs. Tate's kind help in this respect should not be omitted. I much regret to say that Lieut. Tate is also about to leave us; he has been a most helpful Assistant in the College. I hope the experiment which was initiated with Mr. Tate may be continued when Indian Army Officers are again available.

I am sure you will all support me in saying that we are glad to see Mrs. Mayne back again to help your popular Principal in giving the Old Boys at this annual gathering a generous welcome.

We had all hoped that this year's prize-giving would be presided over by His Excellency the Governor, but another year at least must pass I fear before the College can greet him in this fine Hall. It is only a few days since I was able to inform Mr. Mayne that His Excellency's intended visit to Rajkot is postponed indefinitely. Considering the short time that was available for learning the recitations which were not to have been given till February I am sure all present will agree with me in saying that they have been creditably delivered, and I am glad to congratulate both boys and teachers on what we have heard. His Excellency's decision is due to a feeling which every one appreciates. A visit to Kathiawar is for him a period of strenuous work, meeting new people, making himself familiar with conditions of which he had a mere paper acquaintance before, learning facts at first hand which acquire a fresh significance in the process; but the business side is not and cannot be the only side of a visit from Their Excellencies; the hospitable instincts of the Kathiawar Chiefs cannot be restrained nor the welcome be foregone that Their Excellencies would receive; but their kindness of heart and sympathetic feelings which shrink from displays of festivity at the present time will assure for them a still warmer welcome when the present troubles have subsided, when peace again reigns, won by the victorious armies of the British Raj and her allies. That victory is already assured we may be entirely confident. The struggle on which the British nation embarked was not undertaken lightly or without counting the cost; we know that the foe had prepared for this War for years past, had educated his children for this War, had lived for it and made the Teutonisation of Europe the ultimate object of every impulse, of every important political measure. Their first act was a shameless breach of faith with a small independent kingdom, their aim the heart of England. We may be confident of victory, but only because we know that England will not relax her efforts, her Colonies will not slacken in supplying her with men and stores and food, till the end is attained, till a lasting peace has been secured by the crushing of this monster of militarism. But one supreme effort is not enough; effort must succeed effort, strenuous persistence in effort must never abate. Step by step, day by day the army must be kept up to full strength, must be fed and furnished with necessities of War and existence, must be helped and encourged with comforts. And India—India has already sent many of her finest regiments to the front and we have heard and rejoiced to hear that they have acquitted themselves bravely, won themselves fame in encounters with the best trained troops in Europe and that sepoys have earned the distinction most coveted of all by a soldier, the Victoria Cross, and that the first has been fastened by His Imperial Majesty's own hand close by the field of battle India too has sent many of her leading Chiefs to join in the fray. One and all they pressed the resources of their States and their personal services upon the Government. It is a proud thing for this Rajkumar College that they have 8 Old Boys gone to the front, and among them a very well known figure here His Highness the Jam Sahib. Think of it, boys, and long to be with them, and you will grow up better boys and better men for the longing. Bear them in mind, and you will unconsciously try to make yourselves worthy to take your place among them.

But there must be no slackening of effort. You have watched a tug-of-war, the continuous strain, the long effort that must be continued even when your hands feel numb and your head swims. That is what we have before us, all of us in India. We cannot all serve as soldiers but we can help: besides recruits of whom Government hope to find a few in Kathiawar there are many persons attached to an army whom Chiefs can perhaps help to

supply and all can share in the splendid work which Their Excellencies have initiated of sending comforts to the troops. Their Excellencies are setting us a grand example working unceasingly, and week by week, or oftener as occasion offers, hundreds of boxes of comforts are being despatched, warm clothes, tobacco and bidis, extras for use in hospitals. It is a question, I think, which we ought each of us to ask ourselves whether our effort in the common cause is sufficiently continuous and determined. We who are gathered in this Hall to-day have many privileges; first and foremost we all belong to the British Raj, we are all servants of the same King, we are enjoying the Pax Britanica absolutely undisturbed by the struggle which is convulsing Europe. Do not let it be imagined that Kathiawar has been absent-minded and has not been liberal with her contributions. That is not my meaning. But there is nothing here which appeals to our senses reminding us of the suffering and the strain of our fellow-countrymen, and it is all the more necessary from time to time to remind ourselves of our privileges and the duties attached to them.

I should like to thank Mr. Mayne in conclusion for his kind reference to Mrs. Sladen and myself. The Rajkumar College and its associations will always hold a prominent place in my recollection of Kathiawar.

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